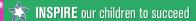
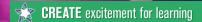
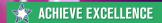


AGE RELATED EXPECTATIONS IN ENGLISH - YEAR 2







Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	
	Formation of nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness</i> , <i>-er</i> and by compounding [for example, <i>whiteboard</i> , <i>superman</i>].
Word	Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful</i> , <i>-less</i> (A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1)
	Use of the suffixes – <i>er</i> , – <i>est</i> in adjectives and the use of – <i>ly</i> 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	noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb

tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma