

Fronted adverbials		
Time	Location	Feelings/manner
Today, Yesterday, On Monday, In the blink of an eye, Later, Recently, In June, After dusk,	Over the mountain, In the distance, On the shore, In the house, Down the stairs, Outside, Around the corner, On the boat,	Anxiously, In a flash, Suddenly, Nervously, Curiously, Joyfully, Frantically, As fast as she could,
Fronted adverbials		
A sentence that includes a fronted adverbial is used to guide the reader and used to describe the action that follows. Normally when or where something is happening.		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Earlier today, I ate my cereal.</u> Main clause</p> <p>Fronted adverbial Normally followed by comma</p>		

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 (comma between the adjectives)	The fearsome, mighty dragon.
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 Indefinite Articles	Possessive Determiners	Interrogative Determiners	Demonstrative Determiners	Quantifiers	
the a an	her his our my your their	which what whose	this those these that	more less any few lots of some many	one, two, three, etc. all several enough
The boy sat on a chair.	Their house 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

Pronouns

A function word used in place of a noun or noun phrase.

They can be used to avoid repetition whilst maintaining clarity in writing.

Sandra went to the beach. Sandra met Molly, Rebecca and Susan at the beach and Sandra, Molly Rebecca and Susan bought an ice-cream.

Better if... 'She' represents Sandra.

'there' refers to the beach

Sandra went to the beach. She met Molly, Rebecca and Susan there and they bought an ice-cream.

'they' now refers to the collective of Molly, Rebecca and Susan

Apostrophe for omission

Words that are contracted to require an apostrophe for the omitted words (letters removed)

I am → **I'm**
Do not → **Don't**

Contracted words often indicate informal language.

Direct speech

Report the exact words used by the speaker.

"Sit down!" said the bus driver.

Reporting clause

The bus driver said, "Sit down!"

Comma after reporting clause

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