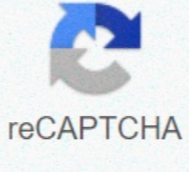




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# Noun phrase worksheet year 1

Expanded nominal syntagms tell you more about the noun. Watch the video to learn more about expanded noun phrases. don't forget to try the activities and quizzes below to test what you have learned! Identify nominal syntagms in the following sentences. Suggestions A nominal syntagm serves for the same purpose as a noun. This means that it can be subject or object of the verb. It can also be the subject of a preposition. 1. He wanted to talk to his manager. 2. The evil man loves who get poor people in trouble. 3. The poor man wanted to repay each penny he had to. 4. Hate having he to punish his servants. 5. Horses prefer to live in the dark stables. 6. I will never make such a thing. 7. Have you ever tried to climb a tree? 8. You refused to answer my question. 9. He promised to take something. 10. Why do you want to meet him? 11. He denied taking the money. 12. Your doing something surprises me. Answers No sentences are emphasized in the following sentences. 1. He wanted to talk to his manager. 2. The evil man loves who get poor people in trouble. 3. The poor man wanted to repay each penny he had to. 4. Hate having he to punish his servants. 5. Horses prefer to live in the dark stables. 6. I will never make such a thing. 7. Have you ever tried to climb a tree? 8. You refused to answer my question. 9. He promised to take something. 10. Why do you want to meet him? 11. He denied taking the money. 12. Your doing something surprises me. Site Map Cookie Information Website Policy Login Part of the Diocese of Coventry Multi Academy Trust. An exempt charity and a limited liability company, registered in England and Wales none 8422015. Registered office: The Benn Education Center, Craven Road, Rugby, CV21 3JZ Using and identifying expanded nominal syntagms is actually a year 4 objective. But I'm still very important in 5 and 6 so today's work is a recapitulation. None of you should find this too difficult and for those who find it easier, you should try to use the rich and precise vocabulary in your examples. A phrase is a small group of words within a clause. We explain how children are taught about clauses as part of the grammar of elementary school curriculum and what you need to know to support their home learning. Login or register to add to the saved resources a phrase is a small group of words that does not contain a verb (as soon as a verb is included, the word group become a clause) .examples of sentences are: there are different types of Phrases, for example: Noun Phrasesa Noun Sentence includes Onea nouns as well as the words that describe it, for example: the black dog. In the classroom, children may be asked to look at the nominal syntagms and transform them into foamed nominal syntas, for example the modification 'The black dog' for 'the big, hairy black Dog'.Preposition Phrasesthese are phrases that contain a preposition, for Example: On the carpet, in the morning, under the chair, during the film.Adverbial Phrases Afformo is built around an adverb and the words that surround it, for example: very slowly, the fastest possible. Children are taught to expand their nominal syntagms in the year 2. they then continue to enrich their writing with the use of adjectives in a €

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