

Year 4

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.

Time	Location	Feelings/manner
Today, Yesterday, On Monday,	Over the mountain, In the distance, On the shore,	Anxiously, In a flash, Suddenly,

Expanded noun phrase

Noun	Dragon
Determiner	The dragon
Adjectives	The fearsome, mighty dragon
Prepositions	The fearsome, mighty dragon sailed across the sea. The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor sharp fangs.

Paragraphs

- **Time**, start a new paragraph for a different time period.
 - **Place**, start a new paragraph for each new place.
 - **Topic**, start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject.
 - **Person**, 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.**

What you should be able to do by the end of year 4

- 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.

Vocabulary

Adverbial phrase	It describes the verb in the sentence, It describes, when, where and how eg in the morning, on the train.
Determiner	Words most frequently used in English. They give information about the noun—who it belongs to, how many or sometimes to ask questions eg this car, a boat, several cats
Possessive pronoun	A pronoun that indicates possession eg hers, mine
Pronoun	Words used to avoid repeating a noun eg I, you, he

Apostrophe for omission

Words that are contracted to require an apostrophe for the omitted words (letters removed). Contracted words tend to be used in informal writing.

I am **I'm**
Do not **Don't**
Would not **Wouldn't**

Apostrophe for possession

Using an apostrophe for possession indicates something is owned by someone. Eg **The coat that belongs to Susan becomes Susan's coat.**

Reporting clause

A clause which indicates that you are talking about what someone said or thought eg **She said**, "I am happy."

Prior Learning

Children can write sentences in the correct tense and use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause. They are beginning to use paragraphs and headings as well as inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.