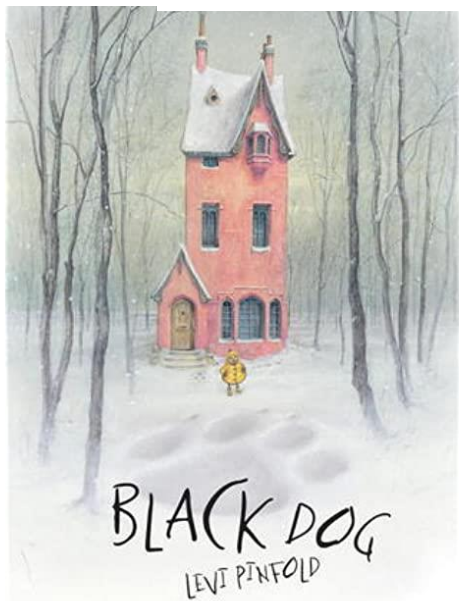




RIPLEY
COURT
School

The Black Dog

Year 3
Autumn Term



Prepositions are used to show the **location**, **time** or **movement** of nouns or pronouns.

Prepositions of **location** show the **place** or **position** of a noun or pronoun. For example:

The tools were **inside** the garden shed.

Behind the cloud, the sun peeped.

Harry sat **under** the shady tree.

Some prepositions show **time**. The three most commonly used time prepositions are **at**, **on** and **in**.

Other prepositions can show **movement** or **direction**.

Synonyms

are words that have the same meaning

large / big

Adjective

Adjectives **describe** a noun.

Adverb

Adverbs describe verbs and adjectives.

They tell us when, where, how, how often and how much something is.

Verb

Verbs can be action words, e.g. dancing, to think or said.
They can also show a state of being, e.g. is, am, was or were.
every sentence needs to include a verb.

Inverted Commas

Beginning and End

Keep your inverted commas at the beginning and the end of the words being spoken.
"Stop!" I said.

New Speaker, New Line

Start a new line whenever someone new speaks.
"How are you doing today?" asked Henry.
"I'm great!" said Ashton.

Capital Letter

Begin what is spoken with a capital letter!
"What an amazing day!" he announced.

Commas

Remember to add commas.
Ashton whispered, "Be quiet!"
"Goodbye," said Jules.

Different Names

Inverted Commas are also called:
Speech Marks
Quotation Marks

Punctuation

Make sure your speech is correctly punctuated!
"There are times, I feel, that you are a little cold," I said.

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