

Year 2 Grammar coverage					
Suffixes – adding “-ness” and “-er” to form a noun: <i>kind – kindness</i> <i>teach – teacher</i>	Adding “-ly” to an adjective to make an adverb: <i>quick – quickly</i>	Ask a question and use a question mark	Form simple past tense by adding “-ed”: <i>He played at school.</i>	Move from generic nouns to specific nouns, eg, “dog” to “terrier”	Similes using “like”: <i>...like hot chillies...</i> <i>...cold like a glacier</i>
Compound nouns: noun + noun ( <i>football</i> ) adjective + noun ( <i>whiteboard</i> )	Coordinating conjunctions to create a compound sentence: <i>or</i> <i>and</i>  <i>but</i>	Command, using the imperative form of a verb: <i>give...</i> <i>take...</i>	Use past continuous (progressive) tense <i>He was playing at school.</i>	Temporal connectives: <i>next, last, an hour later</i>	Use the prepositional phrases: <i>behind, above, along, before,</i> <i>between, after</i>
Suffixes – formation of adjectives by adding “-ful”: <i>care – careful</i>	Subordinate conjunctions to create a complex sentence: <i>when</i> <i>if</i> <i>that</i> <i>because</i>	Write a sentence that ends with an exclamation mark	Using commas to separate lists: <i>He had a bag, ball and carpet.</i>	Use first, second and third person with subject-verb agreement	Using determiners/generalisers: <i>most</i> <i>some</i> <i>all</i> <i>many</i> <i>much</i> <i>more</i>
Suffixes – formation of adjectives by adding “-less”: <i>help – helpless</i>	Write expanded noun phrases: determiner + adjective + noun ( <i>the red balloon</i> ) determiner + noun + prepositional phrase ( <i>the cat in the basket</i> )	Use simple present tense, showing subject-verb agreement: <b>Infinitive (add “s” to the third person)</b> <i>I like</i> <i>he/she likes</i> <i>we like</i> <i>they like</i> <i>you like</i>	Apostrophes of omission: <i>he didn’t</i> <i>he couldn’t</i>	Alliteration (verb + noun): <i>dancing dandelions</i> <i>hiding hyenas</i>	To put spoken words (found in a speech bubble) into inverted commas, starting with a capital letter.
Suffixes – forming comparative and superlative adjectives by doubling the final letter and adding “-er” and “-est”: <i>big – bigger – biggest</i>	Write a statement that starts with a capital letter and finishes with a full stop	Use present continuous tense: <b>“to be” + “-ing”</b> <i>I am playing</i> <i>he/she is playing</i> <i>they are playing</i>			