**Year 2 Grammar**

* Singular – one e.g. cat, flower
* Plural – more than one. Usually has a suffix – s or es e.g. dogs, flowers, boxes
* Noun – naming word e.g. cat, table, computer
* Pronoun – used in place of a noun e.g. you, she, he, its
* Proper noun – name of a place, person or organisation e.g. London, Annie, Tesco
* Adjective – describes a noun e.g. beautiful, ugly, blue, hot
* Adverb – describes the verb e.g. carefully, slowly, quickly
* Verb – action word e.g. jump, hop, think
* Past tense – talks about events that have already happened, been imagined or to make a request sound more polite e.g. Fred went to the shop. I had a puppy. I was hoping for your help.
* Present tense – talk about the present and future e.g. He goes to the pool. The bus arrives at three.
* Apostrophe – showing the place of missing letter(s) e.g. I’m (I am), he’d (he had, he would) or showing belonging e.g. Sarah’s
* Comma – to separate words in a list e.g. She ate cake, chips and toffee.
* Compound – a word containing two root words e.g. cow + boy = cowboy
* Suffix – the ending added to a word to make a different word e.g. call/called (ed), teach/teacher (er)
* Statement – a word or phrase used to convey an idea e.g. James washed the paintbrushes.
* Question – a sentence worded to elicit information e.g. Can you collect the crayons please?
* Question mark – ? a question mark is placed at the end of a question e.g. Do you understand?
* Exclamation – a sudden cry or remark expressing surprise, strong emotion or pain e.g. What an interesting painting!
* Exclamation mark – ! an exclamation mark is placed at the end of an exclamation e.g. You must be joking!
* Command – an authoritative order e.g. Check that your tables are clean.
* Conjunction – links two words or phrases together e.g. and, but, because
* Homophone – two different words which sound the same e.g. hear/here, some/sum