

Conjunctions	Connects clauses. For example: and, so, but, because. Can be at the start of a sentence: Although it was late, we still went outside.
Synonym	Words with the same or similar meanings. For example: 'joyful' is a synonym for 'happy'.
Adverbs	Giving more information about a verb, explaining how, when, where or why an action is taking place. For example: She moved noisily.
Adverbial	Adverbials are to explain how, where or when something happened; they are like adverbs made up of more than one word. For example: They found the dog, under the bridge.
Commas after fronted adverbials	Placed after the fronted adverbial at the start of a sentence. For example: After the rain, Later in the day,
Commas to clarify meaning & avoid ambiguity	To make sure the sentence makes sense. For example: Let's eat, Grandma. Let's eat Grandma.
Inverted commas	Punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where speech or a quotation begins and ends. They wrap around all the spoken words and punctuation. For example: " Where are you?"
Apostrophes: contraction	When two words are put together missing out some letters, add an apostrophe where the letters are missing. For example: I am - I'm
Apostrophes: possession	To show that something belongs to someone. For example: Jane's bag. (singular). The boys' bags. (plural).
Using verb tenses consistently and accurately	To check that all writing follows in the same tense - time- past, present or future.
Spelling common homophones correctly	Words which sound the same but have different meanings or spellings. For example: Rose-a flower. or rose - past tense of rise. Here - a place or hear- to listen to a sound.
Including expanded noun phrases	A noun phrase has a noun and adjective but expanded noun phrases are more detailed. For example: The tall boy standing by the tree.
Using figurative language	Use words and ideas to suggest meaning and create mental images. For example: A simile is a comparison phrase 'like' or 'as'. <i>The pond was like a shiny, round coin.</i> A metaphor is a comparison which is not literally true by suggesting that something is something else. <i>You are the light of my life.</i> (Meaning: you give me hope and happiness.) Personification gives an object human characteristic: <i>The warm sun smiled down on us.</i> Onomatopoeia when a word makes the sound of the thing it describes boom, crack. Hyperbole exaggeration is used for effect. <i>I had to read a book that was about a million pages long</i>
Varying sentence starts	Twist sentences avoid pronouns. For example: Unexpectedly, As they, Although...