

YEAR 3

Paragraphs (also a Y4 objective)

Paragraphs are a way to group related material to help our writing flow and make sense to the people reading it.

Headings and sub-headings

Heading and subheading are used to aid presentation within our writing. They can be used to help the reader identify information and for the writer to organise their ideas. You will see headings in a newspaper and subheadings are often used in information texts.

Present Perfect Form of Verbs

The present perfect tense tells us something that has started in the past but might still be continuing into the present. They use a past tense verb. The present perfect uses 'have' or 'has' and a past participle verb.

Examples: I have driven to work.
Sam has eaten the last piece of cake.
We have trained for the match.
Grandma has shown Jill her work.

Prepositions

We will specifically be looking at prepositions for time, place and cause.

What is a preposition?

A preposition links a following noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other word in the sentence. Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time. Words like before or since can act either as prepositions or as conjunctions.

Examples:

before after in during because of

Adverbs

We will specifically be looking at adverbs for time, place and cause. What are adverbs? They are a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree, etc.

Examples:

then

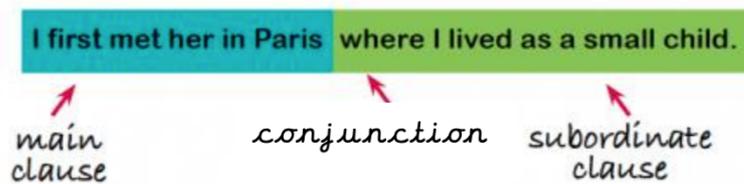
next

soon

therefore

Conjunctions

We will specifically be looking at conjunctions for time, place and cause. What is a conjunction? A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause.



This is a sentence. It has a main clause ('I first saw her in Paris') and a subordinate clause ('where I lived as a small child'), which relies on the main clause to make sense. The two clauses are joined by the conjunction 'where'.

Direct Speech and Inverted Commas (also a Y4 objective)

Direct speech is a sentence in which the exact words spoken are reproduced in speech marks (also known as quotation marks or inverted commas). Inverted commas are the pieces of punctuation that go around the spoken words.

For example: "You'll never guess what I've just seen!" said Sam, excitedly.

"What's that?" asked Louise.

"Our teacher has a broomstick and a black pointy hat in the back of her car. Maybe she's a witch!" "No, silly! They're for the school play!" replied Louise, sighing.

YEAR 4

Expanded noun phrases

Expanded noun phrases add more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives. In year 4 we need to add more detail to our noun phrases by using adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.

Example:

'The *teacher*' becomes....

'The *strict maths* teacher with curly hair'

Fronted adverbials

Fronted adverbials with commas add more detail about where, when or how something is happening. It is at the front of the sentence before the verb.

Example:

Later that day, I heard the bad news.

Standard spoken English

This means using proper verb forms rather than local spoken English.

Example

we were instead of *we was*, or *I did* instead of *I done*

Plural -s

Plural means more than one. We use an S to indicate this.

Example:

Cat/Cats

Fairy/Fairies

Possessive -s with apostrophe

Possessive means that something belongs to someone or something. We also use an S to indicate this along with a possessive apostrophe. Where the apostrophe goes depends on

if it is plural possession (more than one) or singular possession (just one).

Singular - goes after the noun and always add an s.

Example:

The girl's name

James's glasses

Plural - most plural nouns end in an s so we just add an apostrophe.

Example:

The girls' changing room

Plural - if the noun does not end in an s then you must add an apostrophe and s.

Example:

child ... children... children's

Nouns and pronouns

A noun is the word that names something or someone - a person, place or thing.

Example:

Tom

Church

Children

A pronoun is a word that we use to refer to a noun without repeating the same word.

Tom ... he

Church ... it

Children ... they

Vocabulary

Determiner - a word that comes before a noun to show what we are referring to - a, the, each, an, this, your

Possessive pronoun - used instead of a noun to show ownerships - hers, his, its, ours, theirs, yours

Pronoun - a word used instead of a noun - he, she, they, them, it

Adverbial - a word or phrase that tells us where, when or how something is happening