

Year 2 SPAG organiser

What you should know by the end of Year 2.

- Subordination and co-ordination using conjunctions.
- Expanded noun phrases for description.
- How to identify a statement, question, exclamation or command .
- How to use present tense and past tense.
- 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 possession in nouns
- Use of –ness and -er to create nouns
- Use of –less, -ful and –est to create adjectives
- Use of –ly to create adverbs.

Vocabulary

Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun.
Apostrophe	Punctuation mark used to show possession or omission.
Adverb	A word that adds more information about verbs.
Command	A sentence where you are told to do something.
Comma	Used to separate items in a list.
Exclamation	Usually begin with 'How' or 'What.', for example 'What happened to your car!'
Noun	Names of objects, people and places.
Noun phrase	Added description to a noun.
Past tense	How you write about things that happened in the past.
Present tense	How you write about things happening now.
Question	Sentences that ask something.
Statement	Sentence about something that your believe.
suffix	An ending to a word which changes the meaning
Verb	A word which describes an action.

Subordinating Conjunction

These words join up two parts of a sentence where one part gives more detail.

when if that because

Tense

We can write about what has already happened using the **past tense**.

- **I jumped.**
- **We were swimming.**
- **I was dancing.**

You can write about what is happening now using the **present tense**.

- **I draw.**
- **We are writing.**
- **I am running.**

Apostrophes

We can use apostrophes to show:

- **Where a letter is missing**
Do not → don't
Will not → won't
- **If something belongs to someone**

Michael's hat

Rose's drink

Commas in a list

You use commas to separate items in a list. For example,

At the shop I bought bread, cheese, rice, milk and apples.

For you last item, you use **and**.

Coordinating Conjunctions

These are words which join together two parts of a sentence. You can use **FANBOYS** to remember them.

For I want to go
And outside **but** it is
Nor raining
But
Or
Yet
So

Suffixes —ness, er, less, ful, est and ly.

These endings can change meaning.

Dark darkness
Bright brighter
Help helpless
Care careful
High highest
Happy happily

Expanded noun phrase

These add more description to your writing. For example:

The table → The **old, red table**