

Expanded noun phrases

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

the green monster with razor-sharp teeth

Tense

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

Past simple – the verb took place in the past and has 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 at 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 has now been 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 in the future.

Active and passive voice

A sentence is written in the **active voice** when the subject of the sentence is performing the action.

A sentence is written in the **passive voice** when the subject of the sentence has something done to it by someone or something.

Active voice = The cat chased the mouse.

Passive voice = The mouse was chased by the cat.

Co-ordinating conjunctions

A co-ordinating conjunction joins two words, phrases or clauses in a sentence. There are many co-ordinating conjunctions. Use the acronym FANBOYS to remember them.

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 might go to the circus.*

*I want to wear my sun hat, **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 we can remember some of them by 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 decorated the cake **after** it came out of the oven.*

Relative clauses and relative pronouns

A **relative clause** is a specific type of subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun. They add information to sentences by using a **relative pronoun** (who, that, which, when, where, whose, whom).

*The book, **which** is very popular with the class, is unavailable in the school library.*

Adverbs and fronted adverbials

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)*

Fronted adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows.

***As fast as he could**, the little boy sprinted for the finishing line.*

Modal verbs

A modal verb is a special type of verb which changes or affects other verbs in a sentence. They are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission.

*Examples: **will, must, should, would, could, might, ought to, can***

*You **must** brush your teeth at least twice a day.*

*He **could** decide whether to do his homework now or later.*

Subjunctive form

The subjunctive is a verb form or mood used to express things that could or should happen. It is used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.

*I wish I **were** able to fly.*

*I suggest you **take** an umbrella with you.*

Y6 Expected Grammar Mat