



Fronted Adverbials

Time (When?)	Place (Where?)	Manner (How?)
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,

A **fronted adverbial** is used to describe the action that follows. Normally when, where or how something is happening.

Earlier today, I ate my cereal.

Fronted adverbial for time (when)

Followed by a comma

Main clause



Apostrophe to show possession

Using an apostrophe for possession indicates that something belongs to someone or something else.

This can be **singular possession**:

Apostrophe before the 's' to show singular possession (the ball belongs to one boy).

The boy's ball.



Or **plural possession**:

Apostrophe after the 's' to show plural possession (the ball belongs to more than one boy).

The boys' ball.



Some plural nouns do not end in 's' e.g. children and women. To show possession when using these nouns, add an apostrophe and an 's'.

Children's Women's

Pronouns

A word used in place of a noun or noun phrase.

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

Without pronouns:

Chloe went to the beach. Chloe met Molly, Rebecca and Susan at the beach and Chloe, Molly Rebecca and Susan bought an ice-cream.

Using pronouns:

'She' represents

'there' refers to the beach

'they' now refers to the collective of Molly, Rebecca and Chloe

Chloe went to the beach. She met Molly, Rebecca and Susan there and they bought an ice-cream.

Direct Speech Punctuation

The exact words spoken are punctuated with speech marks (inverted commas).

“Sit down!” said the bus driver

The bus driver said, “Sit down!”

Place any punctuation that belongs to the direct speech inside the inverted commas.

Begin what is spoken with a capital letter.

Add commas to separate what is being said with who is saying it (reporting clause).

Expanded Noun Phrase

Used to create a clearer picture for the reader

Noun	Dragon
Determiner	The dragon
Adjectives	The fearsome, mighty dragon.
Prepositions or use 'with' to add extra information.	The fearsome, mighty dragon upon the hill. The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor-sharp teeth.

Determiners

Determiners introduce the noun and identify it in further detail.

articles	a boy, an orange, the cat
demonstratives	this apple, that car, these shops, those girls
possessives	his hat, her homework, my book, their house
quantifiers	some rice, each word, every box
numbers	one chair, two men, three dogs
question words	which bag, what letter, whose computer

Standard English

This is the ‘correct’ form of English used in formal speaking or writing, e.g.

Non-standard English- We **was** playing out

Standard English- We **were** playing out

Plural (We, they the children.) = were

Singular (I, he, she...) = was

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Adverbial	A word or phrase expressing time, place or manner
Apostrophe	Punctuation mark used to show possession (belonging) or omission (letters left out).
Determiner	Introduces the noun and goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns). Some examples of determiners are: • articles (the, a or an) • demonstratives (e.g. this, those) • possessives (e.g. my, your) • quantifiers (e.g. some, every).
Direct speech	The exact words spoken
Noun	Names of things that we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions)
Noun phrase	A phrase with a noun as its head, e.g. some foxes, foxes with bushy tails
Preposition	Often describe locations or directions but can describe other things, such as relations of time
Pronoun	A word used in place of a noun or noun phrase
Reporting clause	Reports who is speaking or who has spoken (she shouted, he answered)
Speech marks (inverted commas)	Punctuation used to show what has been spoken or said