

## Paragraphs

Paragraphs are a way to group related material to help our writing flow and make sense to the people reading it.

## Headings and sub-headings

Heading and subheading are used to aid presentation within our writing. They can be used to help the reader identify information and for the writer to organise their ideas. You will see headings in a newspaper and subheadings are often used in information texts.

## Present Perfect Form of Verbs

The present perfect tense tells us something that has started in the past but might still be continuing into the present. They use a past tense verb.

The present perfect uses 'have' or 'has' and a past participle verb.

Examples:

I have driven to work.

Sam has eaten the last piece of cake.

We have trained for the match.

Grandma has shown Jill her work.

## Prepositions

We will specifically be looking at prepositions for time, place and cause.

What is a preposition?

A preposition links a following noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other word in the sentence. Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time. Words like before or since can act either as prepositions or as conjunctions.

Examples:

Before                      after                      during                      in  
   because of

## Adverbs

We will specifically be looking at adverbs for time, place and cause.

What are adverbs?

They are a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree, etc.

Examples:

then                      next                      soon                      therefore

## Conjunctions

We will specifically be looking at conjunctions for time, place and cause.

What is a conjunction?

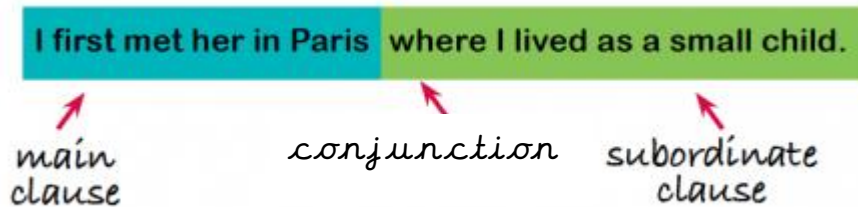
A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause.

Example

when    before    after    while    so    because

## Subordinate Clauses

A *subordinate clause* contains a subject and a verb, but it needs to be attached to a main clause because it cannot make sense on its own. For example:



This is a *sentence*. It has a main clause ('I first saw her in Paris') and a subordinate clause ('where I lived as a small child'), which relies on the main clause to make sense. The two clauses are joined by the conjunction 'where'.

## Direct Speech and Inverted Commas

Direct speech is a sentence in which the exact words spoken are reproduced in speech marks (also known as quotation marks or inverted commas). Inverted commas are the pieces of punctuation that go round the spoken words.

For example:

"You'll never guess what I've just seen!" said Sam, excitedly.

"What's that?" asked Louise.

"Our teacher has a broomstick and a black pointy hat in the back of her car. Maybe she's a witch!"

"No, silly! They're for the school play!" replied Louise, sighing.