Topic: Punctuation and Grammar

Year: 4

Strand: English Curriculum

Fronted adverbials			
Time	Location	Feelings/manner	
Today,	Over the mountain,	Anxiously,	
Yesterday,	In the distance,	In a flash,	
On Monday,	On the shore,	Suddenly,	
In the blink of an eye,	In the house,	Nervously,	
Later,	Down the stairs,	Curiously,	
Recently,	Outside,	Joyfully,	
In June,	Around the corner,	Frantically,	
After dusk,	On the boat,	As fast as she could,	
	Fronted adverbials	,	
		d to guide the reader and used or where something is happen-	
ing.			
<u>Earlie</u>	er today, I ate my a	cereal. Main clause	
Fronted adverbial			
	Normally followed by		

Vocabulary				
Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun.			
Adverb	A word that adds more information about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs			
Adverbial	A group of words that can function as an adverb			
Command	Tells you to do something. Often urgent and short. Get in the car.			
Exclamation	Usually begin with 'How' or 'What. Full sentence including a verb. What happened to your car!			
Noun	Names of things that we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions).			
Paragraph	Connected sentence about one idea or theme.			
Preposition	Shows the relationship between words, usually describe the position of something, the time when something happens and the way in which something is done.			
Question	Sentences that ask something or show doubts. Is that your car? Usually end with question mark.			
Statement	Sentence that claims something as truth. My car is blue. Ends with full stop.			
Reporting clause	A clause which indicates that you are talking about what someone said or thought (said, asked, shouted).			

Creating expanded noun phrases to develop a clear picture.

Noun	Dragon
Determiner	The dragon
Adjectives	The fearsome, mighty dragon.
(comma between the adjectives)	
Prepositions or use "with' to add further information.	The fearsome, mighty dragon sailed across the sky. The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor sharp fangs.

Determiners go before a noun to identify it in further detail.

Types of Determiners

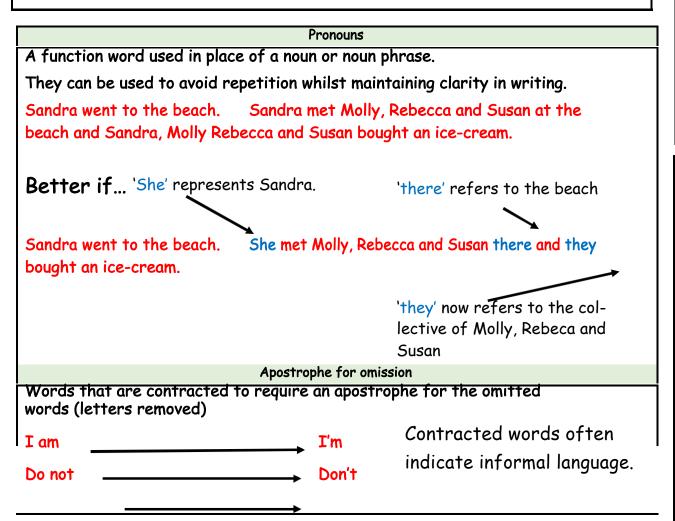
Use this mat to help you to identify different types of determiners and to use them in your writing.

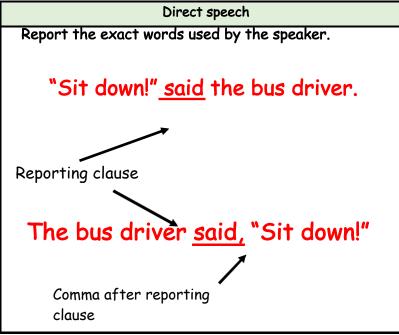
Definite and ndefinite Articles	Possessive Determiners	Interrogative Determiners	Demonstrative Determiners	Quantifiers
the a an	her his our my your their	which what whose	this those these that	less three, etc. any all several lots of enough some many
The boy sat on a chair.	Their house in in. London.	Which street is it on?	Those books over there.	Many people celebrate at Christmas.

Paragraphs

- Ti stands for Time, so start a new paragraph for a different time period.
- P stands for Place, so start a new paragraph for each new place.
- To stands for Topic, so start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject.
- P stands for **Person**, so start a new paragraph for each new person or change of speaker in a dialogue

In non-fiction a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common





Apostrophe for possession of singular and plural nouns

Using an apostrophe for possession indicates that something is owned by someone.

Apostrophe Followed by an s

The girl's coat (singular)

The girls' bags (plural)

Statutory Requirements - Year 4

Word The grammatical difference between plural and possessive —s Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [e.g, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done] Sentence Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair) Fronted adverbials [e.g, Later that day, I heard the bad news.] Text Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Punctuation Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [e.g, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"] Apostrophes to mark plural possession [e.g, the girl's name, the girls' names] Use of commas after fronted adverbials Terminology for pupils determiner pronoun, possessive pronoun adverbial