

mad

wr



| Have you | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| was/were | did/done | | | |
| written in the correct tense and person? | | | | |
| written in paragraphs? | | | | |
| included all the features of the genre? | | | | |
| | was/were ct tense and paragraphs? | | | |



Y4/5 Writing reminders

| 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!

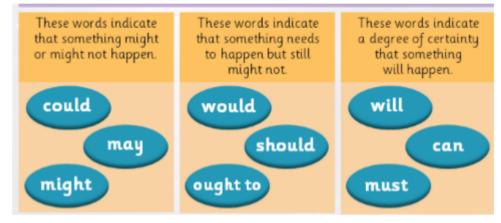
Use a 'which', 'who' or 'that' relative clause to add extra information:

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

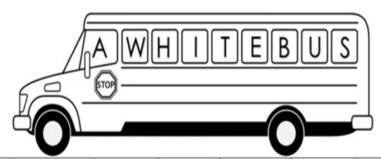
Hedgehogs eat garden snails, which is important within the food chain.

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

Modal verbs



Subordinating Conjunctions



| А | WH | I | T | Е | В | U | S |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|
| althou as after | whereas | 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! | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| А | 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: | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Α | Capital letters for sentences, initials and proper nouns. | | | |
| | Full stops. | | | |
| ! | Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise. | | | |
| ? | Question marks. | | | |
| ť | 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 togeth- er. | | | |
| - | 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!

