



Sutton Bonington Primary School

Year 2 Grammar and Punctuation Glossary

From Year 1: Singular, plural, sentence, full stop, capital letter, verb, adjective, conjunction, question mark, exclamation mark, conjunction, noun.

Noun

- **Definition:** A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.
- **Example:** cat, school, happiness

Verb

- **Definition:** A word that describes an action or a state of being.
- **Example:** run, jump, is

Adjective

- **Definition:** A word that describes a noun, giving more information about it.
- **Example:** happy, blue, tall

Adverb

- **Definition:** A word that describes a verb, adjective, or other adverb, often ending in "-ly."
- **Example:** quickly, very, well

Question Mark

- **Definition:** A punctuation mark (?) used at the end of a sentence to indicate a question.
- **Example:** What is the time? When are we going on holiday?

Exclamation Mark

- **Definition:** A punctuation mark (!) used at the end of a sentence to show excitement or emphasis.
- **Example:** I could sense that danger lay ahead! What a surprise!

Compound Sentence

- **Definition:** A sentence that contains two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction such as *and*, *but*, or *or*.

- **Example:** I went to the park but it was raining. The boy sat down and he started to write a story.

Compound Word

- **Definition:** A compound word contains at least two root words.
- **Example:** whiteboard, superman, bathroom.

Statement

- **Definition:** A sentence that tells us something and ends with a full stop.
- **Example:** The cat is sleeping.

Question

- **Definition:** A sentence that asks something and ends with a question mark.
- **Example:** Is the cat sleeping?

Command

- **Definition:** A sentence that gives an order or direction.
- **Example:** Close the door.

Suffix

- **Definition:** A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning.
- **Example:** -ed, -ing

Tense (past and present)

- **Definition:** In English, tense is the choice between present and past verbs which is often determined by the way they are written.
- **Example:** The boy studies (present); the boy studied.

Apostrophe

- **Definition:** Apostrophes have two uses. They can be used to show the place for a missing letter in a contraction or to show possession.
- **Example:** *I'm* for *I am* or to show that the purse belongs to Hannah as *Hannah's purse*.

Comma

- **Definition:** A comma is used to separate items in a list. The last item is usually joined using 'and.'
- **Example:** At the shop I bought eggs, ham, cheese, milk and bread.