

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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Y – yet

S – so

I like swimming **and** my brother likes football.

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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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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.

Statutory Spelling Word Activity Mat: notice

5

Use a dictionary to define the word **notice**.

Add the word **notice** to these sentences.

I have put up a _____ in the hall.

"I didn't _____ it!" commented Roy.

Did you _____ the new paint?

It did not escape my _____.

Write the syllables of the word **notice** inside the hands.



Which word classes does the word **notice** belong to?

noun	verb	adjective
adverb	conjunction	pronoun
preposition	determiner	

Finish off the word **notice**.

not _____	_____ ice
_____ e	n _____

Now write the full word.

Trace the word **notice**.

notice

notice

notice

Which of these words means the same as **notice**?

observe preserve conserve reserve

Write your own sentence containing the word **notice**.

Edit and improve these words so that they correctly spell the word **notice**.

knowtice

notise

notiss

My Mixed Grammar Workout



Tick the correct word to complete the sentence below.

Take your shoes off _____ we get home.

Tick one

- when
- or
- because
- and

Add two **full stops** in the sentence below.

My hamster runs around on his wheel Pip is always running



Circle the **noun** in the sentences below.

My sofa is fluffy.

The tree has brown leaves.

Circle two words in the sentence below that must have a **capital letter**.

my brother's favourite programme is shown on a friday.

Tick the sentence that is correct.

We run home yesterday.

We running home yesterday.

We ran home yesterday.

Add a **full stop** or a **question mark** to complete the sentences.

Are you ready

I'm cooking dinner

It is Wednesday today

What do we need

My Mixed Grammar Workout

3

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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The farmer was happy whilst humming.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

My Mixed Grammar Workout



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Complete the sentence by adding an adjective and a phrase to expand the noun.

Mmmm! Look at that _____

burger, _____

Identify the incorrect verb.
Rewrite it correctly.

Have you wrote your story?

Master The Curriculum 

Complete the table below by adding a suffix to each noun to make an adjective.

Noun	Adjective
adventure	
hazard	
danger	
courage	

Read the sentence below.
Underline all of the pronouns.

The cat is always hissing at me!
She is very old now.

In the sentence below, what **word class** is the word soon?

Sitting on the sofa, she felt her eyes drooping, and soon fell asleep.

Tick one

pronoun


noun

adverb

verb

What is the name of the punctuation pointed to below?

My mum said, "I love you!"



My Mixed Grammar Workout

2

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Tick the correct word to complete the sentence below.

Take your shoes off _____ we get home.

Tick one

- when
- or
- because
- and

Add two full stops in the sentence below.

My hamster runs around on his wheel. Pip is always running.

Master The Curriculum 

Circle the noun in the sentences below.

My sofa is fluffy.

The tree has brown leaves.

Circle two words in the sentence below that must have a capital letter.

my brother's favourite programme is shown on a friday.

Tick the sentence that is correct.

We run home yesterday.

We running home yesterday.

We ran home yesterday.

Add a full stop or a question mark to complete the sentences.

Are you ready ?

I'm cooking dinner .

It is Wednesday today .

What do we need ?

My Mixed Grammar Workout



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Complete the sentence by adding an adjective and a phrase to expand the noun.

Mmmm! Look at that juicy
burger, with the ketchup and onions
in it.

example

Identify the incorrect verb.
Rewrite it correctly.

Have you wrote your story?

Have you written your story?

Master The Curriculum

Complete the table below by adding a suffix to each noun to make an adjective.

Noun	Adjective
adventure	adventurous
hazard	hazardous
danger	dangerous
courage	courageous

Read the sentence below.
Underline all of the pronouns.

The cat is always hissing at me!
She is very old now.

In the sentence below, what word class is the word soon?

Sitting on the sofa, she felt her eyes drooping, and soon fell asleep.

Tick one

- pronoun
- noun
- adverb
- verb

What is the name of the punctuation pointed to below?

My mum said, "I love you!"

My Mixed Grammar Workout



Draw a line to match the **prefix** to the correct word.

Prefix		Word
super		body
auto		market
sub		total
anti		immune

Add a fronted adverbial to the sentence. Include the correct punctuation.

Suddenly, / Before you knew it,
the door slammed shut.

Example



Rewrite this sentence using an apostrophe.

You should have brought your raincoat!

You should've brought your
raincoat!

Tick one box in each row to show if the underlined clause is a **main clause** or **subordinate clause**.

sentence	Main clause	Subordinate clause
We can go at midday <u>because it will be quieter.</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If you wore your coat, you would be nice and warm.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>We paid the shopkeeper in coins</u> because we didn't have any notes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Which word is a **preposition**?

Tick one box.

He looked beyond the trees, but it was useless.

Tick the sentences written in **Standard English**.

I done it all!

Why was you copying me?

I did it!

We were watching TV.