SPaG Glossary

Year 2

National Curriculum Expectations

Year 2: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Word	Formation of **nouns** using **suffixes** such as –*ness*, –*er* and by compounding [for example, *whiteboard, superman*]
	Formation of **adjectives** using **suffixes** such as –*ful*, –*less*
	(A fuller list of **suffixes** can be found in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1)
	Use of the **suffixes** –*er*, –*est* in **adjectives** and the use of –ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into **adverbs**
Sentence	**Subordination** (using *when, if, that, because)* and **co-ordination** (using *or, and, but*)
	Expanded **noun phrases** for description and specification [for example, *the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon*]
	How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command
Text	Correct choice and consistent use of **present tense** and **past tense** throughout writing
	Use of the **progressive** form of **verbs** in the **present** and **past tense** to mark actions in progress [for example, *she is drumming, he was shouting*]
Punctuation	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate **sentences**
	Commas to separate items in a list
	Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, *the girl's name*]
Terminology for pupils	noun, noun phrase
	statement, question, exclamation, command
	compound, suffix
	adjective, adverb, verb
	tense (past, present)
	apostrophe, comma

Glossary of Terms

Year 1	Letter	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech. Written words are made up of letters. E.g. Gg Ee Ww
	Capital letter	A letter of the alphabet that usually differs from its corresponding lowercase letter in form and height; A, B, Q as distinguished from a, b, q. Used as the initial letter of a proper name, the pronoun I and in the first word of a sentence. E.g. After school Ted plays football in Southampton.
	Word	A word is a unit of grammar: it can be selected and moved around relatively independently, but cannot easily be split. In punctuation, words are normally separated by finger spaces.
	Singular	When a word is in singular form it means just one or by itself. E.g. boy baby goose
	Plural	When a word is plural it means more than one. E.g. boys babies geese
	Sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. E.g. John was at the farm.
	Punctuation	Punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries. E.g. ! " ( ) - ? / . , ; :
	Full stop	A punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence or an abbreviation.
	Question mark	A punctuation mark (?) indicating a question.
	Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark (!) indicating strong feelings, something unusual or high volume (shouting).
Year 2	Noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and things. Nouns may be classified as common (e.g. boy, day) or proper (e.g. Ivan, Monday)
	Noun phrase	A noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun. The head word in a noun phrase will be a noun or a pronoun. Noun phrases are most often used for description and specification. E.g. plain flour, foxes with bushy tails
	Statement	The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. E.g. You are my friend.
	Question	E.g. Are you my friend?
	Exclamation	E.g. What a good friend you are!
	Command	E.g. Be my friend!