

Y3 Expected Grammar Mat

Expanded noun phrases

Expanded noun phrases are phrases that tell you more about the noun. These can be achieved by adding an adjective to a noun phrase.

'The scary monster'

The dinosaur had **sharp teeth**.

You can add a prepositional phrase in order to give additional detail to your expanded noun phrase.

'An enormous, menacing monster in the mouth of a dark cave'

Tense

Verbs are words which express actions and we must look at these to determine the tense of the sentence.

Past simple – the action took place in the past and is now finished.

*I **walked** to my friend's house.*

Past progressive – the action took place in the past over a period of time.

*I **was walking** to my friend's house.*

Past perfect – the action was completed by a particular point in the past

*I **had walked** to my friend's house.*

Present simple – the action takes place regularly.

*I **walk** to my friend's house.*

Present progressive – the action is taking place now.

*I **am walking** to my friend's house.*

Present perfect – the action is now completed.

*I **have walked** to my friend's house.*

The future tense also exists and explains that events have not happened yet but will happen soon or in the future.

Co-ordinating conjunctions

A co-ordinating conjunction joins two clauses of equal value or importance in a sentence. There are many co-ordinating conjunctions but some of the main ones can be remembered using the acronym FANBOYS.

F – for

A – and

N – nor

B – but

O – or

Y – yet

S – so

I like swimming **and** my brother likes football.

We might go to the cinema **or** we could go to the funfair.

I want to wear my sunhat **but** it is raining.

Subordinating conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause (a clause that does not make sense on its own). There are many subordinating conjunctions but some of the main ones can be remembered using the acronym A WHITE BUS.

A – although, after, as

WH – when

I – if

T – that

E – even though

B – because

U – until, unless

S – since

We couldn't do PE today **because** it was raining.

When playtime was over, the teacher rang the bell.

Make sure you wear your coat **if** it gets too cold.

We wanted to eat the cake **that** my mum made yesterday.

Sentence types

Statement – tells the reader something.

Tigers have sharp teeth.

Command – tells you to do something.

Go and look at the tiger.

Question – gains further information by asking something.

Did you see the tiger at the zoo?

Exclamation – makes a statement but is usually said with a strong emotion such as anger or surprise

What sharp teeth the tiger had!

Adverbs

Adverbs give you more information about a verb. They tell you where, why, how or when something happens or is done and can be remembered using the acronym TRAMP.

T – time (when) R – reason (why) M – manner (how) P – place (where)

*Please make sure that you come home **soon**.* (time)

*The dog **greedily** ate its dinner.* (manner)

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Commas

Commas separate words in a list. These might be **adjectives** or a **list of objects**.

The **old, bearded** wizard.
I packed my **books, pencil case and lunchbox**.



Y3

Expected Punctuation

Full stops

Full stops mark the end of a sentence.

I like shopping.
It is over there.



Question marks

Question marks mark the end of a question.

Where is it?
What's the time?



Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used for **omission** (missing out letters) or **possession** (showing belonging).

Would not wouldn't
The pencil belongs to Molly.
It is Molly's pencil.



Exclamation marks

Exclamation marks mark the end of an exclamation.

Ouch! That hurts!
What big teeth you have!



Inverted commas

Inverted commas are used to punctuate **direct speech**.

"How lovely to see you!" exclaimed Mum.



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