

# they're Their There



## Grammar Must Knows in Year 4



A fronted adverbial is a word, phrase or clause at the beginning of a sentence that is followed by a comma.

- Terms I should already know:
- Singular** = one of something
  - Plural** = more than one of something
  - Suffix endings** = ing, ed, er, ment, ness, ful, less, ly
  - Prefixed** = add to the beginning of a word = un, dis, im, in
  - Personal pronouns** = I, me, his, hers
  - Noun** = common, proper, collective
  - Verb** = doing, or being word
  - Adjective** = describes a noun
  - Adverb** = describes a verb
  - Noun phrase** = an adjective before a noun
  - Simple past and present tense**
  - Present perfect tense** - She has lived there a long time.
  - Apostrophes for contraction** = can't won't haven't wasn't I'll I've
  - Apostrophes for possession** = Hamna's bag - the bag belongs to Hamna
  - Conjunctions for co-ordination**
  - The 4 types of sentence** = command, question, exclamation, statement
  - When to use 'a' or 'an'**
  - Independent clause** = always has a verb and makes sense
  - Subordinate clause** = adds detail to an independent clause

Possessive Pronouns
Mine
Ours
Yours
His
Hers
Its
Theirs

**This year I will learn:**

An expanded noun phrase gives much more detail than a simple noun phrase, for example:

A house	
A <b>country</b> house	
A <b>derelict, old</b> country house	
A derelict, old country house <b>with boarded and broken windows</b>	



TIME	REASON	MANNER	PLACE
yesterday...	because...	quickly...	in the graveyard...
last week...	due to the fact...	like lightning...	next to the castle...
twice a week...	as...	with a smirk...	under the stars...
next...	therefore...	carefully...	between the buildings...
when...	consequently...	easily...	at the top of the hill...
after...		like a snake...	in the sky...
before...		in a flash...	

### Co-ordinating conjunctions



### Subordinating Conjunctions



A	WH	I	T	E	B	V	S
although	when	if	though	even	because	until	since
after	whenever	in order	fill	though	before	unless	
as	whatever	that	that	even if			
	whether	in case					
	whereas						
	which						

**Possessive nouns:**  
Explains who or what has something.

The word 'Pigs' is plural (more than one) so you add an apostrophe after the s.

The pigs' pancakes are so yummy!

Determiners tell you about the subject eg. how many there are.

Those books...		The coat...	
These pencils...		That hat...	
This pen...		A tree...	

When punctuating speech, you need to remember lots of rules:

reporting clause      Inverted commas

He said, "Let's go to the cinema."

comma      capital letter      full stop

Remember: new speaker = new line