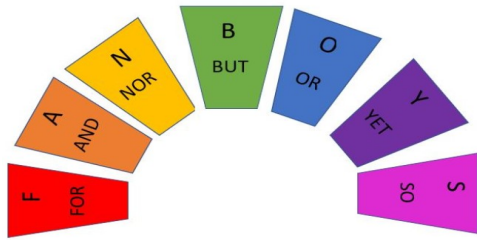


Coordinating Conjunctions

Words that connect two phrases or **clauses** of equal weight (they make sense by themselves).



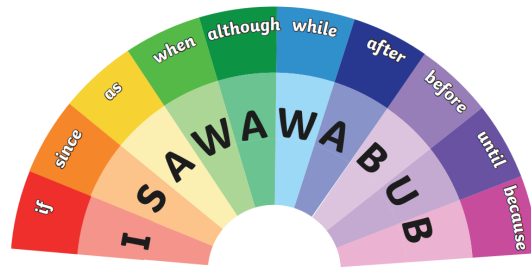
I wanted to ride my bike. The tyre was flat.

becomes...

I wanted to ride my bike **but** the tyre was flat.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Words used at the start of a subordinate clause (a clause that needs the main clause in order for it to make sense).



We went to London **when** I was seven.

Main clause (makes sense by itself).

After the film, we went shopping.

Vocabulary

adjective	a word that adds more information about a noun.
apostrophe	a punctuation mark used to show belonging (possession) or missing letters (omission)
adverb	a word that adds more information about verbs
comma	punctuation used to separate items in a list
command	tells you to do something
exclamation	a statement which is said in a way that shows a lot of emotion (excitement, scared)
noun	a word that is the name of a person, place, animal, thing, idea or action
noun phrase	a simple phrase which contains a determiner (e.g. a, the) and a noun
past tense	describes things that happened in the past
present tense	describes things happening right now
question	a sentence that needs an answer
statement	a sentence that states a fact or idea
suffix	a letter, or group of letters, added to the end of a root word
verb	a word used to describe an action, state or occurrence

Expanded Noun Phrases



End of year 2 expectations

- I can add suffixes to nouns (e.g. -ness and -er)
- I can add suffixes to adjectives (e.g. -ful, -less, -est)
- I can use -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs
- I can use coordinating conjunctions
- I can use subordinating conjunctions
- I can write expanded noun phrases
- I can write statements, questions, exclamations and commands
- I can keep my writing in the past or present tense through a whole piece
- I can write in the present progressive and past progressive
- I use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks
- I use commas to separate items in a list
- I can use apostrophes for omission and singular possession

Commas in a list

Commas are used to separate items in a list.
For example:

For lunch I had a sandwich, some crisps, an apple and a biscuit.

Note: The last item on the list is separated by 'and'

Apostrophes

Apostrophes show singular possession:
the girl's hat
(The hat belongs to the girl!)

Tenses

- Past tense (happened)**
He was grumpy.
- Present tense (happening now)**
He is grumpy.
- Future tense (will happen)**
He will be grumpy.
- Past progressive (ongoing activity in the past)**
We were painting the fence.
- Present progressive (ongoing activity happening now)**
I am reading a great book.