

## Fronted Adverbials

A sentence that includes a fronted adverbial is used to guide the reader and used to describe the action that follows. A fronted adverbial is normally when or where something is happening

**Earlier today,** I ate my cereal

Fronted Adverbial

Main Clause

## Expanded Nouns Phrases

Creating expanded nouns phrases to develop a clear picture

Grammar term	Example
Noun	<b>Dragon</b>
Determiner	<b>The</b> dragon
Adjectives	The <b>fearsome, mighty</b> dragon
Prepositional phrase	The fearsome, mighty dragon <b>sailed across the sky.</b>

## Time fronted adverbials

Today, Yesterday, On Monday, In the blink of an eye, Later, Recently, In June, After dusk

## Location fronted adverbials

Over the mountain, In the distance, On the shore, In the house, Down the stairs, Outside, Around the corner, On the boat,

## Feelings/manner fronted adverbials

Anxiously, In a flash, Suddenly, Nervously, Curiously, Joyfully, Frantically, As fast as she could,

## Vocabulary

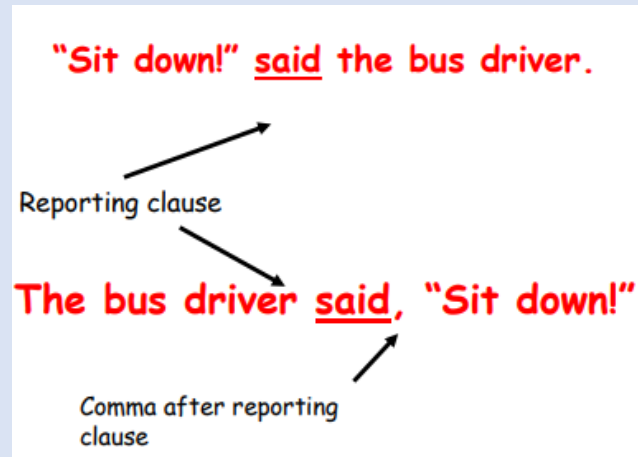
Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun.
Adverb	A word that adds more information about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs
Adverbial	A group of words that can function as an adverb
Command	Tells you to do something. Often urgent and short. <i>Get in the car.</i>
Exclamation	Usually begin with 'How' or 'What'. Full sentence including a verb. <i>What happened to your car!</i>
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. <i>Is that your car?</i> Usually end with question mark.
Statement	Sentence that claims something as truth. <i>My car is blue.</i> Ends with full stop.
Reporting clause	A clause which indicates that you are talking about what someone said or thought ( <i>said, asked, shouted</i> )

## Direct Speech

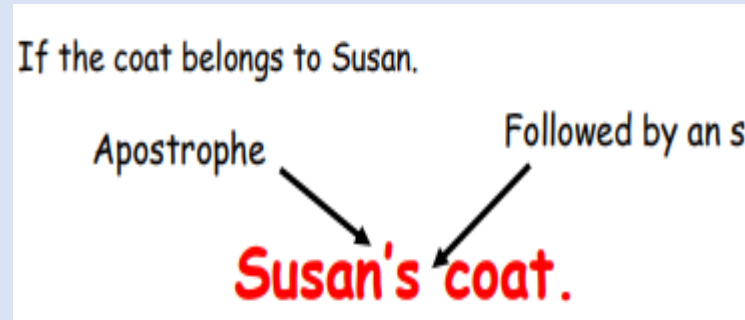
## Apostrophe used for possession

## Apostrophe for omission

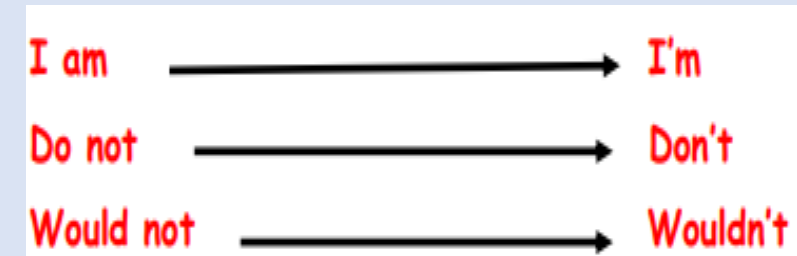
Report the exact words used by the speaker:



Using an apostrophe for possession indicates that something is owned by someone.



Words that are contracted to require an apostrophe for the omitted words (letters removed)



## 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

## 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.