

## 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** → **I'm**      Contracted words often indicate informal language.

**Do not** → **Don't**

**Would not** → **Wouldn't**

## Vocabulary

## Adjective

A word that adds more information about a noun.

## Adverb

A word that adds more information about verbs, adjectives or other

## Adverbial

A group of words that can function as an adverb

## Determiner

A word that introduces a noun and identifies it in detail. Eg. (a, an, the) (this, that) (your, my) (some, many) (six, ten, half)

## Noun

Names of things that we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions).

## Pronoun

Any word which can be used to replace a noun.

## Possessive Pronoun

A pronoun which is used to show ownership. Eg. mine, yours, his, hers, theirs, our, their, your, my

## 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 .

## Paragraph

Connected sentence about one idea or theme.

## Reporting clause

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

Fronted Adverbials		
Time	Location	Feelings/manner
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,

**Fronted adverbials in action**

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.**

Fronted adverbial

↗

↖

Main clause

Normally followed by a comma

Creating expanded noun phrases to develop a clear picture.

<b>Noun</b>	Dragon
<b>Determiner</b>	The dragon
<b>Adjectives</b> (comma between the adjectives)	The fearsome, mighty dragon.
<b>Prepositions</b> or use 'with' to add further information.	The fearsome, mighty dragon sailed across the sky. The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor sharp fangs, clawed at the earth beneath its feet.

**Direct Speech**

Report of the exact words used by the speaker.

**"Sit down!" said the bus driver.**

Reporting clause

↘

**The bus driver said, "Sit down!"**

Comma after reporting clause

↗

**Apostrophe for Possession**

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

If the coat belongs to Susan.

Apostrophe

Followed by an s

↘ ↗

**Susan's coat.**

Plural Possession...

**The girls' coats.**

This means lots of girls and their coats.

**The girl's coats.**

This means one girl and her many coats.