

# Year 2 Grammar Glossary

Grammar Term	What Does It Mean?
<b>noun</b>	A naming word used to name a person, place or thing.
<b>expanded noun phrase</b>	A word or group of words in a phrase that acts like a noun e.g. Lilly wore a beautiful, red dress. The groups of words, 'a beautiful red dress', is a phrase and functions as a noun in the sentence.
<b>suffix</b>	A suffix is added to the end of a word to make a new word e.g. hope + suffix ful = hopeful, hope + suffix less = hopeless.
<b>compound</b>	A compound word is a word created by two smaller words being joined together e.g. lip + stick = lipstick.
<b>statement</b>	Describes an event, a sentence that tells the reader something e.g. Daniel watched the television.
<b>command</b>	A command gives an instruction or tells someone to do something. Commands usually begin with an imperative verb e.g. Go and brush your teeth!
<b>question</b>	A question is used to find out information e.g. Why is your bedroom so messy?
<b>verb</b>	A verb is an action word; they describe what someone is doing e.g. Jessica shouted.
<b>comma</b>	A comma separates units of meaning in a sentence, e.g. Lana bought some apples, grapes, oranges, peaches and plums for her fruit bowl.
<b>adjective</b>	An adjective is a word that describes a noun, e.g. there was a huge, hairy spider in the bathroom.
<b>adverb</b>	An adverb tells you where, why or how much something is done e.g. Jessica shouted loudly.
<b>tense</b>	A tense is the form of a verb that shows the time when an action takes place, e.g. past, present or future.
<b>apostrophe</b>	Apostrophes are used to show possession e.g. This is Robert's car. They are also used to show that letters are missing e.g. in a contraction: I am - I'm, you are - you're.
<b>exclamation</b>	A sudden cry or remark to show surprise, strong emotion, or pain. It must start with 'what' or 'how' and should include a subject and a verb.
<b>conjunction</b>	A conjunction links two clauses together in a sentence.