

Single Clause (Simple) Sentence

A **single-clause sentence** or **simple sentence** has just one **main clause** that must contain a subject and a verb.

expanded noun phrase with an added prepositional phrase

The **daring, athletic diver** **on** the **ten-metre board** **boldly** leapt **off**.

Adjective

A word that describes a noun: monstrous, vivid, delightful, familiar.

Noun

A person, object or animal: garage, Henry, leopard, sofa.

Adverb

A word that modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb that describes time, place or cause: anxiously, soon, therefore.

Verb

An action or doing word (which can be present, past or future): trudged, is/was/were, dozes, chuckling.

Determiner

Used to introduce a noun to specify which one or how many: a/an, the, three, most.

Preposition

A word that combines with noun or pronoun to show time, location or position: above, from, among.

Compound Sentence

A **compound sentence** is a sentence made up of **two main clauses** joined together by a **co-ordinating conjunction**. Both main clauses would make sense on their own.

The **ravenous** **lion** **pounced**, **but**
the **gazelle** **bolted** **courageously**.

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Co-ordinating Conjunction

A word that joins two main clauses together. This is called coordination: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

The air turned cold

for and nor
but or yet so

The kind man bought
flowers

for and nor
but or yet so

The wicked witch
cackled loudly

for and nor
but or yet so

I am not keen on
watching scary



for and nor
but or yet so



Francesca beamed with
delight



for and nor
but or yet so

Compound Sentence Jigsaws

Challenge: Now write three complete compound sentences of your own.

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Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Future	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Punctuating Bullet Points	Brackets, Dashes and Commas (for parenthesis)
Lily licked the lolly.	Paul kicks the ball.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul will kick the ball. Lily is going to lick the lolly. 	Paul kicked the ball. Eva licked the lolly.	The ball was kicked by Paul. The lolly was licked by Eva.	Eva is hoping to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> make lollies play football with Paul The plan for this lesson is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will learn more about SPaG. The class will have fun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eva (the lolly fan) is ten. Paul - the football fan - plays in goal. Eva and Paul, my friends, are kind.
Past Perfect	Present Perfect	Future Perfect	Modal Verbs (indicating possibility)	Adverbs (indicating possibility)		
Paul had kicked the ball past the goalkeeper.	Paul has kicked the football. I have eaten the lolly.	Paul will have kicked the ball.	could, should, would, can, may, might, must, shall, ought, will	never, always, often, rarely, maybe, perhaps, probably		
Past Progressive	Present Progressive	Future Progressive	Colons	Colons (to introduce a list)	Semi-Colons	Hyphens (to avoid ambiguity)
Paul was kicking the ball. Eva was licking the lolly.	Paul is kicking the ball. Eva is licking the lolly.	Paul will be kicking the ball.	Paul likes two things: football and reading.	The children will need several items: lollies, footballs and books.	Eva loves lollies; strawberry flavoured ones are her favourite.	a man eating snake a man-eating snake
Subjunctive	Expanded Noun Phrase	Relative Clause	Relative Pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause		Dashes	Commas (to clarify meaning)
If Paul were a better footballer, he could kick the ball straight.	the dark-haired girl with a taste for frozen lollies	Paul, who enjoyed football, played every week.	who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when Cheetahs, which are the fastest land mammals, have a decreasing population.		Eva and Paul are friends - they have known each other for years.	Eva likes fruit pasta and a drink for lunch. 'Fruit pasta!?' Eva likes fruit, pasta and a drink for lunch.

Constructing an Expanded Noun Phrase

A noun is a thing, person or idea. An expanded noun phrase provides extra information about the noun. You can use a determiner, adjectives and a prepositional phrase within your expanded noun phrase to describe and specify details about the noun.

Determiner	Adjectives	Noun	Prepositional Phrase
<p>A determiner is a word which comes before a noun or any modifiers, such as adjectives. They introduce the noun and give the reader important information about it.</p> <p>the a an my these her our your five some many those</p>	<p>Adjectives are words which describe a noun. You can use two adjectives to describe a noun but they must be separated by a comma, e.g. the huge, hairy spider.</p> <p>colourful gigantic miniature pristine dilapidated ancient obnoxious mischievous crumpled ecstatic muscular rectangular</p>	<p>The noun is the thing, person or idea that the expanded noun phrase is about.</p> <p>socks bus engine bottle television pond custard paper lettuce caravan tongue Linda imagination</p>	<p>A preposition is a word which indicates place or direction. A prepositional phrase usually includes a preposition and a noun or a pronoun.</p> <p>beside the river near the town in the water during the night through the winter this evening on the table between the houses underneath the waterfall before morning towards home</p>

Use the boxes above to plan out and construct an expanded noun phrase, such as: the fierce, ugly troll beneath the bridge

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