

Grammar

Year 2



r *s* *n*

consonant

w *d* *p*

Consonant

Vowels are sounds represented by the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u' and sometimes 'y'. All other sounds are called consonants and are represented by the other letters in the alphabet, which are called consonant letters.

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a *e* *i*

vowel

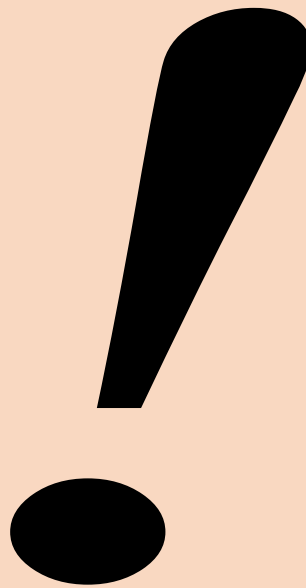
o *u* *y*

Vowel

Vowels are sounds represented by the following letters: 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u' and sometimes 'y'. All other sounds are called consonants and are represented by the other letters in the alphabet, which are called consonant letters.

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Exclamation mark

An exclamation mark comes at the end of an exclamation. It shows that something is being exclaimed, or said with a lot of feeling.

eg.

I'm so late! Hurrah! It's a goal! No!

An exclamation mark can also come at the end of a command.

eg.

No! Run! Stop it!

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Question mark

A question mark comes at the end of a sentence which is asking a question.

eg.

Where are you? What is your favourite colour?

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adjective



Adjective

An adjective gives more information about a noun. It often goes before the noun or after the verb 'to be' ('is', 'am', 'are', 'was', 'were', and so on).

eg.

The little, green bird pecked the juicy apple.

The apple was delicious.

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and
because
conjunction

or
when

Conjunction

A conjunction links words or groups of words within a sentence.

eg.

A cat crept up the tree as the bird pecked the apple and ate it noisily.

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,

Comma

A comma can be used to separate items in a list.

eg. I like peas, carrots, beans and pizza.

A comma can be used to change the meaning of a sentence.

eg. I told him, honestly. I told him honestly.

A comma can be used to avoid ambiguity.

eg. I'd like some jelly and ice cream for my sister. I'd like some jelly, and ice cream for my sister.

A comma can be used before a clause starting with 'or', 'and' or 'but'.

eg. Did you paint this picture yourself, or did someone help you?

A comma is used after a subordinate clause at the start of a sentence.

eg. If we're really quiet, we won't disturb Grandad.

A comma is also usually used after a fronted adverbial.

eg. With a shake, the dog dried itself off.

A comma is used to separate the name of the person being spoken to from the rest of the sentence.

eg. Kids, dinner's ready!

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past tense



Past tense

The past tense is used to describe something that has happened. The past tense is normally shown by adding –ed but some verbs change completely.

eg.

The bird pecked the apple.

I went to the cinema.

The past tense is also used to talk about a situation that is imagined or wished for.

eg.

If we left now, we'd be able to watch the match on TV.

I wish I had a dog.

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present tense



Present tense

The present tense shows that something is happening now or is true now.

eg.

The bird likes apples and often pecks them to see if they are good.

The present tense is also used to show something is going to happen (or about to happen) in the future.

eg.

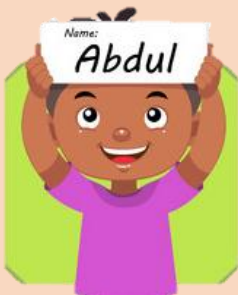
I start school next year.

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proper noun



Proper noun

A noun that identifies a particular person, place or thing. Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

eg.

James, Africa, Friday, December.

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clause



Clause

A group of words with a verb and a subject.

eg.

The bird pecked the apple.

It flew away.

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The brick is red.

statement

I went to the shop.

It is raining.

Statement

A sentence that tells you something.

eg.

I love fruit.

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question

Question

A question is a sentence that is used to find out information.

You can tell that a sentence is a question because:

- It ends with a question mark.
- It asks something (it needs an answer).
- If there is a modal verb, it usually comes before the subject.
- It might start with 'how', 'when', 'what', 'why' or 'where'.

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command



Command

A sentence that gives an order or instruction.

eg.

Take this food away!

A sentence that is a command or instruction is usually in the imperative, with the verb first.

An exclamation mark can also come at the end of a command.

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expanded noun phrase

Noun = lake

Noun phrase = the lake

Expanded noun phrase =

The blue lake.

The large, blue lake.

Expanded noun phrase

A noun phrase has a determiner followed by a noun.

eg.

The lake.

A expanded noun phrase has one or two adjectives between a determiner and noun.

eg.

The blue lake.

The large, blue lake.

