

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.
Conjunction (co-ordinating)	A word used to join two simple sentences. (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
Conjunction (subordinating)	A word used to join a main clause to a subordinate clause. (e.g. because, as, when, after, before, although)
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 .
Pronoun	A word used in place of a noun e.g. I, they, she, we, everyone
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.
Main clause	A group of words containing a subject (who) and a verb (what doing) that makes complete sense on its own. e.g. I took my umbrella to school.
Subordinate clause	A part of a sentence that needs the main clause to make sense. It includes a subordinating conjunction. e.g. I took my umbrella to school because it was raining.

Fronted adverbials

Time—when	Location—where	Feelings/manner—how doing
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.

Earlier today, I ate my cereal. ← Main clause

Fronted adverbial

Normally followed by comma

Creating expanded noun phrases to develop a clear picture:

Noun	Dragon
Determiner	<u>The</u> dragon
Adjectives (comma between the adjectives)	The fearsome, mighty dragon.
Prepositions or use "with" to add further information.	The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor-sharp fangs.

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 theme.

Pronouns

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

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

Ali went to the beach. Ali met Arisha, Rebecca and Suresh at the beach and Ali, Arisha, Rebecca and Suresh bought an ice-cream.

Better if... 'She' represents Ali.

'there' refers to the beach

Ali went to the beach. She met Arisha, Rebecca and Suresh there and they bought an ice-cream.

'they' now refers to the collective of Arisha, Rebecca and Suresh

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.

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.