Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident accidentally actual actually address answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy business calendar

caught centre century certain circle complete consider continue decide describe different difficult disappear early earth eight

eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forward forwards fruit grammar group guard quide

heard heart height history imagine increase important interest island knowledge learn length library material medicine mention

minute natural naughty notice occasion occasionally often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess possession

possible potatoes pressure probably promise purpose quarter question recent regular reign remember sentence separate special straight

strange strength suppose surprise therefore though although thought through various weight woman

women



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.

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.

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.

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!

Subordinating conjuntions

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.

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.



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.

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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.

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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. 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 I like swimming and my brother likes football.
- N nor B - but O - or Y - yet

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

S – so

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

A - although, after, as	Me couldn't de DE tedeu hecques it was reining
WH – when	We couldn't do PE today because it was raining.
I – if	When playtime was over, the teacher rang the bell.
T – that	
E – ever though	Make sure you wear your coat if it gets too cold.
B — because	
U – until, unless	We wanted to eat the cake that my mum made
S – since	yesterday.

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Adv

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 <u>soon</u>. (time)

The dog <u>greedily</u> ate its dinner. (manner)

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Y4 Expected Grammar Mat

Co-ordinating conjunctions

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F – for

- A and I like swimming and my brother likes football. N - nor
- **B but** We might go to the cinema or we could go to the funfair. **O or**
- Y-yet I want to wear my sunhat but it is raining.
- S so

Subordinating conjuntions

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	We couldn't do PE today <mark>because</mark> it was raining.
I — if T — that	When playtime was over, the teacher rang the bell.
E – ever though B – because	Make sure you wear your coat if it gets too cold.
U — until, unless S — since	We wanted to eat the cake <mark>that</mark> my mum made yesterday.

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Adverbs and fronted adverbials

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Please make sure that you come home <u>soon</u>. (time)

The dog <u>greedily</u> ate its dinner. (manner)

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

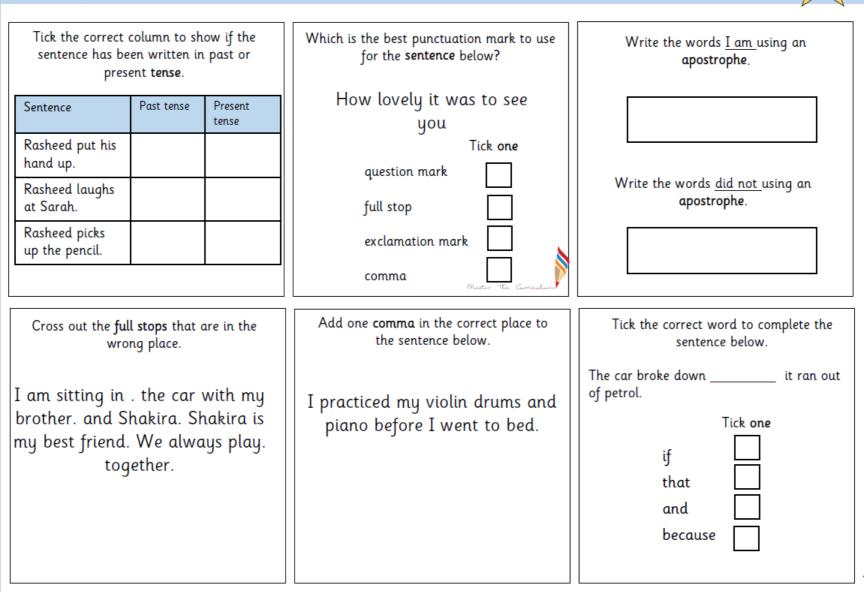
<u>As fast as he could</u>, the little boy sprinted for the finishing line.





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SILVER

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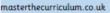


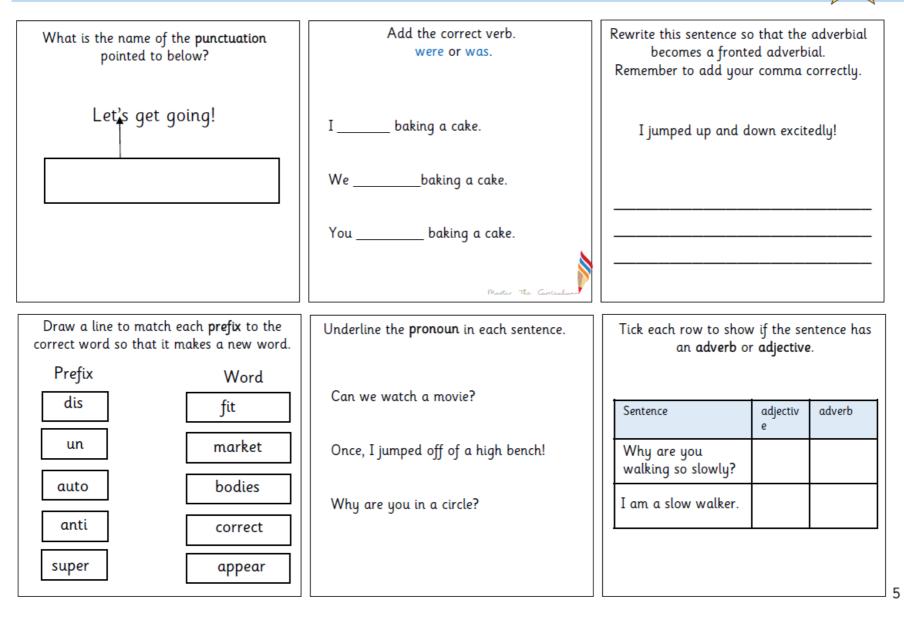
Write the missing punctuation mark to Write the past tense of the verbs below. What is the name of the punctuation pointed complete the sentence below. to below? begin -How ridiculous is this "Watch out for the bees!" think -How ridiculous this is write light What on earth is happening Master Draw a line to match each prefix to the Which sentence uses an Tick each row to show if the sentence has correct word so that it makes a new word. exclamation mark correctly? an adverb or adjective. Prefix Tick one Word Who's at the door! un graph adjectiv Sentence adverb е super approve Why did you scare me! The farmer happily hummed a tune. anti healthy How disappointed I am! The farmer was happy auto whilst humming. septic How do you cut an apple! dis star

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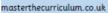
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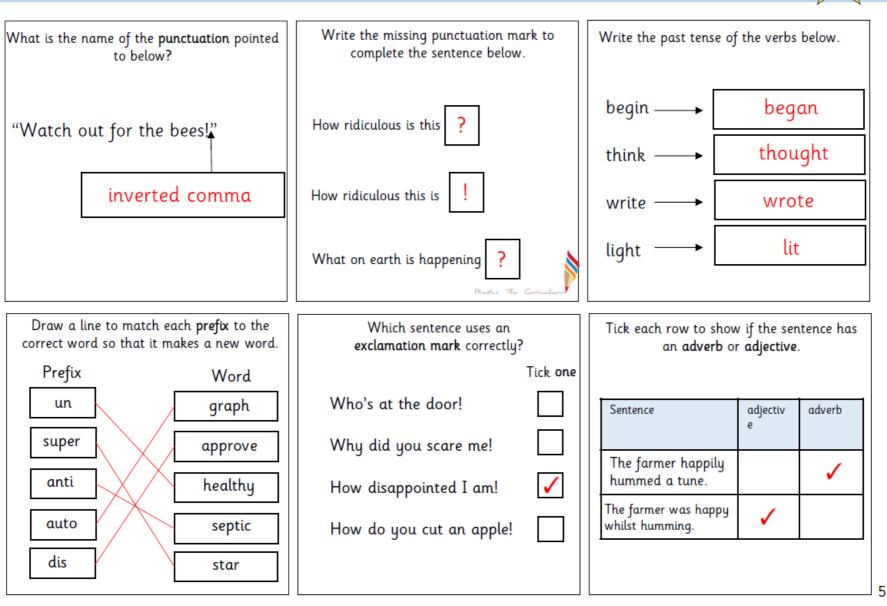


Tick the correct column to show if the Which is the best punctuation mark to use Write the words I am using an sentence has been written in past or for the sentence below? apostrophe. present tense. How lovely it was to see Present Sentence Past tense ľm tense you Rasheed put his Tick one 1 hand up. question mark Write the words did not using an Rasheed laughs 1 apostrophe. at Sarah. full stop Rasheed picks exclamation mark up the pencil. didn't comma Add one comma in the correct place to Tick the correct word to complete the Cross out the full stops that are in the the sentence below. sentence below. wrong place. The car broke down ______ it ran out I am sitting in**x** the car with my of petrol. I practiced my violin, drums and brother**x**and Shakira. Shakira is Tick one piano before I went to bed. my best friend. We always play🗙 if together. that and because

SILVER ANSWERS

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<mark>GOLD ANSWERS</mark>

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