

Mastering Sentences with Max and Kit

Learning objective: To identify, construct, and vary sentence structures including fronted adverbials, conjunctions, and expanded noun phrases.

Read each flashcard carefully. Practice identifying the structure on the front, then flip to check your understanding of the grammatical term.

Fronted Adverbial

A word or phrase at the start of a sentence that describes how, when, or where the action happens, followed by a comma.

Subordinating Conjunction

A word like 'although', 'because', or 'while' used to connect a subordinate clause to a main clause.

Expanded Noun Phrase

A phrase that adds more detail to a noun using adjectives or prepositional phrases, for example: 'The clever, quick-thinking fox'.

Coordinating Conjunction

A word used to join two independent clauses of equal importance, such as 'and', 'but', or 'or'.

What is a Clause?

A group of words that contains a subject and a verb. A main clause makes sense on its own.

Relative Pronoun

Words like 'who', 'which', or 'that' used to introduce a relative clause that gives extra information about a noun.

Complex Sentence

A sentence that contains one main clause and at least one subordinate clause.

Direct Speech Punctuation

Using inverted commas (speech marks) to show the exact words spoken by a character, with punctuation inside the closing mark.

Prepositional Phrase

A group of words beginning with a preposition (like 'under', 'beside', or 'after') that tells us about position or time.

Sentence Variety

The technique of using different sentence lengths and structures to make writing more engaging and rhythmic for the reader.