# UKS2 Uplevelling Sentences

twinkl



# What Does 'Uplevelling a Sentence' Mean?

To 'uplevel' a sentence is to make a boring sentence interesting by including more advanced grammatical features, such as changing...

'The wolf guarded the babies.'

#### into

'Curiously, the calm, nurturing wolf, who normally growled at humans, guarded the vulnerable, abandoned babies.'

How has this sentence been improved?

#### What Has Been Added?



Click on the grammatical features used to uplevel the sentence to find out more about them.

Fronted Adverbials

Expanded Noun Phrases

Relative Clauses

Curiously, the calm, nurturing wolf, who normally growled at humans, guarded the vulnerable, abandoned babies.

Can you see how much more interesting this sentence has become now that we know some extra details?



# **Fronted Adverbials**

Fronted adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows, such as:

Without hesitation, Riyad reached up to grab the ball.



Every evening, Maiya practises with her guitar.

Cheekily, Liza smiled when she saw her cards.





# **Expanded Noun Phrases**

An expanded noun phrase provides extra information about the noun. You can use **adjectives** or **modifying nouns** to give more information within your sentences, such as:

some exciting holiday brochures



a cute, pink pig

the majestic, magical unicorn



☆



# **Relative Clauses**

A **relative clause** gives us extra information about the noun in the main clause. It is connected to the main clause by a **relative pronoun**. Examples are:

> The squirrel, which was half way up the tree, clung onto the trunk.



Sebastian, who was previously undefeated, now stands in fourth place.

The storm, **that was predicted yesterday**, almost capsized the boat.

#### Let's Start...

We are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

'The boy held open the door.'

First, we will create expanded noun phrases.

Next, we will add a fronted adverbial.

Finally, we will add a relative clause.

# Adjectives and Modifying Nouns Mind Map

Use ambitious adjectives and modifying nouns to add extra information about both of the nouns in this sentence. Which two things will you be describing?

> What do they look like? Think about personality. How are they feeling? Think about condition. What age are they? What about size?

'The boy held open the door.'

You have **one minute** to expand the noun phrases 'the boy' and 'the door' on a whiteboard.

### **Fronted Adverbial Mind Map**

Remembering that fronted adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows, think about these questions:

> When did it happen? Does he do it frequently? Where was the door? How did he hold it? How long had he been there? What state was he in?

> 'The boy held open the door.'

You have **one minute** to mind-map some fronted adverbials on a whiteboard.

### **Relative Clauses**

A **relative clause** gives us extra information about the noun in the main clause. Choose one of the following **relative pronouns** to start your relative clause. What extra information will you add to your sentence to make it interesting?

> who which whose that

#### 'The boy held open the door.'

You have **one minute** to add a relative clause to the sentence to give more information.

### Let's See What You've Done!

Did you manage to uplevel the sentence one step at a time?

'The boy held open the door.'

could have become

'After lunch, the sensible, responsible boy, whose job it is to tidy up, held open the blue classroom door.'



You could then go on to add a **subordinate clause** to give a reason or further information.

### **Subordinate Clauses**

Subordinate clauses do not make sense on their own but when they are used with a main clause, they create a complex (multi-clause) sentence.

'Violently, the colossal, smouldering volcano, which had been dormant for over one hundred years, spat dense, grey ash and molten, glowing lava into the blackened sky.'

#### becomes

'Violently, the colossal, smouldering volcano, which had been dormant for over one hundred years, spat dense, grey ash and molten, glowing lava into the blackened sky until all light from the midday sun had been banished.'

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

'The boy ate a hotdog.'



First, create expanded noun phrases.

Next, add a **fronted adverbial**.

Finally, add a relative pronoun.

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

#### 'Sharon read a book.'



First, create expanded noun phrases.

Next, add a fronted adverbial.

Finally, add a relative pronoun.

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

> 'The homework was too hard for Kieran.'



First, create expanded noun phrases.

Next, add a **fronted adverbial**.

Finally, add a relative pronoun.

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

#### 'Eight friends held hands in a circle.'



First, create expanded noun phrases.

Next, add a **fronted adverbial**.

Finally, add a relative pronoun.

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

'Josie balanced on one leg.'

First, create expanded noun phrases.

Next, add a **fronted adverbial**.

Finally, add a relative pronoun.

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

'Gregory ran away from the scene.'

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

'Class 10 sat on the bench.'

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

'Freddie and Dad read a story together.'

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

'Lee's son pointed to the park.'

You are going to uplevel the following sentence one step at a time. Are you ready?

'They put the last of the baubles on the tree.'

# **Add the Missing Features**

Slapdash Sheila has had a go at uplevelling this sentence, but she hasn't used all of the grammatical features we need. What has she missed?

> The hardworking, dedicated farmer, who was used to getting muddy, wore waterproof, green boots.

How could you improve Sheila's handiwork?

# Add the Missing Features

Slapdash Sheila has had a go at uplevelling this sentence, but she hasn't used all of the grammatical features we need. What has she missed this time?

> Once per week, Suki, who is only thirteen years old, delivers the newspapers to Beech Street.

Could you add an expanded noun phrase?

Could you add a subordinate clause at the end?

# Add the Missing Features

Slapdash Sheila has had a go at uplevelling this sentence, but she hasn't used all of the grammatical features we need. What has she missed this time?



Below the cliffs, the unruly, turbulent waves crashed onto the sharp, jagged rocks.

#### What relative clause could be added?

Could you add a subordinate clause at the end?

# **Crazy Uplevelling!**

Now that you've become experts at uplevelling your sentences, can you write an uplevelled sentence containing these grammatical features?

#### Use the adjectives **tropical**, **deserted**, **colourful** and **inflatable**. Use the fronted adverbial **upon the sand**. Begin the relative clause with the relative pronoun **which**.



Upon the sand, the colourful, inflatable toys, which were left by tourists, looked out of place on the deserted, tropical island.

# **Crazy Uplevelling!**

Now that you've become experts at uplevelling your sentences, can you write an uplevelled sentence containing these grammatical features?

#### Use the adjectives golden, tired, ageing and brittle. Use the fronted adverbial wearily. Begin the relative clause with the relative pronoun who.



Wearily, the tired, ageing women, who worked relentlessly on the farm, harvested the last of the brittle, golden straw.

# **Crazy Uplevelling!**

Now that you've become experts at uplevelling your sentences, can you write an uplevelled sentence containing these grammatical features?

Use the adjectives **frozen**, **colossal**, **towering** and **destructive**. Use the fronted adverbial **shortly before midnight**. Begin the relative clause with the relative pronoun **that**.



Shortly before midnight, the frozen, destructive iceberg, that ultimately sunk the Titanic, appeared in the path of the colossal, towering vessel.

