11.7 Expanded Noun Phrases: 30-minute Pack

about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

The Storm at Ravenscar

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Ben had never seen a storm like the one that battered Ravenscar that night. Thick, charcoal-grey clouds rolled in from the sea, swallowing the last strip of daylight. His grandfather, an old fisherman with weathered hands, checked the small wooden boat tied to the harbour wall. The howling wind rattled the rusty iron gate at the end of the garden. Ben pulled on his thick woollen jumper and his battered green wellingtons before stepping outside. Down at the harbour, a tall stone lighthouse sent its bright beam sweeping across the churning waves. Two fishing boats with torn orange sails struggled to reach the safety of the harbour wall. Ben's grandfather, calm despite the danger, guided the exhausted young sailor onto the slippery stone steps. By midnight, the ferocious storm had finally begun to ease, leaving behind a scene of scattered debris and quiet relief. Ben's grandfather made a mug of hot, sweet tea and told stories of storms he had survived as a boy.

1 Sort the words in the box into the correct column of the table below, according to the part they play in an expanded noun phrase.

Word bank: an | brave | mountain | the | frozen | stone

Determiner	Adjective	Noun used as a modifier

(6)

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2 The sentence below has a comma that should not be there. Explain why, then rewrite the sentence correctly.

The bright, cheerful, kite soared above the beach.

(2)

3 Expand the noun phrase 'the cat' by adding one adjective before it and one prepositional phrase after it. Write your complete sentence below.

The cat sat on the mat.

(2)

4 Write two sentences of your own about a mysterious box that has washed up on a beach.

(a) Write one sentence that includes an expanded noun phrase using two adjectives before the noun. **(2)**

(b) Write one sentence that includes an expanded noun phrase using a noun as a modifier AND a prepositional phrase after the noun. **(2)**

5 Combine the three short sentences below into one sentence. Turn the extra information about the ship into a single expanded noun phrase.

A ship arrived at the harbour. The ship was ancient. The ship had a broken mast.

(3)

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6 Look again at the passage 'The Storm at Ravenscar' at the top of this pack. Find and write down: (i) one expanded noun phrase that uses two adjectives, (ii) one that uses a noun as a modifier, and (iii) one that uses a prepositional phrase after the noun.

(3)

7 In the passage, the writer describes Ben's grandfather as 'an old fisherman with weathered hands'. Explain the effect of this expanded noun phrase on the reader.

(2)

8 The writer opens the passage with 'Thick, charcoal-grey clouds' and ends it with 'a scene of scattered debris and quiet relief'. Explain one difference between the effect of these two expanded noun phrases on the reader.

(2)

9 True or false: an expanded noun phrase must always contain a prepositional phrase. Tick True or False, then explain your answer using an example.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

10 Look again at the passage 'The Storm at Ravenscar' at the top of this pack. Find the expanded noun phrase 'a tall stone lighthouse'. Write down which word is the determiner, which word is the adjective and which word is the noun used as a modifier.

(2)

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11 The paragraph below has three comma errors in its expanded noun phrases. Find and correct the three errors.

A tall, gloomy, tower stood on the hill. A brave fearless knight rode toward it. The exhausted knight, stopped to catch his breath.

(3)

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12 Tick the phrase in each group that is NOT an expanded noun phrase.

(a) Which phrase is not an expanded noun phrase? **(1)**

- ☐ A) the silver, shining trophy
- ☐ B) an old wooden chest
- ☐ C) quickly ran away

(b) Which phrase is not an expanded noun phrase? **(1)**

- ☐ A) hopped over the fence
- ☐ B) a bowl of ripe cherries
- ☐ C) the tall glass tower

(c) Which phrase is not an expanded noun phrase? **(1)**

- ☐ A) the frightened baby rabbit
- ☐ B) will probably arrive soon
- ☐ C) a fierce, hungry wolf

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13 Choose a suitable adjective from the box to expand each noun phrase below. Use each word once.

Word bank: silvery | rickety | enormous

(a) the ___ moon **(1)**

(b) the ___ bridge **(1)**

(c) the ___ elephant **(1)**

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14 Choose a suitable noun from the box to use as a modifier in each noun phrase below. Use each word once.

Word bank: football | kitchen | mountain

(a) the ___ stadium **(1)**

(b) the ___ table **(1)**

(c) the ___ range **(1)**

15 Some of the sentences below need a comma between two adjectives; others do not. Insert a comma where it is needed, or write 'no comma needed' if the sentence is already correct.

(a) The tired hungry puppy fell asleep. **(1)**

(b) A tall thin man walked past. **(1)**

(c) The old wooden gate creaked. **(1)**

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Mark scheme · 11.7 Expanded Noun Phrases: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

an sorted under Determiner cao **B1**

the sorted under Determiner cao **B1**

brave sorted under Adjective cao **B1**

frozen sorted under Adjective cao **B1**

mountain sorted under Noun used as a modifier cao **B1**

stone sorted under Noun used as a modifier cao **B1**

Answer: **Determiner: an, the. Adjective: brave, frozen. Noun used as a modifier: mountain, stone.**

Question 2

valid explanation that the last adjective, cheerful, must join directly onto the head noun kite with no comma between them (oe) **B1**

The bright, cheerful kite soared above the beach. written with the extra comma removed cao **B1**

Answer: **The bright, cheerful kite soared above the beach. (There should be no comma between the last adjective, cheerful, and the noun it describes, kite.)**

Question 3

a suitable adjective added directly before cat **B1**

a suitable prepositional phrase added directly after cat, and the sentence still makes sense **B1**

Answer: **Example: The sleepy cat with black paws sat on the mat.**

Question 4

(a) two suitable adjectives placed before a noun, separated by a comma **B1**

(a) the whole sentence makes sense **B1**

(a) Answer: **Example: The battered, barnacled box lay half-buried in the sand.**

(b) a noun correctly used as a modifier directly before the head noun **B1**

(b) a suitable prepositional phrase added after the noun, and the sentence still makes sense **B1**

(b) Answer: **Example: The treasure chest with a rusted padlock creaked as the tide pulled away.**

Question 5

ancient correctly used as a pre-modifying adjective directly before ship cao **B1**

with a broken mast correctly used as a post-modifying prepositional phrase directly after ship cao **B1**

whole sentence grammatically correct and keeps the original meaning cao **B1**

Answer: **The ancient ship with a broken mast arrived at the harbour.**

Question 6

correct two-adjective example identified, e.g. Thick, charcoal-grey clouds or hot, sweet tea **B1**

correct noun-used-as-a-modifier example identified, e.g. stone lighthouse, iron gate, fishing boats or stone steps **B1**

correct prepositional-phrase example identified, e.g. an old fisherman with weathered hands, Two fishing boats with torn orange sails, or a scene of scattered debris and quiet relief **B1**

Answer: **Example: (i) Thick, charcoal-grey clouds; (ii) stone lighthouse; (iii) an old fisherman with weathered hands.**

Question 7

identifies that the prepositional phrase with weathered hands suggests years of hard physical work or experience at sea **B1**

identifies an effect on the reader, e.g. reassures the reader that the grandfather knows how to cope with the storm (oe) **B1**

Answer: **It shows through concrete physical detail that the grandfather has spent years working at sea, reassuring the reader that he is capable of handling the storm.**

Question 8

identifies that Thick, charcoal-grey clouds uses two stacked adjectives to create a dark, threatening atmosphere at the start **B1**

identifies that a scene of scattered debris and quiet relief uses a prepositional phrase listing the calmer aftermath, creating contrast or resolution at the end (oe, accept either order) **B1**

Answer: **Thick, charcoal-grey clouds uses two adjectives to build a threatening mood at the start, while a scene of scattered debris and quiet relief uses a prepositional phrase to show a calmer, contrasting aftermath at the end.**

Question 9

False ticked cao **B1**

valid explanation with a correct example, e.g. an expanded noun phrase can be built with just adjectives or a noun modifier, such as the ancient stone bridge, which has no prepositional phrase (oe) **B1**

Answer: **False. An expanded noun phrase only needs at least one modifier of any kind - for example, the ancient stone bridge is expanded using an adjective and a noun modifier, with no prepositional phrase at all.**

Question 10

a identified as the determiner and tall identified as the adjective cao **B1**

stone identified as the noun used as a modifier cao **B1**

Answer: **a = determiner; tall = adjective; stone = noun used as a modifier (before the head noun lighthouse).**

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Question 11

comma removed between gloomy and tower cao **B1**

comma inserted between brave and fearless cao **B1**

comma removed between knight and stopped cao **B1**

Answer: **A tall, gloomy tower stood on the hill. A brave, fearless knight rode toward it. The exhausted knight stopped to catch his breath.**

Question 12

(a) C ticked cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **C) quickly ran away**

(b) A ticked cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **A) hopped over the fence**

(c) B ticked cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **B) will probably arrive soon**

Question 13

(a) silvery moon cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **the silvery moon**

(b) rickety bridge cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **the rickety bridge**

(c) enormous elephant cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **the enormous elephant**

Question 14

(a) football stadium cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **the football stadium**

(b) kitchen table cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **the kitchen table**

(c) mountain range cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **the mountain range**

Question 15

(a) comma inserted between tired and hungry cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **The tired, hungry puppy fell asleep.**

(b) comma inserted between tall and thin cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **A tall, thin man walked past.**

(c) no comma needed; old wooden gate is already correctly punctuated cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **The old wooden gate creaked. (no comma needed)**

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