

Y4/5 Writing reminders

Expanded Noun Phrases

A noun is a thing, person or idea. An expanded noun phrase provides extra information about the noun. You can use adjectives within your expanded noun phrase to describe and specify details.



noun phrase	adjectives			
my mum the lady the house a boy a dress two dogs an elephant my friend the spider our car the witch my bedroom	colour	size	condition	age
	red orange blue purple green white yellow black pink brown	small huge medium-sized enormous teeny massive little gigantic tiny	tatty new pristine shabby dirty rusty clean spotless dusty tidy	young old six-year-old newborn ancient middle-aged prehistoric
	personality	texture	feeling	appearance
	kind nasty loving generous healthy cheeky grumpy mischievous mean helpful	shiny fluffy smooth rough soft hard wrinkly prickly bumpy silky	sad happy tired worried excited miserable cheerful confused terrified angry	beautiful ugly handsome cute muscly skinny fat petite tall blue-eyed

Front it Out!

Use fronted adverbials with a comma.

Time

At that moment,

On Saturday,

Place

Over the bridge,

Inside my bedroom,

Beyond the clouds,

Within the classroom,

Frequency

Every few weeks,

Never before,

Manner/Behaviour

As quick as a flash,

Breathing heavily,

Waiting anxiously,

Without warning,

It's All Relative!

Use a 'which', 'who' or 'that' relative clause to add extra information:

The Queen, who has reigned for 60 years, has four children.

Hedgehogs eat garden snails, which is important within the food chain.

The stench was so putrid that it made her eyes water.



**KEEP
CALM**
AND
**CHECK YOUR
WORK**

Have you...

made your verbs and subjects agree?	was/were	did/done
written in the correct tense and person?		
written in paragraphs?		
included all the features of the genre?		

Modal verbs

These words indicate that something might or might not happen.

could

may

might

These words indicate that something needs to happen but still might not.

would

should

ought to

These words indicate a degree of certainty that something will happen.

will

can

must

Subordinating Conjunctions



A	WH	I	T	E	B	U	S
although as after	wherever when whereas whether which	if in case in order that	though till that	even though even if	because before	until unless	since

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

There are seven co-ordinating conjunctions.
They give equal importance to the words or sentences they connect.



Year 4

Punctuation Power!

A	
Capital letters for the start of sentences, names and places.	
.	A full stop at the end of a sentence.
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks for questions.
'	Apostrophes for showing something belongs to someone and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't..
,	Commas to separate items on a list.
" "	Inverted commas around speech.

Year 5

Punctuation Reminders:

A	
.	Capital letters for sentences, initials and proper nouns.
.	Full stops.
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks.
'	Apostrophes for possession and missing letters and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't.
,	Commas in lists , and to mark parenthesis, fronted adverbials and clauses.
" "	Inverted commas for speech. (Don't forget the commas too!)
-	Hyphen to connect words together.
-	Dashes to show longer pauses or parenthesis.
()	Brackets for parenthesis.

Semicolons



Semicolons are used to separate two main clauses that are closely related to each other, but could stand on their own as sentences.

I have a big test tomorrow;
I can't go out tonight.

I've just had a big meal;
however, I am hungry again!