GPV Knowledge Organiser

Year: 2

# English

Vocabulary

short. Get in the car.

happened in the past.

A word that adds more information about a

noun. It is often used to describe the noun.

A word that adds more information about

verbs, often saying 'how' a verb happens Tell you to do something. Often urgent and

Usually begin with 'How' or 'What'. Full

Verb form used to describe things that

Is that your car? They usually end with a

Sentence that claims something as truth.

and abstract (ideas, emotions).

Punctuation mark used to show possession or

omission. Omission is when letters are missing, like in contractions. E.g. 'Is not' becomes 'isn't'

sentences including a verb. What a lovely day it

Names of things that we can touch (concrete)

Verb form used to describe things happening

Sentences that ask something or show doubts.

### Coordinating Conjunctions

Words that connect two phrases or clauses of equal weight (they make sense by themselves).









We wanted to ride my bike. The tyre was flat.

...becomes...

I wanted to ride my bike, but the tyre was flat.

### Subordinating Conjunctions

Words used at the start of a subordinate clause (a clause that needs the main clause in order for it to make sense).







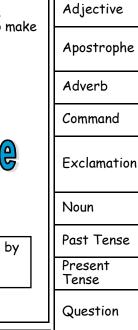


We went to London when I was seven.



Main clause (makes sense by itself).

After the film, we went shopping.



Statement

### Expanded Noun Phrases

Table The table The small table.

Noun Noun Phrase

# Suffixes

**Expanded Noun Phrase** 

Additional Suffixes and examples:

- -ment
- -less
- -ness
- -ful

**Enjoyment** Restless

Madness

Boastful

### **Apostrophes**

My car is blue. Ends with full stop.

Apostrophes show singular possession:

right now.

auestion mark.

The girl's hat. (The hat belongs to the girl)

Apostrophes to show omission:

have not = haven't can not = can't

These new, shorter words are called **contractions**.

#### Commas in a list

Commas are used to separate items in a list.

E.g. In this lesson I must have a pencil, scissors, paper and ruler.

Note: The last item on the list is always separated by 'and'

# Verb Tenses

The tense of the verb shows whether something is happening in the past, present or future.

Present Tense: walk, wash, ride

Past Tense: walked, washed, rode

## Suffixes

A string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning.

Root Words: large, small, mean

**Suffix (-est)**: largest, smallest, meanest

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