

Reynolds Academy – Stage 4 English Knowledge Organiser



Fronted adverbials

A fronted adverbial is used to describe the action that follows. Normally when, where or how something is happening.

Earlier today, I ate my cereal.

Annotations for the example sentence:

- Fronted adverbial for time (when).
- Followed by a comma.
- Main clause.

Fronted adverbials (examples)

Time (When?)	Place (Where?)	Manner (How?)
Today, Yesterday, On Monday, In the blink of an eye, Later, Recently, In June, After dusk,	Over the mountain, In the distance, On the shore, In the house, Down the stairs, Outside, Around the corner, On the boat,	Anxiously, In a flash, Suddenly, Nervously, Curiously, Joyfully, Frantically, As fast as she could,
After dusk, the children toasted marshmallows on the fire.	In the distance, I could see twinkling lights energetically dancing.	Curiously, she made her way around the chocolate factory.

Direct speech Punctuation

This is when you write the exact word spoken. These words are punctuated with **speech marks (inverted commas)**.

"Can we go to the beach?" questioned the young girl.

The young girl questioned, "Can we go to the beach?"

Place any punctuation that belongs to the direct speech inside the inverted commas.

Add commas to separate what is being said with who is saying it (reporting clause).

Begin what is spoken with a capital letter.

Pronouns

A word used in place of a noun or noun phrase. They can be used to avoid repetition whilst maintaining clarity in writing.

Without pronouns:

Chloe went to the beach. Chloe met Molly, Rebecca and Susan at the beach and Chloe, Molly Rebecca and Susan bought an ice-cream.

Refers to the beach.

Using pronouns:

Chloe went to the beach. She met Molly, Rebecca and Susan there and they bought an ice-cream.

'She' represents Chloe.

Refers to Molly, Rebecca and Chloe.

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Apostrophes for possession

Using an apostrophe for possession indicates that something belongs to someone or something else.

This can be singular possession:

Apostrophe before the 's' to show singular possession (the ball belongs to one boy).



The boy's ball.

This can be plural possession:

Apostrophe after the 's' to show plural possession (the ball belongs to more than one boy).



The boys' ball.

Some plural nouns do not end in 's' e.g. children and women. To show possession when using these nouns, add an apostrophe and an 's'.

children's

women's

Expanded noun phrase

Used to create a clearer picture for the reader.

Noun	Dragon
Determiner	The dragon
Adjectives	The fearsome, mighty dragon
Prepositions or use 'with' to add extra information.	The fearsome, mighty dragon upon the hill The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor-sharp teeth.

Standard English

This is the 'correct' form of English used in formal speaking or writing, e.g.

Non-standard English - We was playing out.

Standard English - We were playing out.

Plural (We, they the children.) = were

Singular (I, he, she...) = was

Determiners

Determiners introduce the noun and identify it in further detail.

Articles = a boy, an orange, the cat

demonstratives = this apple, that car, these shops, those girls.

possessives = his hat, her homework, my book, their house

quantifiers = some rice, each word, every box

numbers = one chair, two men, three dogs

question words = which bag, what letter, whose computer

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Adverbial	A word or phrase expressing time, place or manner.
Apostrophe	Punctuation mark used to show possession (belonging) or omission (letters left out).
Determiner	Introduces the noun and goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns). Some examples of determiners are: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Articles (a, an, the)2. Demonstratives (this, that, these, those)3. Possessives (e.g. my, your)4. Quantifiers (e.g. some, every)
Direct speech	The exact words spoken.
Noun	Names of things we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions).
Noun phrase	A phrase with a noun as its head e.g. some foxes, foxes with bushy tails.
Preposition	Often describes locations or directions but can describe other things, such as relations of time.
Pronoun	A word used in place of noun or a noun phrase.
Reporting clause	Reports who is speaking or who has spoken (she shouted, he answered).
Speech marks (inverted commas)	Punctuation used to show what has been spoken or said.