

LIFE/work balance

CLASSROOM *Secrets*

#LIFEworkbalance

We have started a #LIFEworkbalance campaign and we need your help to complete our LIFE/work balance survey.

We hope to publish the results soon, so please give 15 minutes of your time to help us get a true picture of school life.

Want to be a part of this campaign? Take the [survey](#) on our website and share it with your colleagues!

Year 5 – Spring Block 2 – Expanded Noun Phrases – Creating Concise Noun Phrases

About This Resource:

This PowerPoint has been designed to support your teaching of this small step. It includes a starter activity and an example of each question from the Varied Fluency and Application and Reasoning resources also provided in this pack. You can choose to work through all examples provided or a selection of them depending on the needs of your class.

National Curriculum Objectives:

English Year 5: (5G3.2) [Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely](#)

[More resources](#) from our Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling scheme of work.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to [review](#) it on our website.

Year 5 – Spring Block 2 – Expanded Noun Phrases – Creating Concise Noun Phrases

Notes and Guidance

- In the previous step, children have recapped how to recognise noun phrases within sentences.
- This step focuses on changing a long noun phrase (or one that includes unnecessary information) into a concise noun phrase, for example: '*the huge, grey elephant behind the tree*'. The adjectives 'huge' and 'grey' don't tell the reader specific information about the elephant, as most people would know that elephants are 'huge' and 'grey'. This could be changed either to be more concise while giving the same information (*the elephant behind the tree*) or to give more information by adding specific adjectives (*the playful elephant behind the tree*).
- Another option is to remove the prepositional phrase 'behind the tree' to focus specifically on describing the elephant rather than where the elephant is located (*the huge, grey elephant*).

Focused Questions

- Which noun phrase would give concise information about this noun?
- What do we mean by concise noun phrases?
- Are the adjectives in this noun phrase necessary? What could they be replaced with?
- Change this noun phrase to make it more concise.

Step 2: Creating Concise Noun Phrases

Introduction

Underline the adjectives in the sentences below.

In winter, I love the cold, dark nights and frosty mornings.

The young, playful dog ran after the ball in the grassy meadow.

Make sure you wash your hands in the small sink.

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Varied Fluency 1

Underline the adjectives that do not give extra information.

A. These wet, scaly fish have fins and gills.

B. The cute, hairy chimpanzee jumped off the branch.

Varied Fluency 1

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A. These wet, scaly fish have fins and gills.

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Varied Fluency 2

True or false? Removing the underlined adjectives below changes the meaning.

The rare, meat-eating carnivore was spotted in the wild.

Varied Fluency 2

True or false? Removing the underlined adjectives below changes the meaning.

The rare, meat-eating carnivore was spotted in the wild.

False

Varied Fluency 3

Which noun phrase below gives you the most information?

A. The delicate, lilac flowers on the plant.

B. The purple, lilac flowers on the plant.

Varied Fluency 3

Which noun phrase below gives you the most information?

A. The delicate, lilac flowers on the plant.

B. The purple, lilac flowers on the plant.

Varied Fluency 4

Use the most useful adjectives from the word bank to fill the blanks in the sentence below.

rude	polite	frail
tall	old	French

The _____ gentleman offered his seat to the _____
lady.

Varied Fluency 4

Use the most useful adjectives from the word bank to fill the blanks in the sentence below.

rude	polite	frail
tall	old	French

Various answers, for example:

The **tall** gentleman offered his seat to the **frail** lady.

Application 1

Change the noun phrases to make them more concise.

They live in a huge, vast mansion in the next village.

The ancient, bony skeleton of the man was found underground.

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Change the noun phrases to make them more concise.

Various answers, for example:

They live in a huge, vast mansion in the next village.

They live in a mansion in the next village.

The ancient, bony skeleton of the man was found underground.

The ancient skeleton of the man was found underground.

Application 2

Rewrite the sentence to add more detail to the noun phrase.

Some people like to parachute.

You must include two adjectives, a noun and a preposition.

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Rewrite the sentence to add more detail to the noun phrase.

Some people like to parachute.

You must include two adjectives, a noun and a preposition.

Various answers, for example:

Some young, adventurous people like to parachute over land and sea.

Reasoning 1

Which sentence gives you the most information?

A. The main character in the book was an evil, mean villain.

B. The main character in the book was a hostile, misunderstood villain.

Explain how you know.

Reasoning 1

Which sentence gives you the most information?

A. The main character in the book was an evil, mean villain.

B. The main character in the book was a hostile, misunderstood villain.

Explain how you know.

Sentence B because...

Reasoning 1

Which sentence gives you the most information?

A. The main character in the book was an evil, mean villain.

B. The main character in the book was a hostile, misunderstood villain.

Explain how you know.

Sentence B because the adjectives reveal more about this particular character. In sentence A, the adjectives 'evil' and 'mean' are unnecessary as the word 'villain' already tells us these things.