

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.

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

← Main clause

↑ 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

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.

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).

### Paragraphs

- **T** - 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.
- **T** - 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

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.