

Year 2 Grammar Curriculum

Punctuation	
Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Use commas to separate items in a list
Apostrophes to mark omissions (contractions – isn't, can't) and to mark singular possession in nouns (for example, the girl's name)	Put spoken words (found in a speech bubble) into inverted commas , starting with a capital letter.
Grammar	
Using determiners/generalisers : <i>most, some, all, many, much, more</i>	Use prepositional phrases : <i>behind, above, along, before, between, after</i>
Temporal connectives : <i>next, last, an hour later</i>	Coordinating conjunctions to create a compound sentence : <i>or, and, but</i>
Subordinate conjunctions to create a complex sentence : <i>when, if, that, because</i>	Compound nouns : noun + noun (<i>football</i>) adjective + noun (<i>whiteboard</i>)
Move from generic nouns to specific nouns , eg, "dog" to "terrier"	Use first, second and third person with subject-verb agreement
Command , using the imperative form of a verb: <i>give... take...</i>	Write expanded noun phrases : determiner + adjective + noun (<i>the red balloon</i>) determiner + noun + prepositional phrase (<i>the cat in the basket</i>)
Similes using "like": <i>...like hot chillies... ...cold like a glacier</i>	Onomatopoeia
Alliteration (verb + noun): <i>dancing dandelions, hiding hyenas</i>	Form simple past tense by adding "-ed": <i>He played at school</i>
Use past continuous (progressive) tense : <i>He was playing at school.</i>	Use simple present tense , showing subject-verb agreement: Infinitive (add "s" to the third person) <i>I like, he/she likes, we like, they like, you like</i>
Use present continuous tense : "to be" + "-ing" <i>I am playing, he/she is playing, they are playing</i>	Adding "-ly" to an adjective to make an adverb : <i>quick – quickly</i>
Suffixes : adding "-ness" and "-er" to form a noun: <i>kind – kindness, teach – teacher</i>	Suffixes : formation of adjectives by adding "-ful": <i>care – careful</i>
Suffixes : formation of adjectives by adding "-less": <i>help – helpless</i>	Suffixes : forming comparative and superlative adjectives by doubling the final letter and adding "-er" and "-est": <i>big – bigger – biggest</i>