

# 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)