

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.

← Main Clause

**Earlier today, I ate my cereal.**

Fronted adverbial      Normally followed by comma

Creating expanded noun phrases to develop a clear picture.

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

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

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 <b>clause</b> which indicates that you are talking about what someone said or thought (said, asked, shouted).

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

- **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

### 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.