The answers will appear on the next page.

#### **Fast Five**

Add in the missing commas in the sentences below:

- 1) There were jelly worms exploding rainbows and pear drops that made you as fast as an olympic sprinter.
- 2) There were chocolate frogs marshmallow houses and sour umbrellas.
- 3) The room smelt like freshly cut grass baked bread that had just come out of the oven melted chocolate and all of the other wonderful smells you could imagine.

#### **Fast Five**

Add in the missing commas in the sentences below:

- 1) There were jelly worms, exploding rainbows and pear drops that made you as fast as an olympic sprinter.
- 2) There were chocolate frogs, marshmallow houses and sour umbrellas.
- 3) The room smelt like freshly cut grass, baked bread that had just come out of the oven, melted chocolate and all of the other wonderful smells you could imagine.

### Summer, Week 2, Lesson 3

### Can I use fronted adverbials?

### What is a fronted adverbial?

- It is placed at the start of a sentence
- A fronted adverbial is a word or phrase that gives more information about the verb in the sentence (how/where/why/when the verb occurs)
- A comma is placed at the end of a fronted adverbial
- The information <u>after</u> the comma must make sense on it's own as a fronted adverbial should only add <u>extra</u> information to the sentence

# Example of a sentence that includes a fronted adverbial

Slowly, George tiptoed up the stairs.

This is a fronted adverbial that tells us how the verb is happening.

# Same sentence, different fronted adverbial

When nobody was looking, George tiptoed up the stairs.

This is a fronted adverbial that tells us <u>when</u> the verb is happening.

# Same sentence, different fronted adverbial

At the back of the shop, George tiptoed up the stairs.

This is a fronted adverbial that tells us <u>where</u> the verb is happening.

# Same sentence, different fronted adverbial

When he couldn't contain his curiosity any longer, George tiptoed up the stairs.

This is a fronted adverbial that tells us <u>why</u> the verb is happening.