

Glossary

clause - a group of words containing a subject and verb

conjunction – a word to join ideas within the same sentence (and, but, or, so, when, if, whilst, after, before etc)

homophone— words that sound the same but have different spellings

expanded noun phrase—description (adjective / adverb) that changes the meaning of the noun

noun—an object, person or thing

progressive form (tense) - a progressive action—leading up to the present (I **have been** waiting for this bus for half an hour.)

subject - person or thing doing something in a sentence

verb - doing word

Joined Handwriting

- Use cursive script.

1. Diagonal join to letters without ascenders:

ai ar un in am ear aw
ir hu ti ki du up ag

2. Horizontal join to letters without ascenders:

ou vi wi op ow ov ri ru
ve we re fe fu ob ol

3. Diagonal join to letters with ascenders:

ab ul it ib if ub th ck
ch it

4. Horizontal join to letters with ascenders:

ol wh ot ft fl of rt rk
wh ol ob

- Form lower case and capital letters of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another.

Ways to help your child

Practising patterns of joined up letters (such as a string of connected 'c's) helps children master cursive. 'The more your child practises patterning, the sooner they will establish the neuro-motor pathways that make them automatic.'

Year 2 Fundamentals of Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar and Handwriting



Before children leave Year 2 they should be able to...

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Spelling

Whole word spelling

- Spell words with alternative graphemes for known phonemes including common homophones.
- Spell common exception words.

door	hold	grass
floor	told	pass
poor	every	plant
because	everybody	path
find	even	bath
kind	great	hour
mind	break	move
behind	steak	prove
child	pretty	improve
children*	beautiful	sure
wild	after	sugar
climb	fast	eye
most	last	who
only	past	whole
both	clothes	any
old	busy	many
could	people	again
should	water	half
would	money	Mr
cold	father	Mrs
gold	class	parents
		Christmas

Apostrophes

Uses the possessive apostrophe with singular nouns and spells words with contracted forms.

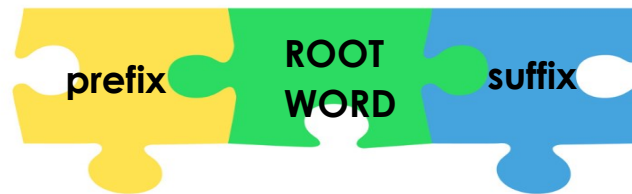
The **dog's** food looked unappealing to the cat.

I **can't** believe my eyes!



Prefixes and Suffixes

- Add suffixes –ed, –er, –est and –ing to words ending in y and suffixes –ment –ness, –ful, –less and –ly to root words.



Ways to help your child

Children learn that to add some suffixes, you have to change the root word. E.g **'pat'** has to have another **'t'** added before the suffix **'ed'** can be added. 'Copy' has to have the **'y'** removed before **'ied'** is added. Encourage children to identify these patterns in words.

Punctuation

- Uses full stops, capital letters and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.
- Uses commas to separate items in a list.

The boy ate his delicious, green apple.

I bought two coats, a cat, three umbrellas and a toadstool from the shop.

Grammar

- Use expanded noun phrases to expand and specify.
- Use subordinating conjunctions (when, if, that, because) and coordinating conjunctions (or, and, but) to join clauses.
- Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including progressive form.