

LO: to develop our understanding of grammar.

RECALL and LEARN



Can you recall each of these symbols?
What do they mean?

Can you explain how they are used in a
sentence?

A **simple sentence** has one main clause.
It contains a subject (a noun), which is what the sentence is about and
a verb (what is happening or what the subject is doing).

It does not contain conjunctions or extra clauses.

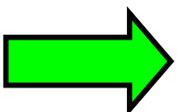
READ and RESPOND

Thor, the God of Thunder, came running into the village. "I've lost my mighty hammer!" he shouted. Thor's hammer was magic. It could kill an army with one blow! It could bring peace to the world! Thor's father, Odin, the King of the Gods, cried, "We must get the hammer back!" Everyone looked for Thor's hammer but it was no where to be found. Suddenly, a servant ran in. He cleared his throat. "The Frost Giant, Thrym has the hammer!" "But Thrym is evil! He will never give it back. What shall we do?" screamed Odin. Thor roared, "I will find Thrym and kill him! I must have my hammer back." But Thrym was a very strong giant so Odin told Thor that he should not fight him. They wanted to find out why Thrym had Thor's hammer. They sent Loki, the God of Mischief, to find Thrym.

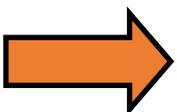
Can you find all the simple sentences?

Write them in your book then CHECK them using the definition in the 'Recall and Learn' section.

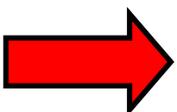
CREATE and REFLECT



Write a simple sentence about a Thor



Write a simple sentence about something you have done today



Write a simple sentence about a place (you may need to use personification)

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An **expanded noun phrase** adds more information to the noun in a sentence.

Adding adjectives before nouns is the simplest way to expand a noun phrase.

Examples of Expanded Noun Phrases could be:
tiny girl, red shoes, large box.

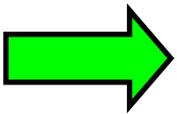
READ and RESPOND

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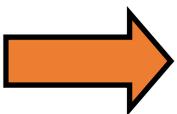
Can you find all the expanded noun phrases?

Write them in your book then CHECK them using the definition in the 'Recall and Learn' section.

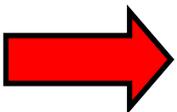
CREATE and REFLECT



Write an expanded noun phrase using one adjective



Write an expanded noun phrase using two adjectives



Write a sentence including an expanded noun phrase

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A **subordinating conjunction** joins a subordinate clause to a main clause. They can be used at the start of the sentence or in the middle.

Examples of Subordinating Conjunctions:
although, however, even though, because, if, when

Sentence examples:

The dog ran to the park although it was tired.
Although it was tired, the dog ran to the park.

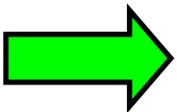
READ and RESPOND

Thor, the God of Thunder, came running into the village. "I've lost my mighty hammer!" he shouted. Thor's hammer was magic however, only in his grip. It could kill an army with one blow! It could bring peace to the world! Thor's father, Odin, the King of the Gods, cried, "We must get the hammer back!" Everyone looked for Thor's hammer but it was no where to be found. Suddenly, a servant ran in even though it was an important meeting. He cleared throat. "The Frost Giant, Thrym has the hammer!" "He will never give it back. What shall we do?" screamed Odin. Thor roared, "I will find Thrym and kill him! I must have my hammer back because it is part of me." But Thrym was a very strong giant so Odin told Thor that he should not fight him. They wanted to find out why Thrym had Thor's hammer. They sent Loki, the God of Mischief, to find Thrym.

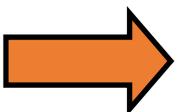
Can you find all the subordinating conjunctions?

Write them in your book then CHECK them using the definition in the 'Recall and Learn' section.

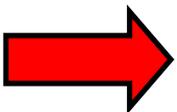
CREATE and REFLECT



Use the subordinating conjunction because in a sentence



Use the subordinating conjunction when in a sentence



Use the subordinating conjunction however in a sentence

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A **coordinating conjunction** is placed between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal rank. They usually join two main clauses.

Examples of Coordinating Conjunctions:
For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

Sentence examples:

The man had a cheese sandwich **but** he really wanted ham.

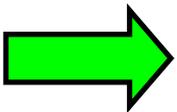
READ and RESPOND

Thor came running into the village for he was raging. "I've lost my mighty hammer!" he shouted. Thor's hammer was magic but only in his possession. It could kill an army with one blow! It could bring peace to the world! Thor's father, Odin the King of the Gods, cried, "We must get the hammer back!" Everyone looked for Thor's hammer but it was nowhere to be found. Suddenly, a servant ran in. He cleared his dry throat. "The Frost Giant, Thrym has the hammer!" "But Thrym is evil! He will never give it back. What shall we do?" screamed the outraged Odin. Thor roared, "I will find Thrym and kill him! I must have my beloved hammer back." But Thrym was a very strong giant so Odin told Thor that he should not fight him. They wanted to find out why Thrym had Thor's hammer. They sent Loki, the God of Mischief, to find Thrym.

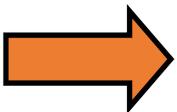
Can you find all the coordinating conjunctions?

Write them in your book then CHECK them using the definition in the 'Recall and Learn' section.

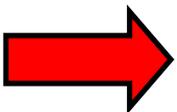
CREATE and REFLECT



Use the coordinating conjunction or in a sentence



Use the coordinating conjunction so in a sentence



Use the coordinating conjunction for in a sentence

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A complex sentence must have a subordinate clause (using a subordinating conjunction) and a main clause (like a simple sentence).

Examples:

Although it was raining, we still had fun inside.
Because I wanted to go to the game, I bought a ticket.

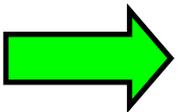
READ and RESPOND

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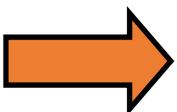
Can you find all the subordinating conjunctions?

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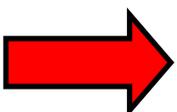
CREATE and REFLECT



Use the subordinating conjunction because at the beginning of a complex sentence



Use the subordinating conjunction although at the end of a complex sentence



Use the subordinating conjunction when in a complex sentence then invert the clause order