

Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident	caught	eighth	heard	minute	possible	strange
accidentally	centre	enough	heart	natural	potatoes	strength
actual	century	exercise	height	naughty	pressure	suppose
actually	certain	experience	history	notice	probably	surprise
address	circle	experiment	imagine	occasion	promise	therefore
answer	complete	extreme	increase	occasionally	purpose	though
appear	consider	famous	important	often	quarter	although
arrive	continue	favourite	interest	opposite	question	thought
believe	decide	February	island	ordinary	recent	through
bicycle	describe	forward	knowledge	particular	regular	various
breath	different	forwards	learn	peculiar	reign	weight
breathe	difficult	fruit	length	perhaps	remember	woman
build	disappear	grammar	library	popular	sentence	women
busy	early	group	material	position	separate	
business	earth	guard	medicine	possess	special	
calendar	eight	guide	mention	possession	straight	

Y2 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*.

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.

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.

Co-ordinating conjunctions

A co-ordinating conjunction joins two clauses of equal value or importance in a sentence.

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.

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.

The dog *greedily* ate its dinner.

Subordinating conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause (a clause that does not make sense on its own).

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.

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 **was walking** 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 – ever 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.

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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)

Y4 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 **was walking** 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.

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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.

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WH – when

I – if

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E – ever though

B – because

U – until, unless

S – since

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What sharp teeth the tiger had!

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.

My Mixed Grammar Workout



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Tick the correct column to show if the sentence has been written in past or present tense.

Sentence	Past tense	Present tense
Rasheed put his hand up.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rasheed laughs at Sarah.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rasheed picks up the pencil.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which is the best punctuation mark to use for the sentence below?

How lovely it was to see
you

Tick one

question mark

full stop

exclamation mark

comma

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Write the words I am using an apostrophe.

Write the words did not using an apostrophe.

Cross out the **full stops** that are in the wrong place.

I am sitting in . the car with my brother. and Shakira. Shakira is my best friend. We always play. together.

Add one **comma** in the correct place to the sentence below.

I practiced my violin drums and piano before I went to bed.

Tick the correct word to complete the sentence below.

The car broke down _____ it ran out of petrol.

Tick one

if

that

and

because

My Mixed Grammar Workout



What is the name of the punctuation pointed to below?

“Watch out for the bees!”

Write the missing punctuation mark to complete the sentence below.

How ridiculous is this

How ridiculous this is

What on earth is happening



Write the past tense of the verbs below.

begin →

think →

write →

light →

Draw a line to match each prefix to the correct word so that it makes a new word.

Prefix

Word

un

graph

super

approve

anti

healthy

auto

septic

dis

star

Which sentence uses an exclamation mark correctly?

Tick one

Who's at the door!

Why did you scare me!

How disappointed I am!

How do you cut an apple!

Tick each row to show if the sentence has an adverb or adjective.

Sentence	adjective	adverb
The farmer happily hummed a tune.		
The farmer was happy whilst humming.		

My Mixed Grammar Workout



What is the name of the punctuation pointed to below?

Let's get going!

Add the correct verb.
were or was.

I _____ baking a cake.

We _____ baking a cake.

You _____ baking a cake.

Rewrite this sentence so that the adverbial becomes a fronted adverbial.
Remember to add your comma correctly.

I jumped up and down excitedly!

Draw a line to match each prefix to the correct word so that it makes a new word.

Prefix	Word
dis	fit
un	market
auto	bodies
anti	correct
super	appear

Underline the pronoun in each sentence.

Can we watch a movie?

Once, I jumped off of a high bench!

Why are you in a circle?

Tick each row to show if the sentence has an **adverb** or **adjective**.

Sentence	adjective	adverb
Why are you walking so slowly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am a slow walker.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

My Mixed Grammar Workout



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Tick the correct column to show if the sentence has been written in past or present **tense**.

Sentence	Past tense	Present tense
Rasheed put his hand up.	✓	
Rasheed laughs at Sarah.		✓
Rasheed picks up the pencil.		✓

Which is the best punctuation mark to use for the **sentence** below?

How lovely it was to see you

Tick one

- question mark
- full stop
- exclamation mark
- comma



Write the words I am using an apostrophe.

I'm

Write the words did not using an apostrophe.

didn't

Cross out the **full stops** that are in the wrong place.

I am sitting in ~~x~~ the car with my brother ~~x~~ and Shakira. Shakira is my best friend. We always play ~~x~~ together.

Add one **comma** in the correct place to the sentence below.

I practiced my violin , drums and piano before I went to bed.

Tick the correct word to complete the sentence below.

The car broke down _____ it ran out of petrol.

Tick one

- if
- that
- and
- because

My Mixed Grammar Workout



What is the name of the punctuation pointed to below?

“Watch out for the bees!”

inverted comma

Write the missing punctuation mark to complete the sentence below.

How ridiculous is this ?

How ridiculous this is !

What on earth is happening ?

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Write the past tense of the verbs below.

begin → began

think → thought

write → wrote

light → lit

Draw a line to match each prefix to the correct word so that it makes a new word.

Prefix	Word
un	graph
super	approve
anti	healthy
auto	septic
dis	star

(Note: Lines connect un to graph, super to approve, anti to healthy, auto to septic, and dis to star.)

Which sentence uses an exclamation mark correctly?

Tick one

Who's at the door!

Why did you scare me!

How disappointed I am!

How do you cut an apple!

Tick each row to show if the sentence has an adverb or adjective.

Sentence	adjective	adverb
The farmer happily hummed a tune.		✓
The farmer was happy whilst humming.	✓	

My Mixed Grammar Workout



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What is the name of the punctuation pointed to below?

Let's get going!

apostrophe

Add the correct verb.
were or was.

I was baking a cake.

We were baking a cake.

You were baking a cake.



Rewrite this sentence so that the adverbial becomes a fronted adverbial.
Remember to add your comma correctly.

I jumped up and down excitedly!

Excitedly, I jumped up and down.

Draw a line to match each prefix to the correct word so that it makes a new word.

Prefix	Word
dis	fit
un	market
auto	bodies
anti	correct
super	appear

(Note: Lines connect dis to appear, un to correct, auto to bodies, and anti to market.)

Underline the pronoun in each sentence.

Can we watch a movie?

Once, I jumped off of a high bench!

Why are you in a circle?

Tick each row to show if the sentence has an adverb or adjective.

Sentence	adjective	adverb
Why are you walking so slowly?		✓
I am a slow walker.	✓	