

Apostrophes for possession (') are used to show that something belongs to someone or something

Hannah's mother went to town in **Justin's** car.

Apostrophes for contraction are used to show where a letter or letters are missed out (omitted) from words.

cannot → can't

he would → he'd

When there are more than two items in a list, they should be separated using commas. The last item is usually preceded with 'and', 'or' or 'but'.

I have not seen any foxes, badgers or deer in these woods this year.

A **statement** is a sentence that tells someone something and ends with a full stop. **The cat ran away down the street.**

A **question** is a sentence which asks someone something and ends with question mark. **Where you put my colouring pens?**

An **exclamation** is a sentence that forcefully conveys strong emotion or feeling. **What a beautifully sunny day!**

A **command** is a sentence which orders someone to do something and often ends with an exclamation mark. **Fetch me my cat.**

An expansion of the **noun** (which noun names a person, animal, place, thing or idea) with **adjectives** for description.

the **evil** **beast** a **small**

Adverbs are words that tell you how, when or where the action happened

The cat moved **stealthily**.

Past Tense

Already happened

I **was** dancing **yesterday** in P.E.
Last week, I **jumped** over the bar.

Present Tense

Today or now

I **am** going swimming **today** at school.
I like **to play** catch.

A **subordinating conjunction** is a type of connective. A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause (a part of the sentence that is dependent upon another part)

I'll feed the dog [main clause] **when he barks** [subordinate clause].

'and', 'but' and 'or' are coordinating conjunctions. They are used to join two main clauses together.

- **AND** Use and to add and link similar ideas

I sang a song and Mabel listened.

- **BUT** Use but when you want to make an opposite sentence to the first.

I like onions but Ben thinks they are disgusting.

- **SO** Used to indicate a consequences or result

It rained so I put up my umbrella.

- A **full stop** comes at the end of a sentence that is complete and finished. **The boy ran across the busy road.**
- A **question mark** comes at the end of a sentence which is asking a question. **What time is lunch today?**
- An **exclamation** is something you say or shout which shows that you are very happy, angry or surprised. **Oh dear!**

Year 2

- Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to punctuate sentences
- Use apostrophes for contraction
- Use apostrophes for possession (singular)
- Use commas for a list
- Write sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
- Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
- Use adverbs
- Use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently (including the progressive form)
- Use subordinating conjunction (using when, if, that, or because)
- Use co-ordinating conjunctions (using or, and, or but)
- Use repeating patterns to create simple sentences and simple rhyme
- Identify and create phrases using alliteration

Words that **rhyme** have the **same sound**.

'Cheese' and 'peas' both have the same sound.

Alliteration is when words **start with the same sound**
Fred **phones** Felix on **Fridays**.