



Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation – Year 2



	Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	Spelling
Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and yThe /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y (race, ice, cell, city, vice)The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of wordsThe /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of wordsThe /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of wordsThe /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of wordsThe /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of wordsWords ending –ilThe /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of wordsAdding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –yAdding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before itAdding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before itAdding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letterThe /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and llThe /ʌ/ sound spelt oThe /i:/ sound spelt –eyThe /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu (want, watch, wander)The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after. (word, work, worm, world, worth)The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w (war, warm, towards)The /z/ sound spelt s television, treasure, usualContractionsThe possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)Words ending in –tion The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful, –less and –lyHomophones and near homophones (there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight)Common exception words (see appendix two for examples)
Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writingUse 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]	

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Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y • The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y (race, ice, cell, city, vice) • The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words • The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words • The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words • The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words • The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words • Words ending –il • The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words • Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y • Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it • Adding the endings – ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it • Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter • The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll • The /ʌ/ sound spelt o • The /i:/ sound spelt –ey • The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu (want, watch, wander) • The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after. (word, work, worm, world, worth)
Terminology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w (war, warm, towards)• The /z/ sound spelt s television, treasure, usual• Contractions• The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)• Words ending in –tion The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful , –less and –ly• Homophones and near homophones (there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight) <p>Common exception words (see appendix two for examples)</p> |
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