

Application and Reasoning

Step 1: Compound Nouns

National Curriculum Objectives:

English Year 2: (2G6.3) [Formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er and by compounding \[for example, whiteboard, superman\]](#)

English Year 2: (2G6.3) [Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less \(A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1\)](#)

Terminology for pupils:

(2G6.3): [suffix](#)

Differentiation:

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Application)

Developing Create a sentence that includes a compound noun made from given nouns where the words have a similar meaning. (For example: football, snowman, playground, hairbrush, toothbrush, superman)

Expected Create a sentence that includes a compound noun made from given nouns where the meaning is not the same. (For example: strawberry, greenhouse, earthworm).

Greater Depth Create a sentence that includes two compound nouns made from given nouns where the meaning is not the same. Includes less common compound nouns where the nouns are joined but the meaning is not the same. (For example: rainbow, suitcase, scarecrow).

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Application)

Developing Underline and correct a mistake in a sentence when combining nouns to make compound nouns. Includes simple compound nouns where the words have a similar meaning.

Expected Underline and correct mistakes in a sentence when combining nouns to make compound nouns. Includes compound nouns where the two nouns are joined but the meaning is not the same.

Greater Depth Underline and correct mistakes in a sentence when combining nouns to make compound nouns. Includes less common compound nouns where the nouns are joined but the meaning is not the same.

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Reasoning)

Developing Explain whether a statement is correct and explain why when combining nouns to make compound nouns. Includes simple compound nouns where the words have a similar meaning.

Expected Explain whether a statement is correct and explain why when combining nouns to make compound nouns. Includes compound nouns where the two nouns are joined but the meaning is not the same.

Greater Depth Explain whether a statement is correct and explain why when combining nouns to make compound nouns. Includes less common compound nouns where the nouns are joined but the meaning is not the same.

[More resources](#) from our Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling scheme of work.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to [review](#) it on our website.

Compound Nouns

1a. Create a compound noun from the words in the word bank below and use it in a sentence.

fish

ball

foot

gold

star

Remember to punctuate your sentence.



A

Compound Nouns

1b. Create a compound noun from the words in the word bank below and use it in a sentence.

tooth

paste

hair

paint

brush

Remember to punctuate your sentence.



A

2a. Underline the mistake in the sentence below.

We are using paint to make a foot print.

Rewrite the sentence correctly.



A

2b. Underline the mistake in the sentence below.

My dad is super man.

Rewrite the sentence correctly.



A

3a. Kara is creating compound nouns using the noun hair. She says,



Kara

I can make the words hairbrush, haircut and longhair.

Is she correct?
Explain your answer.



R

3b. Jack is creating compound nouns using the noun snow. He says,



Jack

I can make the words snowman, snowball and snowing.

Is he correct?
Explain your answer.



R

Compound Nouns

4a. Create a compound noun from the words in the word bank below and use it in a sentence.

flower	sun
light	
tea	pot

Remember to punctuate your sentence.



A

Compound Nouns

4b. Create a compound noun from the words in the word bank below and use it in a sentence.

house	lip
stick	
drum	green

Remember to punctuate your sentence.



A

5a. Underline the mistakes in the sentence below.

I am travelling to the air port at the week end.

Rewrite the sentence correctly.



A

5b. Underline the mistakes in the sentence below.

Some where in the park is my skate board.

Rewrite the sentence correctly.



A

6a. Ashley is creating compound nouns using the noun book. He says,



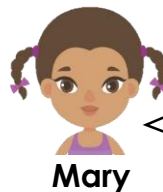
I can make the words bookshelf, schoolbook and bookmark.

Is he correct?
Explain your answer.



R

6b. Mary is creating compound nouns using the noun light. She says,



I can make the words daylight, sunlight and brightlight.

Is she correct?
Explain your answer.



R

Compound Nouns

7a. Create two compound nouns from the words in the word bank below and use them in a sentence.

coat	tie
rain	
bow	drop

Remember to punctuate your sentence.



A

Compound Nouns

7b. Create two compound nouns from the words in the word bank below and use them in a sentence.

day	break
birth	
fast	time

Remember to punctuate your sentence.



A

8a. Underline the mistakes in the sentence below.

The scare crow will be in the garden in the next fort night as we will be planting our seeds.

Rewrite the sentence correctly.



A

8b. Underline the mistakes in the sentence below.

I have pepper mint teabags in my suit case because I can never find them when I'm on holiday.

Rewrite the sentence correctly.



A

9a. Isla is creating compound nouns using the noun butter. She says,



Isla

I can make the words butterfly, buttercup and peanutbutter.

Is she correct?
Explain your answer.



R

9b. Max is creating compound nouns using the noun ear. He says,



Max

I can make the words earache, eardrum and earphones.

Is he correct?
Explain your answer.



R

Application and Reasoning Compound Nouns

Developing

1a. Various possible answers, for example: starfish; goldfish; football. The goldfish was swimming in the tank.

2a. We are using paint to make a foot print. We are using paint to make a footprint.

3a. Kara is not correct because 'longhair' is not a compound noun.

Expected

4a. Various possible answers, for example: sunflower; sunlight; tealight; teapot. The sunflower grew to over two metres tall.

5a. I am travelling to the air port at the week end. I am travelling to the airport at the weekend.

6a. Ashley is correct because the words are all compound nouns.

Greater Depth

7a. Various possible answers, for example: raincoat; rainbow; bowtie; raindrop. I felt a raindrop and fastened my raincoat so I didn't get wet.

8a. The scare crow will be in the garden in the next fort night. The scarecrow will be in the garden in the next fortnight.

9a. Isla is not correct because 'peanutbutter' is not a compound noun.

Application and Reasoning Compound Nouns

Developing

1b. Various possible answers, for example: toothpaste; toothbrush; hairbrush; paintbrush. The toothpaste was next to the sink.

2b. My dad is super man. My dad is superman.

3b. Jack is not correct because 'snowing' is not a compound noun. It is a verb.

Expected

4b. Various possible answers, for example: greenhouse; lipstick; drumstick. The greenhouse was full of plants.

5b. Some where in the park is my skate board. Somewhere in the park is my skateboard.

6b. Mary is not correct because 'brightlight' is not a compound noun.

Greater Depth

7b. Various possible answers, for example: daybreak; daytime; birthday; breakfast; breaktime. At breakfast my parents gave me a birthday card.

8b. I have pepper mint teabags in my suit case. I have peppermint teabags in my suitcase.

9b. Max is correct because the words are all compound nouns.