



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;">Earlier today, I ate my cereal.</p> <p>← Main clause</p> <p>↑ Fronted adverbial</p> <p>↑ Normally followed by comma</p>

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.

End of year expectations

- To expand noun phrases with the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrase.
- Use fronted adverbials.
- Use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme.
- Make appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion.
- Use a comma after fronted adverbial
- Use apostrophes for possession and omission.
- Use inverted commas after the reporting clause.

articles
demonstratives
possessives
quantifiers
numbers
question words

a boy, an orange, the cat
this apple, that car, these shops, those girls
his hat, her homework, my book, their house
some rice, each word, every box
one chair, two men, three dogs
which bag, what letter, whose computer

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

Paragraphs

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

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

Direct speech

Report of 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

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

If the coat belongs to Susan.

Apostrophe

Followed by an s

Susan's coat.

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

Would not → Wouldn't

Contracted words often indicate informal language.

Punctuation and Grammar	Year: 3/4	English Vocabulary
--------------------------------	------------------	---------------------------

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</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:</p> <p>Pronouns and determiners... (To draw relationships across sentences)</p> <p>Adverbials... (of time, place)</p> <p>Repetition or substitution...</p> <p>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.