

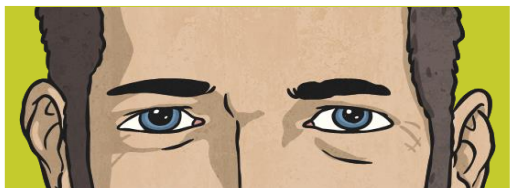
Direct Speech

Opens with speech marks which are placed around what is being said.

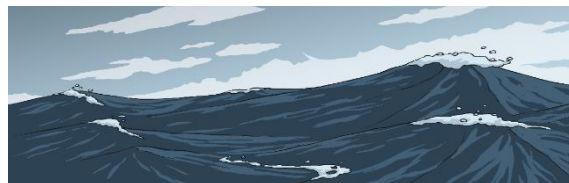
“I don’t like the zoo,” said Alfred.

Homophones

Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meaning.



see



sea

The Tenses

The **tense** of the verb shows if something is happening in the **present**, **past** or **future**.

Simple Present	Oliver studies every day.
Simple Past	Oliver studied last night.
Simple Future	Oliver will study tomorrow.

Headings

Are written at the beginning of a piece of writing and explain what it is about.

Sub-headings

Divide a piece of writing up into smaller sections. The sub heading guides the reader and tells them what the paragraph will be about.

Vocabulary

Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun.
Adverb	A word that adds more information about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs
Command	Tell you to do something. Often urgent and short. <i>Get in the car.</i>
Exclamation	Usually begin with 'How' or 'What'. Full sentence including a verb. <i>What happened to your car!</i>
Homophones	Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meaning.
Paragraph	Connected sentence about one idea or theme.
Past tense	Verb form used describe things that happened in the past.
Present tense	Verb form used to describe things happening right now.
Question	Sentences that ask something or show doubts. <i>Is that your car?</i> Usually end with question mark.
Speech marks	Punctuation used to show what has been spoken or said.
	Sentence that claims something as

Adverbs Modify verbs, adverbs, adjectives and clauses	Conjunctions Link words and phrases together	Prepositions Describe time, location and place
Then Next Yesterday Soon Lately Frequently Later Now Yesterday , we went to the zoo.	When Because Before While So Until Yet If I don't like pizza because of the cheese.	Before After During Above Below Besides Due to With We will leave after lunch.

Paragraphs

- **Ti** – stands for **TIME**, so start a new paragraph for a new period of time.
- **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

End of year expectations

- ✓ To express time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.
- ✓ Use paragraphs as a way to group related material.
- ✓ Use headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.
- ✓ Make use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past.
- ✓ Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.