

Year 4

Adverbial

The surest way to identify adverbs is by the ways they can be used: they can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause.

An adverbial is either:
an individual word – (adverb)

Danny ran quickly

an phrase – (adverbial phrase)

As quickly as possible we cleaned the fish and placed them in coolers

a clause – (adverbial clause)

When Danny returned, he found his cat sleeping on his bed.

Fronted Adverbial

A fronted adverbial is a word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows. They can tell you more about its time, how often it happens, its place or manner.

Surprisingly, there was a strange noise coming from behind the door. (manner)

Afterwards, we went home. (time)

In the morning, I am going to school. (time)

Determiner

A determiner specifies a noun as known or unknown, and it goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns).

Some examples of determiners are:

- **demonstratives** (e.g. *this, those*)
- **articles** (*the, a or an*)
- **possessives** (e.g. *my, your*)
- **quantifiers** (e.g. *some, every*).
- **Numbers** (*five hats, eight hats, twenty hats*)

the home team [article, specifies the team as known] *a good team* [article, specifies the team as unknown] *that pupil*

[demonstrative, known] *Julia's parents* [possessive, known] *some big boys* [quantifier, unknown]

Contrast: *home the team, big some boys* [both incorrect, because the determiner should come before other modifiers]

KINDS OF PRONOUNS

1. Personal Pronouns:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	subjective	objective	possessive	subjective	objective	possessive
1 st person	<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>my, mine</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>our, ours</i>
2 nd person	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your, yours</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your, yours</i>
3 rd person	<i>he</i> <i>she</i> <i>it</i>	<i>him</i> <i>her</i> <i>it</i>	<i>his</i> <i>her, hers</i> <i>its</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>their, theirs</i>

2. Demonstrative Pronouns:

This (singular - near)
That (singular - far)
These (plural - near)
Those (plural - far)

4. Interrogative Pronouns:

Who, whose, whom, which, what

5. Relative Pronouns introduce clauses:

Who, whose, that, which

Example: That is the person whom I love

3. Indefinite Pronouns:

Singular:

<i>one</i>	<i>someone</i>	<i>anyone</i>	<i>no one</i>	<i>everyone</i>
<i>each</i>	<i>somebody</i>	<i>anybody</i>	<i>nobody</i>	<i>everybody</i>
<i>(n)either</i>	<i>something</i>	<i>anything</i>	<i>nothing</i>	<i>everything</i>

Plural:

Both, Few, Several

Apostrophes

Apostrophe for possession – indicates that an item belongs to that subject.

e.g.

Singular possession (one subject) – the apostrophe comes before the ‘s’

Bob's pencil case: the pencil case belongs to Bob

The table's legs: the legs belong to the table.

Plural possession (more than one subject) – the apostrophe comes after the ‘s’

The cows' milk (more than one cow)

The potatoes' skin (more than one potato)

Women's toilets (the plural of woman is women as it doesn't end in an s it would be an apostrophe s)