

### **Fronted Adverbial**

An adverbial phrase placed at the front of a sentence.

e.g. At sunrise, the badger went to sleep.

Under the ground, the badger dug a tunnel.

Peacefully, the badger ate its dinner.

### **Expanded Noun Phrase**

A description of the noun, which can come either before or after it.

e.g. The old, rickety door closed slowly.

The window with chipped paint and broken glass, creaked open.

The streets of Mansfield Woodhouse were dark and crowded.

### **Verb synonyms**

Synonyms are different words which all have the same, or similar, meaning. These can be used to create effect and add more detail when writing.

e.g. The dog ran across the road.

The dog dashed across the road.

The dog sprinted across the road.



# Leas Park Junior School

## Year 4

## GPAS

Grammar, Punctuation And Spelling

Guide for Parents

### Capital Letters

Use to begin dialogue

*e.g. James muttered, "What is that thing?"*

Use for brands

*e.g. Mc Donalds, Star Wars, Roblox*

Use any of these to end dialogue:

Exclamation mark !            *e.g. "I'll gobble you up!" yelled the alien.*

Question mark ?                *"What will I do?" James asked.*

Comma ,                         *"I have an idea," declared James.*

### Comma

Sometimes used before a coordinating conjunction

*e.g. The dog chased Lucy, but Lucy ran.*

### Proper noun

The names of people, places, brands and titles.

*e.g. David went to Mc Donalds in Nottingham after seeing Dr Smith.*

### Possessive Pronouns

Shows possession without the repetition of names.

*e.g. Lucy broke her foot. (my, our, yours, his)*

### Adjective

Used to describe a noun.

*e.g. the tree was tall or the tall tree*

### Determiner

Comes before a noun and tells the reader who it belongs to and how many there are.

*E.g. some angry children*

*Some examples include: a, an, the, two, his, hers, ours, their*

### Preposition

Tells the reader where something is or when it is happening.

*Some examples include: under, on, beside, in, during, throughout, yesterday*

### Adverb

Adds more detail to a verb or adjective.

*e.g. walked quickly, shouted loudly, very angry*

### Adverbial Phrase

A group of words which tell the reader **when**, **where** (also known as a prepositional phrase) or **how** something happened.

*e.g. The badger went to sleep at sunrise.*

*The badger dug a tunnel under the ground.*