

There They they're

This year I will learn:

Terms I learned in Year 1:

Capital letters for the start of sentences

Capital letters for names of people, places, days of the week, months

Full stop .

Question mark ?

Exclamation mark !

Singular- one of something

Plural - more than one of something (add s or es)

Suffix endings - ing, ed, er

Personal pronoun — I

Noun = naming word

Verb = doing or being word

Adjective = describes a noun

There are four types of sentence

Statement	I am seven.
Question	How old are you?
Exclamation	What a nice surprise it is to see you!
Command	Come to my party.

Look at the punctuation used at the end of each sentence type

Use apostrophes to show contractions.

hasn't	it's	she'll	I've
(has not)	(it is/it has)	(she will)	(I have)

Conjunctions - joining words

Co-ordination	
and but so	
Subordination	
if that because when	
George can play outside when he has had his dinner.	
The horse would win the race if it kept running.	
The frog made a loud croaking sound that made me jump.	
The greenhouse window got smashed because Zara hit it with her football.	

Apostrophes are used to show **possession** too, also called **belonging**.

The children's toys are in the box.



How to use commas in a list

A comma is a punctuation mark. It has many uses but one of its main uses is to separate things in a list.

Paul, Jane, Freddie, Arun and Martha sit on my table.

a comma is placed after each name in the list

a comma is not needed when you get to the last name in the list

Noun = lake
Noun phrase = the lake
But what is an expanded noun phrase?

the beautiful lake
article + adjective + noun

This is Amy's car.



Robert's shoes are dirty.



Terrific Tenses

Present	The girl plays drums / The girl is playing the drums.
Past	The girl played the drums.

I will learn new suffixes and spelling rules

-ment	amazement
-ness	happiness
-ful	playful
-less	hopeless
-ly	angrily

Sometimes suffixes change the end of the root word.