Year: 4

Strand: English Curriculum



Fronted adverbials			
Time	Location	Feelings/manner	
Today,	Over the mountain,	Anxiously,	
Yesterday,	In the distance,	In a flash,	
On Monday,	On the shore,	Suddenly,	
In the blink of an eye,	In the house,	Nervously,	
Later,	Down the stairs,	Curiously,	
Recently,	Outside,	Joyfully,	
In June,	Around the corner,	Frantically,	
After dusk,	On the boat,	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.

Noun	Dragon	
Determiner	The dragon	articles demonstratives
Adjectives	The fearsome, mighty dragon.	possessives
(comma between the adjectives)		quantifiers numbers question words
Prepositions or	The fearsome, mighty dragon sailed acro	
use "with' to add further infor- mation.	The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor	sharp fangs.

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 clause which indicates that you are talking about what someone said or thought (said, asked, shouted).				
- 1					

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

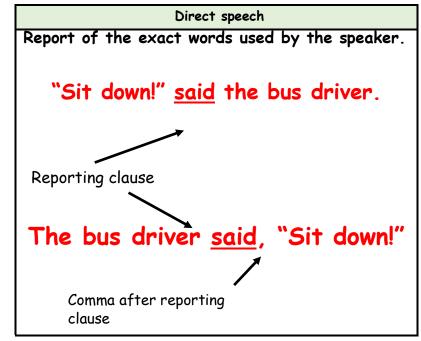
In non-fiction a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common theme.

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, Rebeca and Susan

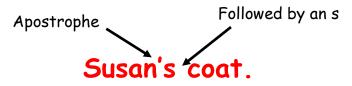
Apostrophe for omission Words that are contracted to require an apostrophe for the omitted words (letters removed) I am Do not Don't Mould not Apostrophe for omission Contracted words often indicate informal language. Wouldn't



Apostrophe for possession

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

If the coat belongs to 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.

Question 1: 'In the morn-	Start of	End of	Question 5: Tick the prepositions.	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 8: Write four reasons	Start of unit:	End o
ing' is an example of	unit:	unit:	Under	unit.	unit.	to change paragraph	unit:	unit:
Future tense			Was					<u> </u>
Past tense			Fierce					
A fronted adverbial			Above					
Main clause			Question 6: Tick the correctly	Start of	End of			
Question 2: Tick the correct definition of a reporting clause.	Start of unit:	End of unit:	"I enjoy climbing trees" said Mahmoud.	unit:	unit:	Question 6: Write the contracted form.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
A clause which indicates that you are talking about what			I enjoy climbing trees, said Mahmoud.			Do not		
someone said or thought. Shows the relationship between words.			"I enjoy climbing trees, " said Mahmoud.			Would not Will not		
Tells you to do something.			"I enjoy climbing trees", said					
A group of words that can function as an adverb			Mahmoud.			W DE		
Question 3: Apostrophes are used to (tick all that apply)	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 7: What are determiners?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	KNO.		
Show that letters have been	unit	unit:	Words that add more detail					
omitted.			Words that identify nouns in		 	RITURE	1	
Indicated speech			more detail					
Show possession							1	
Separate clauses			Words used to describe			40	70	
			Used in place of nouns.				10	
Question 4: 'she' is an example of	Start of unit:	End of unit:		10	D. Write ar	n expanded noun phrase to d	escribe the	e image
•						St	art of unit	
A noun An adjective								
A pronoun								
A verb.						E	nd of unit	
/ (VCI D.								

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Topic: Punctuation and Grammar