English Appendix 2: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Years 1 and 2

Year 1	
Word	Regular **plural noun suffixes** –s or –es [for example, dog, dogs; wish, wishes], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun **Suffixes** that can be added to **verbs** where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper) How the **prefix** un– changes the meaning of **verbs** and **adjectives** [negation, for example, unkind, or undoing: untie the boat]
Sentence	How **words** can combine to make **sentences** Joining **words** and joining **clauses** using *and*
Text	Sequencing **sentences** to form short narratives
Punctuation	Separation of **words** with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate **sentences** Capital letters for names and for the personal **pronoun** *I*
Terminology for pupils	letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Year 2	
Word	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**
Sentence	**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	Correct choice and consistent use of **present tense** and **past tense** throughout writing Use 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]

Punctuation	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]
Terminology for pupils	noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma