

Words that Year 2 need to learn to spell

Throughout Key stage 1 the children will be working through the 'Letters and Sounds' phonics program to support reading and spelling.

Your child's weekly spellings will reflect what they have been learning in phonics that week. This will be discussed at your parents consultation meeting.

In addition to this, below are words which the children are expected to be able to spell by the end of year 2.

door	both	after	improve	water
floor	old	fast	sure	again
poor	cold	last	sugar	half
because	gold	past	eye	money
find	hold	father	could	Mr
kind	told	Class	should	Mrs
mind	every	grass	would	parents
behind	everybody	pass	who	Christmas
child	even	plant	whole	
children	great	path	any	
wild	break	bath	many	
climb	steak	hour	clothes	
most	pretty	move	busy	
only	beautiful	prove	people	

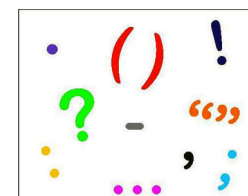


South Lake Primary School

Guide to Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Year 2

verb
adverb
noun
pronoun
adjective
vowel
consonant



SPELLING
1. dinosaur
2. pollution
3. qualify
4. disconnect
5. exercise
6. secretary

Previous terminology learned in Year 1

Year 1: letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Year 2 vocabulary, grammar and punctuation terminology

Definitions adapted from Oxford Primary, 'Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Dictionary'.

Noun - is a name of a person or a thing.,

Table, Mrs Jones

Noun phrase - two or more words that act as a noun for example
tiny seed

Expanded noun phrase - helps to describe and give information about the noun for example

The ball that bounced over the fence is over there

Types of Sentences

Statement - a sentence which simply tells the reader something.

The bird sat on the branch.

Question - a sentence which asks a question.

Can I go to the beach?

Exclamation - a sentence which expresses a strong feeling.

Be quiet!

Command - a sentence which is telling someone to do something, usually these start with a verb.

Cut your hair.

Conjunctions - join sentences together

Coordination conjunctions - and but or so

Subordinating conjunctions - if because while although

Compound - sentences which are joined together by conjunctions

Suffix - is a group of letters that can be added to the end of a root word. ing, -ed, -er, -est

Adjective - gives more information about a noun.

Gorgeous, honest, happy

Adverb - gives more information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. An adverb tells you how, when, where and how often something happens.

Quickly, slowly

Verb - is a doing word. Swim, run, write

Tense - shows when the action in sentence takes place.

Past - describes something that had happened earlier, the past tense is usually shown by adding -ed

The bird pecked the apple.

Present - describes something that is happening now

The bird pecks the apple.

Apostrophe - Can be used to show letters are missed out of a word (contraction).

don't

Or to show ownership or possession.

Tim's pen.

Comma - can be used to show a break in sentence or to separate items in a list.

I like to eat apples, pears, grapes and bananas.