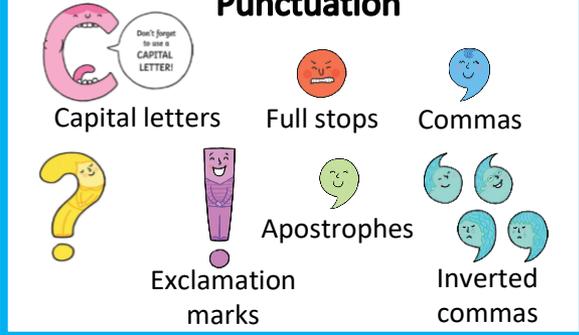


Key Vocabulary

commas	Commas can be used to separate items in a list or after a fronted adverbial.	
verb inflection was and were	Was is used in the first person and the third person e.g. I was tired, He was hungry. Were is used in the second person and for plural e.g. You were amazing, They were excited.	
determiners	Are used before a noun to show which noun you mean e.g. the, a, an, which, what, whose, this, those, these, that	
possessive pronoun	A possessive pronoun is used to show that something belongs to someone. him, her, he, she, hers, them, they	
fronted adverbials	Gives an indication of when something happened or how. After an adverbial phrase, we use a comma	
Time Today, Yesterday, In June, After dusk, Recently, I have started squinting	Location Over the mountain, In the distance, In the house, Around the corner, On the boat, we had a quiet picnic.	Feelings/manner Anxiously, Suddenly, Nervously, Curiously, Joyfully, she opened her gifts.

Punctuation



Capital letters Full stops Commas
 ? ! ' “ ”

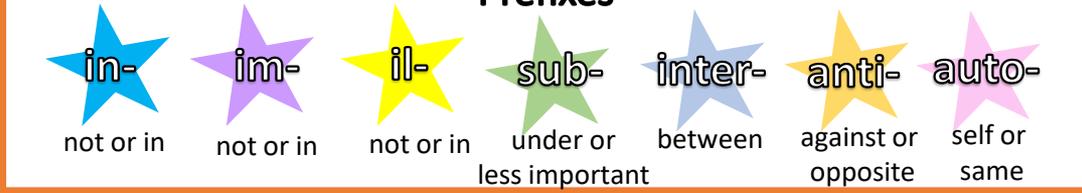
Exclamation marks Inverted commas

Inverted Commas

Inverted commas indicate direct speech. A comma is used after the reporting clause and direct speech ends with punctuation.

The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"

Prefixes



in- im- il- sub- inter- anti- auto-

not or in not or in not or in under or less important between against or opposite self or same

Pronouns (replace nouns)

I	Me	My
You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His
She	Her	Hers
It	Its	Our
We	Us	Ours
They	Them	Their

Possessive Apostrophes

<u>Singular</u> Add 's	<u>Plural</u> Add '
The boy's umbrella.	The puppies' bed.



Expanded noun phrases
(give more information)

Noun	Dragon
Determiner	The dragon
Adjectives	The fearsome, mighty dragon
Prepositions	The fearsome, mighty dragon sailed across the sky.

Use diagonal and horizontal joins needed and understand which letters do not join.

crayons 