

## Noun phrases and expanded noun phrases

A noun is a person, place or thing.

When we add some other words, which give us more information about that noun, we call it a **noun phrase**.

e.g. *her phone, this kitchen, the car*

We can also add some adjectives to our noun phrases. These are called **expanded noun phrases**.

e.g. *her new phone, this hot and humid kitchen, the red car.*

## Commas

When writing a list of nouns, instead of writing and between each one, we exchange them for a comma, except for the last noun.

e.g. *You need to bring on the trip a pack lunch, waterproof coat and a pair of wellies.*

You can also separate a list of actions using commas.

e.g. *I woke up early, brushed my teeth and ate my breakfast.*

In expanded noun phrases, commas should also be used to separate adjectives.

e.g. *The colourful, plastic pegs were on the long, wet washing line.*

# Grammar

## In Autumn 1

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## Apostrophes

Apostrophes can be used for two reasons.

### **Contraction**

Where two words are shortened by being put together and an apostrophe is used to represent the missing letters.

e.g.

*I am = I'm*

*she will = she'll*

*he is = he's*

### **Possession**

Apostrophes can also be used to show that something belongs to someone or something.

e.g.

*The girl's dog.*

*The cat's bowl.*

*The boy's football.*



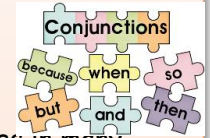
Plural nouns do NOT need an apostrophe.

e.g. The **boys** were playing football.

## Expanding sentences

For a sentence to be complete it needs a noun and a verb.

e.g. *The girl jumped.*



We can expand simple sentences in many ways.

### **Expanded noun phrases**

We can add adjectives and other words to expand the sentence

e.g. *The tall girl with long brown hair jumped over the small wooden fence.*

**Coordinating conjunctions-** and, if so or but.

We can join two separate complete sentences together by using a coordinating conjunction, such as

e.g. *The tall girl with long brown hair jumper over the small wooden fence and then she ran across the street.*

**Subordinating conjunction-** because, if, that, when

To add more information to a sentence you can use a subordinate conjunction to add a clause, which needs to main sentence, for it to make sense.

e.g. *The tall girl with long brown hair jumped over the small wooden fence because she was being chased by a barking dog.*