
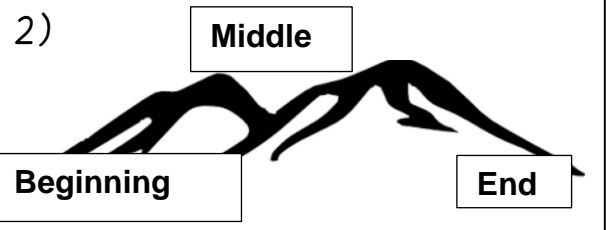




1) Follow your plan. 



Working towards Year 4



3) Polish: use the marking to help you.  sp00 

4) Character:

appearance	feelings
dazzling eyes	uncomfortable
long, crooked fingers	full of hope

5) Setting:

sight	smell	sound
clear, blue sky	perfumed atmosphere	tweeting birds

6) Maintain the tense:

PAST	It <u>was</u> cold. I <u>ran</u> .
PRESENT	It <u>is</u> cold. I <u>run</u> .
FUTURE	It <u>will be</u> cold. I <u>will run</u> .

Punctuation power!

8)	●	Full stop at the end of sentences.
9)	ABC	Capital letter for the start of sentences, names and places.
10)	?	Question mark to show a question.
11)	!	Exclamation mark to show an exclamation or surprise.
12)	,	Commas to separate items in a list: He stopped, stared and shuddered.
13)	“ ”	Inverted commas to show when someone is speaking. “What time is it?” Tim asked.
14)	’	Apostrophes to show contractions: <u>Cannot = can't</u> <u>Do not = don't</u> <u>Would not = wouldn't</u>

15) Expanded noun phrases:
The gruesome, slimy monster scared the small, lively child.

Can you use any of the words you've practised this week?

17) Adverbs can give more detail about how a verb has happened.

nervously	fast
carefully	unhelpfully
frantically	elegantly

18) Fronted adverbials add detail to the beginning of a sentence:

With a bang, As quick as lightning, Last weekend, Out of nowhere,
Use PC Ted Hills!

19) Homophones sound the same but are spelt differently:

<u>there</u>	It is over there.
<u>their</u>	It is their house
<u>they're</u>	They're (they are) going home.
<u>to</u>	I'm going to the shops.
<u>too</u>	It is too hot.
<u>two</u>	Eat two grapes.