they "re Grammar Must Knows in Year 4
Their There

Possessive

Pronouns

Mine

Ours

Yours

His

Hers

lts

Theirs

Co-ordinating conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions

A WH I T E B V S



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

Prefixes = 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 indenendent clause

This year I will learn:

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

A house

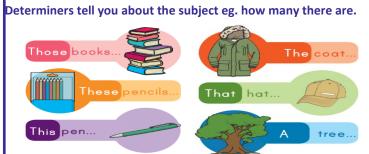


A country house

A derelict, old country house

A derelict, old country house with boarded and broken windows

TIME **PLACE** REASON MANNER in the graveyard... because... quickly... yesterday... due to the fact... like lightning... next to the castle... last week... With a smirk... under the stars... ... 26 twice a week... between the buildings... therefore... carefully... next... at the top of the hill ... consequently .. easily... when... in the sky... like a snake... after... in a flash... before...





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



He said, "Let's go to the cinema. full stop capital letter comma

Remember: new speaker = new line



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!

A	WH	ı	T	E	В	V	\$
although after as	when whenever whatever whether whereas which	if in order that in case	though till that	even though even if	because before	until unless	since