

# UKS2 GRAMMAR MAT

## EXPANDED NOUN PHRASES

An expanded noun phrase is a group of words which contain a noun with pre or post modifying words.

**lots of yummy, cold ice cream**

**Determiner**  
Used to introduce a noun to specify which one or how many; a/an; the; three; most.

**Adjective**  
A word that describes a noun; monstrous, vivid, delightful, familiar.

**Noun**  
A person, object or animal; garage, Henry, leopard, sofa.

They may end in a prepositional phrase e.g. lots of yummy, cold ice cream inside the freezer.

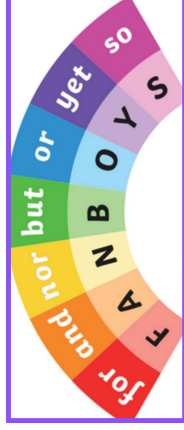
## CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Co-ordinating conjunctions link independent clauses.

subject verb  
Molly likes dancing **and** Ben likes singing.

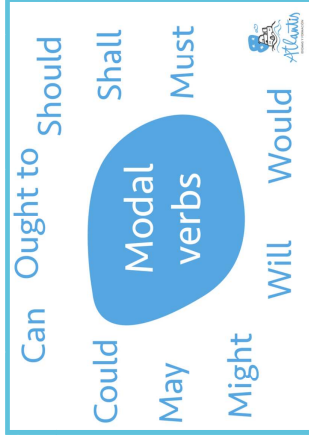
Co-ordinating conjunctions link words and phrases.

I love fish and chips.  
Mum enjoys cooking meals and listening to music.



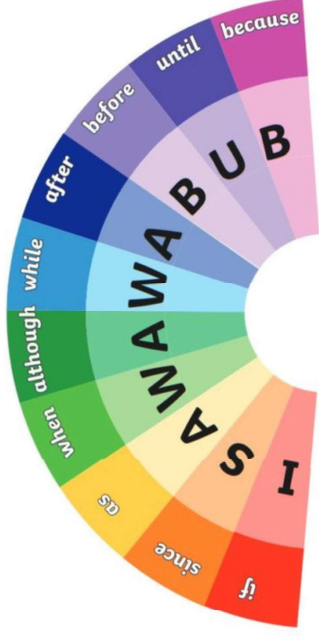
## MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs can work with another verb to describe the possibility of something happening to describe to what degree of certainty something is known.



## SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating conjunctions are words or phrases that link a subordinate (dependent) clause to a main (independent) clause.



## TENSE

ENGLISH VERB TENSE	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
<b>SIMPLE</b>	I walked to the store.	I walk to the store.	I will walk to the store.
<b>PROGRESSIVE</b>	I was walking to the store.	I am walking to the store.	I will be walking to the store.
<b>PERFECT</b>	I had walked to the store.	I have walked to the store.	I will have walked to the store.
<b>PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</b>	I had been walking to the store.	I have been walking to the store.	I will have been walking to the store.

## COLON AND SEMI COLON

Used to introduce things, ideas, items in a list, a quotation or an explanation.

'Laura packed the required equipment for camp: a sleeping bag, a tent and a gas stove.'

Can also be used between a statement and answer, quotation or to provide a contrast.

'There were two options: fight or run.'

Used to separate two independent clauses when the second explains or adds further detail or clarification to the first.

'We needed to wear our coats: it was snowing.'

Can link related independent clauses. They often replace co-ordinating conjunctions.

'I ordered a drink; my friend asked for a burger.'

They can be used to separate items in a list if extra details about the items have been included.

'We ordered some food and drinks: a lemonade; two colas and a juice; two burgers and a portion of chips; and three chocolate sundaes.'

## SEMI COLON

## RELATIVE CLAUSES

**Relative clauses** are a specific type of **subordinate clause**. They help to **add more information** to sentences.

A **relative clause** directly links to the noun which you are **describing** or **modifying** – it is relative (related) to it.

A **relative clause** starts with a relative pronoun: **who, which, where, whom, that, whose**.

Miss Jones, **who is my music teacher**, always makes me laugh.

**relative clause**

### Relative Pronouns

- that
- who
- whom
- whose
- which

## PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word that can be used instead of a noun to avoid repetition.

For example,

Johnny is a soldier. **He** was injured in the war.

I	you	he	she
it	we	they	me
him	her	us	them

## PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word or words that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else.

For example: beside, with, alongside, behind, in front of, next to

The rabbit ran \_\_\_\_\_ the dog.

### Prepositional Phrases

AT	IN	ON
At the Top 	in the Sky 	On the Ceiling 

## TYPES OF SENTENCE

**Statement:** A sentence which tells you something. Ends with a full stop.  
'Rainbows have seven colours.'

**Question:** Questions are sentences that ask you something. They usually end with a question mark.  
'What did you have for dinner?'

**Command:** Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. They are found in instructions but can also be urgent and angry and can be very short.  
'Help me! Please stop doing that!'

**Exclamation:** An exclamation is a sentence beginning with 'what' or 'how'. It is a full sentence including a verb, which ends with an exclamation mark!  
'What a dangerous mountain to climb!'

## DIRECT SPEECH

“ Hello class , ”

Inverted Commas

Capital letter

Written speech

Punctuation

Inverted Commas

Reporting Clause

whispered Miss Green.

## DETERMINERS

Determiners are a type of word that comes before a noun to introduce it and provide additional information about the noun.

twenty mine it those  
one the their a

# Determiners

## APOSTROPHES

**Contraction**  
When letters are missed out of words do not= don't  
I will= I'll

If your apostrophe isn't doing one of these things, you don't need it!


**Apostrophes**

**Possession**  
If an object belongs to someone  
Toby's jumper  
Sarah's dogs


**Plural Possessive**  
If the plural noun ends with -s, add an apostrophe after the -s.  
Example: the cars' tires, the girls' dresses.

If the plural noun does not end with -s, add an apostrophe +s to the noun.  
Example: the children's toys, the mice's cheese.

**Singular Possessives**

 the bee's hive  
(the hive belongs to 1 bee)

**Plural Possessives**

 the bees' hive  
(the hive belongs to more than 1 bee)

