



Grade 2

English

Phonics

Consonant Blends

• "l", "r", and "s" blends e.g. flag, draw, spring

Consonant Digraphs

- can be at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of words
- ch, sh, th, wh e.g. lunch, ship, father, what

Silent Consonants

- consonants that are not pronounced in some words
- b, c, g, gh, h, k, l, n, t, w e.g. lamb, scent, sigh, listen



Short and Long Vowels

- a, e, i, o, u
- short vowels –
 with short sounds
 e.g. cab, stop
- long vowels –
 sound the same as the way you
 say the letters
 e.g. five, cube

Vowel Diphthongs

• oi, oy, ou, ow in some words e.g. coin, loud



Long Vowel Digraphs

- two letters forming a long vowel sound
- ai, ay, ei, ea, ee, oa, ow, oo, ew, au, aw

e.g. day, bead, coat, row

R-controlled Vowels

- vowels with the "r" sound
- ar, er, ir, or, ur e.g. car, her, stir, fork, turn

Rhyming Words

• words that have the same ending sound



Grammar

Nouns

 A common noun names any person, animal, place, or thing.

A **proper noun** names a specific person, animal, place, or thing.

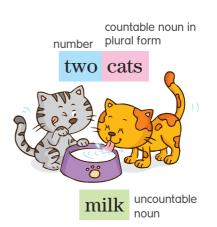
Days of the week, months of the year, and festival names are proper nouns.



 Nouns can be countable or uncountable.

A number word can be used before the plural form of a countable noun.

An uncountable noun does not have any plural form and a number word cannot be used before it.



Sentences and Punctuation

All sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark. Some sentences also contain commas.

• There are four types of sentences. The ending punctuation marks depend on the types of sentences.

A **telling sentence** tells about someone or something.

e.g. I want something sweet.

An **asking sentence** asks about someone or something.

e.g. Can I have some ice cream?

A **surprising sentence** shows a strong feeling.

e.g. This is so yummy!

An **imperative sentence** tells someone to do or not to do something.

e.g. **D**on't eat my ice cream.



• A sentence has two main parts – a subject and a predicate.

The **subject** tells whom or what the sentence is about.

The **predicate** tells what the subject is or what the subject does.

Jessie likes green, pink, and purple subject predicate

Commas (,) can be used to separate items in a list.



Subject and Object Pronouns

A pronoun replaces a noun.

- A subject pronoun acts as the subject in a sentence.
- An object pronoun acts as an object that receives the action of a verb.

e.g.	The	girl	feeds	the	cats.
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She fee	eds <u>them</u> .
subject	object
pronoun	pronoun

Verb Tenses

A verb tells what someone or something does.

A **present tense verb** tells about someone's habit or something that happens now.

e.g. I **visit** Grandma every Sunday.

I **visited*** Grandma yesterday.

A **past tense verb** tells about something that happened in the past.

Subject

Pronoun

T

you

he

she

it

we

they

Object

Pronoun

me

you

him

her

it

us

them

* past form of most verbs: verb + d/ed

Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun. It tells how someone or something looks or feels. Colour words, number words, and shapes are all adjectives.

e.g. adjectives three big star stickers on the wall preposition

Prepositions

Some prepositions tell where people, animals, and things are. Some are used with other words to tell when something happens.

