

Year Two

Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

<p>Noun</p> <p>A word that names a person, place, thing, or condition. A noun may be the subject of a sentence or the object of a verb or preposition.</p> <p>In the sentence, "Ayan likes to eat popcorn at the cinema," "Ayan" "popcorn," and "cinema" are nouns.</p>	<p>Question</p> <p>A sentence that asks for a reply.</p> <p>Did you take my apple? How long did it take you to get to school? What did you get for your birthday?</p> 	<p>Adjective</p> <p>A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun. In the sentence, "It was a hard test," the word "hard" is an adjective.</p>
<p>Noun Phrase</p> <p>A noun phrase includes a noun and the modifiers which distinguish it.</p> <p>If dog is a noun, a noun phrase is a way of giving more information about the dog: That dog, the dog on the sofa, Uncle Eric's dog.</p> 	<p>Exclamation</p> <p>A single word or phrase that is said when a person has strong feelings.</p> <p>"Wow!" is an exclamation that people use when they are surprised or amazed. "Oh dear!" is an exclamation that people use when something disappoints or worries them.</p>	<p>Adverb</p> <p>A word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs are also used to modify a whole sentence.</p> <p>In the sentence "Unfortunately, she spoke so slowly that most of the audience was very bored," the words "unfortunately," "slowly," and "very" are adverbs.</p>
<p>Statement</p> <p>Something stated in words.</p> <p>The primary school put out a statement about their new school uniform.</p>	<p>Compound</p> <p>Compound words are made up of two or more different words to make a new one:</p> <p>Police + man = policeman Dining + table = dining-table Hair + cut = haircut</p>	<p>Verb</p> <p>An action word. Verbs usually have different forms to express tense, voice, mood, and number. "Read," "blew," "drives," "seemed," and "skip" are examples of verbs.</p>
<p>Apostrophe</p> <p>An apostrophe is used to show where one or more letters or numbers have been left out. "Wouldn't" for "would not" and "87" for "1987" use apostrophes this way. It is also used to show possession. "Susan's clothes" and Charlie's bike use apostrophes this way.</p> <p>www.twinkl.co.uk</p>	<p>Suffix</p> <p>A letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning. The "ed" in "wanted" is a suffix.</p> 	<p>Tense</p> <p>The aspect of verbs that shows when an action takes place. Verbs can be in past, present, or future tense. Played (past tense), playing (present tense) and to play (future tense).</p>
	<p>Command</p> <p>To order or instruct.</p> <p>She commanded him to leave the building.</p>	<p>Comma</p> <p>A comma is used to separate words, phrases, or other parts of a sentence or list, or to show a pause in speech: "I went to the market and bought eggs, chicken, milk and cheese."</p>