Year: 4

English

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)

Contracted words often indicate informal language.

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).		

GPV Knowledge Organiser

Year: 4

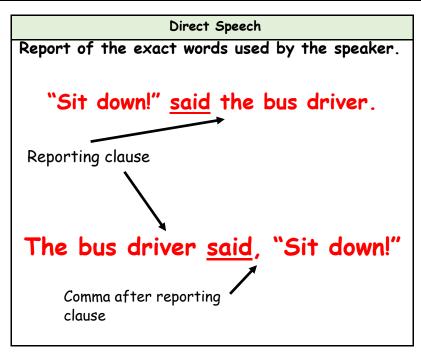
English

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

Creating expanded noun phrases to develop a clear picture.

Noun	Dragon		
Determiner	The dragon		
Adjectives	The fearsome, mighty dragon.		
(comma between the adjectives)			
Prepositions 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.		



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.