



Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions
Modify verbs, adverbs, adjectives and clauses	Link words and phrases together.	Describe time, location and place.
<p>Degree: the degree to which something is happening, e.g. too quickly, very loudly.</p> <p>Frequency: how often, e.g. regularly, never.</p> <p>Manner: how an action was carried out, e.g. happily, lazily.</p> <p>Place: Where it took place, e.g. outside, there.</p> <p>Time: When it took place, e.g. yesterday, next.</p>	<p>When Because Before While So Until Yet If</p> <p>I don't like pizza because of the cheese.</p>	<p>Before After During Above Below Besides Due to With</p> <p>We will leave after lunch.</p>

What you should know be able to do by the end of year 3

- Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions
- Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.
- Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation
- Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past
- Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

Paragraphs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time, so start a new paragraph for a different time period. • Place, so start a new paragraph for each new place. • Topic, so start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject. • Person, so start a new paragraph for each new person or change of speaker in a dialogue <p>In non-fiction a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common theme.</p>

Headings and Subheadings
<p>Headings are written at the beginning of a piece of writing and explain what it is about.</p> <p>Sub-headings divide a piece of writing up into smaller sections. The sub heading guides the reader and tells them what the paragraph will be about.</p>

Speech
<p>Direct speech.</p> <p>Opens with speech marks which are placed around what is being said.</p> <p>"I don't like the zoo," said Alfred.</p>

Present	Past	Future
<p>SIMPLE PRESENT</p> <p>I walk, you walk, he/she/it walks, we walk, you walk, they walk</p>	<p>SIMPLE PAST</p> <p>I walked, you walked, he/she/it walked, we walked, you walked, they walked</p>	<p>SIMPLE FUTURE</p> <p>I will walk, you will walk, he/she/it will walk, we will walk, you will walk, they will walk</p>
<p>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</p> <p>I am walking, you are walking, he/she/it is walking, we are walking, you are walking, they are walking</p>	<p>PAST CONTINUOUS</p> <p>I was walking, you were walking, he/she/it was walking, we were walking, you were walking, they were walking</p>	<p>FUTURE CONTINUOUS</p> <p>I will be walking, you will be walking, he/she/it will be walking, we will be walking, you will be walking, they will be walking</p>
<p>PRESENT PERFECT</p> <p>I have walked, you have walked, he/she/it has walked, we have walked, you have walked, they have walked</p>	<p>PAST PERFECT</p> <p>I had walked, you had walked, he/she/it had walked, we had walked, you had walked, they had walked</p>	<p>FUTURE PERFECT</p> <p>I will have walked, you will have walked, he/she/it will have walked, we will have walked, you will have walked, they will have walked</p>

Conjunctions	<p>Create connections between different parts of sentences.</p> <p>Co-ordinating Conjunctions: Create a link between two equally important parts of a sentence (individual words, phrases or clauses)</p> <p>Subordinating Conjunctions: Create a link between parts of a sentence where one is less important than the other. Linking a main clause to a subordinate clause or phrase.</p>
Clause	A group of words that includes a subject and a verb.
Perfect Tenses	"... are tenses that indicate actions, being or having that have been or will be completed at the moment you're writing/talking about"
Cohesion	<p>It makes different clauses and phrases feel part of the same text. It creates flow.</p> <p>Cohesive Devices: Pronouns and determiners... (To draw relationships across sentences) Adverbials... (of time, place) Repetition or substitution... Help lines of dialogue to flow into one another encourages flow.</p>
Preposition	A word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, special relationships or to introduce an object.
Fronted Adverbials	"... is a word, phrase or clause that behaves like an adverb within a sentence, i.e. it modifies the verb explaining how, where or when it was carried out, placed at the 'front' of a sentence or before the main clause."
Plural nouns	More than one of the thing, people, idea, place.
Direct Speech	Writing down exactly what a character said using inverted commas.
Prefixes	A small group of letters (morpheme) with meaning that goes before the root word.
Consonant	Letters within the alphabet that are not the vowels.
Vowel	Letters within the alphabet that form part of most words.
Paragraph	A set of sentences about a particular topic, theme, event, stage, incident, or idea.
Headings	A title at the head of a page or section of a book.
Sub-headings	A mini headline given to a subsection or paragraph within a main piece of writing.
Inverted commas	Punctuation to show the reader where speech or quotes begin and end.
Subordinate clause	A clause that needs the main clause in order for it to make sense.
Possessive	This shows who owns the thing.
Article	Most common type of determiner.
Determiner	"... are words that go before a noun to tell us which specific thing, how many of the thing or who the thing belongs to."
Possessive Pronoun	A pronoun indicating you own something.
Adverbial	"... is a word, phrase or clause that behaves like an adverb within a sentence, i.e. it modifies the verb explaining how, where or when it was carried out.