

## 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.

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 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.

**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.

Tigers have sharp teeth.

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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 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: guard

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

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

My mum is a security \_\_\_\_\_.

"Call the \_\_\_\_\_!" screeched Jimmy.

We must \_\_\_\_\_ the precious treasure

The security staff are permanently  
on \_\_\_\_\_.

Write the syllables of the word **guard** inside the hand.



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

noun	verb	adjective
adverb	conjunction	pronoun
preposition	determiner	

Finish off the word **guard**.

gua\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ard

\_\_\_\_\_d

g\_\_\_\_\_

Now write the full word.

\_\_\_\_\_

Trace the word **guard**.

guard

guard

guard

Which of these words can mean the same as **guard**?

perfect    present    protect    prefer

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

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

gaurd

gard

garde

# Year 3 Summer Term 2 SPaG Mat

## Section 1

because

although

unless

Choose the best conjunction to fill the gap in each sentence:

- a. You will not be allowed into the cinema  you have a ticket.
- b. He took the penalty  he had hurt his leg.
- c. They lit the camp fire  it was getting cold.

## Section 2

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up a preposition word. Can you help him to unjumble it?

duren



## Section 3

Can you write a pair of homophones to match the clues?

The brightest star in the sky:

\_\_\_\_\_

Someone's child that is a boy:

\_\_\_\_\_

## Section 4

Look at the picture. Can you add an appropriate adverb to this sentence?

During the hurricane, the wind blew

\_\_\_\_\_.



## Section 5

Can you write the plural forms of these singular nouns?

toy - \_\_\_\_\_

fox - \_\_\_\_\_

fly - \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 6

Can you improve this sentence by adding an expanded noun phrase?



The house stood on the hill.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Year 3 Summer Term 2 SPaG Mat

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## Section 1

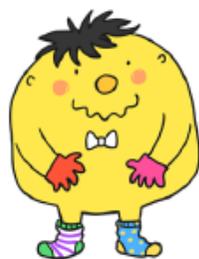
Choose the best conjunction to fill the gap in each sentence:

- You will not be allowed into the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ you have a ticket.
- He took the penalty \_\_\_\_\_ he had hurt his leg.
- They lit the camp fire \_\_\_\_\_ it was getting cold.

## Section 2

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up TWO preposition words. Can you help him to unjumble them?

duren      webenet



## Section 3

Can you write TWO pairs of homophones to match the clues?

The brightest star in the sky:

\_\_\_\_\_

Someone's child that is a boy:

\_\_\_\_\_

A large mammal: \_\_\_\_\_

Completely naked: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 4

Look at the picture. Can you add appropriate adverbs to this sentence?

During the hurricane, the wind blew \_\_\_\_\_, which

caused the trees to sway

\_\_\_\_\_.



## Section 5

Can you write the plural forms of these singular nouns?

fox - \_\_\_\_\_

fly - \_\_\_\_\_

puppy - \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 6

Can you improve this sentence by adding an expanded noun phrase, a conjunction and extra detail?



The house stood on the hill.

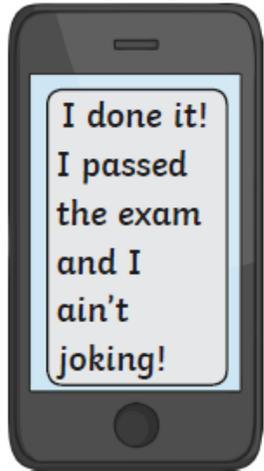
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Year 4 Summer Term 2 SPaG Mat

2



**a** Re-write this text message using Standard English.

**c** Can you tell me your symptoms, Mr Brown?



Can you write this as a line of accurately punctuated direct speech?

**e** These words have prepositions hiding within them can you spot them? The first one is done for you!

toffee → t(off)ee → off

hoverboard → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

supply → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Can you think of the prefix words to match these definitions?

A signature of a famous person: auto \_\_\_\_\_

An adjective to describe someone who hates waiting: im \_\_\_\_\_

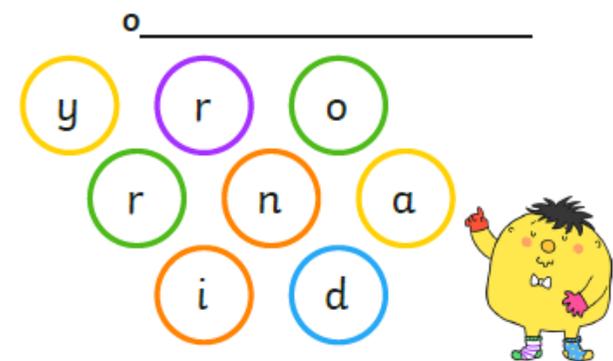
**d** Use the correct form of the verb 'to be' to complete these past and present tense sentences correctly:

This \_\_\_\_\_ your new classroom.

Yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ on a school trip.

Joe and Jack \_\_\_\_\_ twins.

**f** Mr Whoops has been juggling with the letters from one of his Y4 spelling words. Can you spot what it is?



Year 3 Summer Term 2 SPaG Mat **Answers**

②

**Section 1**

because

although

unless

Choose the best conjunction to fill the gap in each sentence:

a. You will not be allowed into the cinema **unless** you have a ticket.

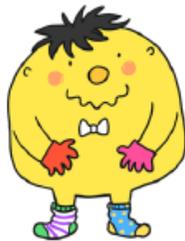
b. He took the penalty **although** he had hurt his leg.

c. They lit the camp fire **because** it was getting cold.

**Section 2**

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up a preposition word. Can you help him to unjumble it?

duren

**under****Section 3**

Can you write a pair of homophones to match the clues?

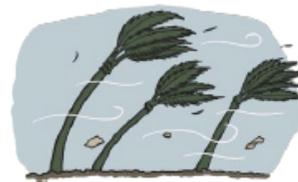
The brightest star in the sky:  
\_\_\_\_\_ **sun**

Someone's child that is a boy:  
\_\_\_\_\_ **son**

**Section 4**

Look at the picture. Can you add an appropriate adverb to this sentence?

During the hurricane, the wind blew  
\_\_\_\_\_.



**Accept any appropriate adverb.**

**Section 5**

Can you write the plural forms of these singular nouns?

toy - \_\_\_\_\_ **toys**

fox - \_\_\_\_\_ **fox**

fly - \_\_\_\_\_ **flies**

**Section 6**

Can you improve this sentence by adding an expanded noun phrase?



The house stood on the hill.

**Any appropriate sentence with an expanded noun phrase to describe the house or the hill, e.g. The crooked, decrepit house stood on the hill.**

# Year 3 Summer Term 2 SPaG Mat **Answers**

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## Section 1

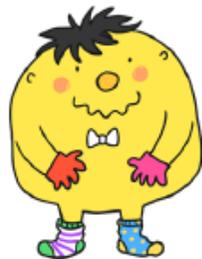
Choose the best conjunction to fill the gap in each sentence:

- You will not be allowed into the cinema **unless**, **until** you have a ticket.
- He took the penalty **although**, **even though** he had hurt his leg.
- They lit the camp fire **because**, **as** it was getting cold.

## Section 2

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up TWO preposition words. Can you help him to unjumble them?

duren      webenet  
under      between



## Section 3

Can you write TWO pairs of homophones to match the clues?

The brightest star in the sky:  
\_\_\_\_\_ **sun**

Someone's child that is a boy:  
\_\_\_\_\_ **son**

A large mammal: \_\_\_\_\_ **bear**

Completely naked: \_\_\_\_\_ **bare**

## Section 4

Look at the picture. Can you add appropriate adverbs to this sentence?

During the hurricane, the wind blew \_\_\_\_\_, which caused the trees to sway \_\_\_\_\_.

**Accept any appropriate adverbs.**

## Section 5

Can you write the plural forms of these singular nouns?

fox - \_\_\_\_\_ **foxes**

fly - \_\_\_\_\_ **flies**

puppy - \_\_\_\_\_ **puppies**

## Section 6

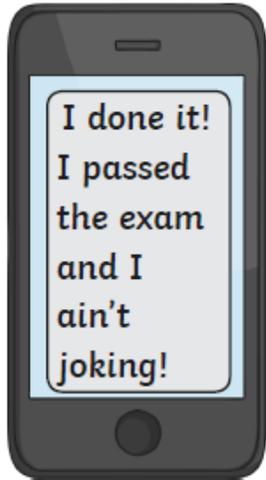
Can you improve this sentence by adding an expanded noun phrase, a conjunction and extra detail?

The house stood on the hill.

**Any appropriate sentence with an expanded noun phrase and either a co-ordinating or subordinating conjunction added with additional detail, e.g. The crooked, decrepit house stood on the hill but no one had visited it for years.**

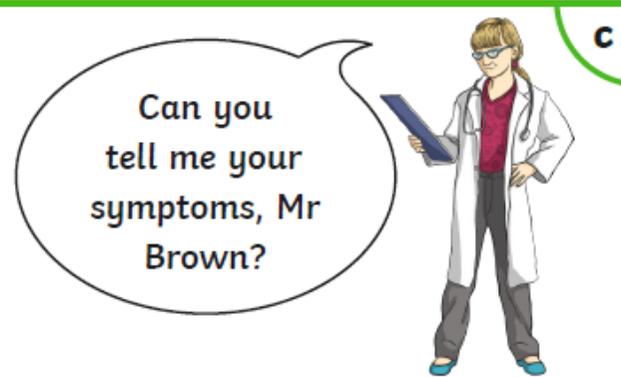
Year 4 Summer Term 2 SPaG Mat **Answers**

2



**a**  
Re-write this text message using Standard English.

**I did it! I passed the exam and I am not joking!**



**c**  
Can you write this as a line of accurately punctuated direct speech?

**"Can you tell me your symptoms, Mr Brown?"**

**e**  
These words have prepositions hiding within them can you spot them? The first one is done for you!

toffee → t(off)ee → off

hoverboard → \_\_\_\_\_ → over

supply → \_\_\_\_\_ → up

**b**  
Can you think of the prefix words to match these definitions?

A signature of a famous person:

auto \_\_\_\_\_

An adjective to describe someone who hates waiting:

im \_\_\_\_\_

**autograph**

**impatient**

**d**  
Use the correct form of the verb 'to be' to complete these past and present tense sentences correctly:

This is your new classroom.

Yesterday, we were on a school trip.

Joe and Jack are twins.

**f**  
Mr Whoops has been juggling with the letters from one of his Y4 spelling words. Can you spot what it is?

o \_\_\_\_\_ rdinary \_\_\_\_\_

