

Grammar guide

Nouns: These are often known as "naming" words. They name people, animals, places or things.

Examples: Lucy cat beach table teacher

Adjectives: Describe or give more information about a noun

Examples: bright tired dangerous useless hungry

Verbs: These are often known as "action" words. They describe what a person or thing is doing or being.

Examples: climb bounce write hope is was

Adverbs: Add information about a verb (and sometimes an adjective or another adverb). They provide information about **how**, **when**, **where**, **why** or **how often** something is happening.

Examples: carefully (how) immediately (when) downstairs (where) therefore (why) always (how often) secondly Perhaps

Sentence Example:

Adjective Noun Verb Adverb
The frightened rabbit jumped backwards.

Fronted Adverbials

Adverbials add detail to a verb or a sentence by telling you **when**, **where**, **how**, **why** or **how often** something happened. They can be used at the start of a sentence like a mini introduction to what happens in the sentence. When they are used at the start of a sentence they are called '**fronted adverbials**'. They are really useful in linking ideas together between sentences.

Examples:

When: Late that night, When she got back, After breakfast,

Where: In the middle of the room, At the back of the house,

How: With great courage, Full of confidence, Shivering with fear

Why: Because she was tired, Not wanting to be seen,

How often: Every time he tried, Never before, As per usual

Example: After breakfast, Sandy packed her suitcase and left.

After breakfast tells me when Sandy packed her suitcase and suggests that it is all taking place in the morning.

Example: Full of confidence, Warren stepped onto the stage.

Full of confidence tells us how Warren stepped onto the stage and suggests that he is used to doing it or doesn't suffer from nerves.

Speech Punctuation

Year 3 Recap: Inverted Commas "" (speech marks)

Inverted commas, also known as speech marks, are used to show what is being said in a sentence.

Examples:

"I wouldn't do that if I were you," warned the teacher.

Sam asked, "Do you want to come with me?"

The start of speech always needs a capital letter.

There should always be punctuation (, . ! ?) before you close the inverted commas (speech marks).

Expanded Noun Phrases

Nouns: These are often known as "naming" words. They name people, animals, places or things.

Examples: man dog forest car building race

Expanded noun phrases add extra detail and information about the noun in a sentence.

Simple noun phrases use a **determiner*** and an **adjective**.

**Determiners introduce a noun - the a an some each both*

Examples:

The angry man stormed out of the room.

(the = determiner, angry = adjective, man = noun being described)

A noisy dog kept the whole street awake.

(A = determiner, noisy = adjective, dog = noun being described)

Expanded noun phrases add further detail to describe the noun, giving the reader more information to picture what is written. A common way of doing this is by adding a **preposition*** and other nouns.

**prepositions - with on of in above behind at from*