

## Punctuation

### Direct Speech:

- Inverted commas around the spoken words
- New line for each new speaker
- Capital letter at the start of the speech
- Punctuation before and after speech to separate it from the rest of the writing

"What's your baby called then?" asked Sam.

"Teddy," muttered Mum, pausing for a moment.

"That's a silly name, I reckon," said Sam.

"Why's that?" demanded Mum.

'Hmm' by Colin McNaughton

GFW: Unit 4 & 16

### Possessive Apostrophes:

Dad's coat

The dog's lead

The girl's shoes (one girl)

The girls' shoes (more than one girl)

GFW: Unit 27

## My Little Book of Grammar Years Three and Four



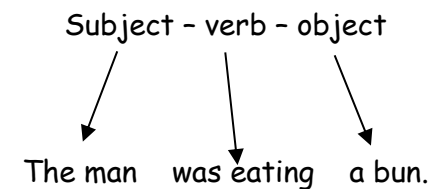
## How We Make Sentences

Grammar is the study of making sentences.

English is a subject - verb - object language

Sentences:

- Made up of clauses
- Made up of phrases
- Made up of words



## Nouns Pronouns Adjectives

Common nouns (Dog, table, ball)

Proper nouns (London, Roger, National Gallery)

Collective nouns (herd, crown)

Abstract nouns (beauty, truth, justice)

GFW: Unit 7 & 11

### Pronouns

- Personal

I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, us

- Possessive

My, mine, your, yours, his, hers, its, our, theirs

GFW: Unit 15 & 39

### Adjectives

These tell you more about the noun

Big, small, blue, sticky, fast, rusty, tall, interesting

GFW: Unit 10, 26 & 44

## Ways of Opening Sentences

### A prepositional phrase:

- Place (above, behind)
- Position (on, among)
- Time (until, since)

GFW: Unit 42 & 44

### An adverbial phrase:

Sitting quietly, she watched.

Walking slowly, I crept into the room.

Trembling with fear, he left.

Punctuation tip: have you noticed where the comma goes?

GFW: Unit 23, 39 & 44

## Conjunctions

Conjunctions join together:

- Two words
- Two phrases
- Two parts of a sentence

and but because or if that since yet as so that  
although for while both unless wherever till

GFW: Unit 17, 32, 34 & 47

using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to  
express time and cause  
later, after, next, until, before, firstly, then,  
because,

## Verbs and Adverbs

A verb is the action or doing word

e.g. barked, ran, thought

A verb chain

e.g. was barking, was running, has been thinking.

### Adverbs

How (slowly, quietly, well, fast)

When/time (Now, then, next)

Where/place (Outside, inside, away, there, here)

### Present tense

I am

We are

You are

She/he/it is

They are

### Past tense

I was

We were

You were

She/he/it was

They were

### Perfect Tense

I have been

### Progressive

I am being

## Phrases

Phrases can't make a sentence alone. E.g.

The big dog

The fat cat

Was sitting

On the mat

## Clauses

A clause contains a subject and a verb.

A simple sentence has one clause.

e.g. The cat sat.

A compound sentence has two clauses of equal weight joined with: and, but, so, or

e.g. The cat sat and the dog stood.

## Subordinate Clauses

### A Subordinate Clause

- Has a subject and a verb
- Does not stand alone
- Is not the main idea
- Linked to the main clause

e.g.

- when I arrived
- because it was sad
- which was called Mia

### Complex sentences

A complex sentence has a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses that are linked to the main clause.

e.g. The cat sat, while the dog stood.

Example of a Complex Sentence:

When I arrived, the big dog, which was called Rover, was barking, because it was lonely.