

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 written first and helps to describe the action that follows. Usually tells us when, where or how something is happening.

Earlier today, I ate my cereal.

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↖
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fronted adverbial comma main clause

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 of "with" to add further	The fearsome, mighty dragon sailed across the sky. The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor sharp fangs.

- articles
- demonstratives
- possessives
- quantifiers
- numbers
- question words

Vocabulary	
adverbial phrase	a group of words (without a verb) that tells us when, how or where
apostrophe	punctuation used to show possession or omission
cohesion	the words chosen to link ideas and sentences smoothly
determiner	a word that goes before a noun and tells us more about it
fronted adverbial	words used at the start of a sentence which tell us where, when or how something is done
noun	a word that is the name of a person, place, animal, thing, idea or action
plural	a word that means there is more than one of something (person, place, idea or thing)
possessive pronoun	pronouns that show ownership (my, yours, our)
pronoun	words that can be used instead of a noun
verb inflections	forming words by adding letter/s to the base form of a noun, adjective or verb to show a different meaning

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

Paragraphs organise ideas around a theme. Follow these rules for perfect paragraphs.

- All the sentences within a paragraph should be about the **same person, place, time or topic**.
- When the person, place, time or topic **changes**, you should **start a new paragraph**.
- Every **new paragraph** should start on a **new line**.

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or noun phrase.

They are used to avoid repetition 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 Sandra, Molly, Rebecca and Susan

End of year expectations

- I can use -s for plurals
- I can use -s for possession
- I can use Standard English forms
- I can write expanded noun phrases
- I can use paragraphs
- I can use pronouns and nouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition
- I can use commas and other punctuation to show direct speech
- I can use apostrophes to show plural possession
- I can use commas after fronted adverbials

Standard English

✓
we were
I did
them books
she wasn't

✗
we was
I done
those books
she weren't

Direct speech

Direct speech reports 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.

SINGULAR POSSESSION

apostrophe before the s followed by an s
Lucy's coat

PLURAL POSSESSION

apostrophe after the s
the girls' coats

Apostrophe for omission

Words that are contracted require an apostrophe for the letters removed.

I am → **I'm**

Do not → **Don't**

Would not → **Wouldn't**