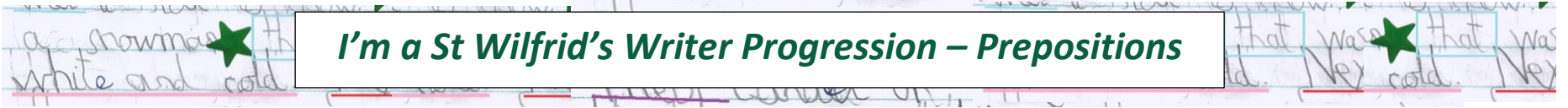


## I'm a St Wilfrid's Writer Progression – Prepositions

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		
National Curriculum		-	Years 3 and 4 NC - Use conjunctions, adverbs and <u>prepositions</u> to express time and cause.		
Statutory requirements (Appendix 2)			<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><b>Sentence</b></td> <td>Expressing time, place and cause using <b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when, before, after, while, so, because</i>], <b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then, next, soon, therefore</i>], or <b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before, after, during, in, because of</i>]</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Sentence</b>	Expressing time, place and cause using <b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when, before, after, while, so, because</i> ], <b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then, next, soon, therefore</i> ], or <b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before, after, during, in, because of</i> ]
<b>Sentence</b>	Expressing time, place and cause using <b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when, before, after, while, so, because</i> ], <b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then, next, soon, therefore</i> ], or <b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before, after, during, in, because of</i> ]				
Clever Writer statements			<p>Explain the definition of a preposition.</p> <p>Understand when to use a preposition and can identify prepositions within different texts.</p> <p><b><i>Prepositions are words that show how one thing relates to another. They can be used to describe place, time and cause and are always followed by a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun.</i></b></p> <p>Use prepositions to express place. <b><i>For example, in, on, at, under, behind, between.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>The mouse scurried along the path. He paused <u>on</u> the verge <u>by</u> the lake.</i></b></p> <p>Prepositions to express time.</p>		

*I'm a St Wilfrid's Writer Progression – Prepositions*

		<p><i>For example, before, after, during, in, on, at.</i>  <i>The mouse appeared in the afternoon/ at night / after lunch / during the evening / before lunch.</i></p> <p><i>Some prepositions can indicate time and place....on Friday evening (time) ...in the afternoon. (time) on the table. (place) ...in the tunnel. (time)</i></p> <p>Preposition to show cause.  <i>For example, due to, because of, as a result of.</i>  <i>They put their warm coats on because of the snowstorm.</i></p> <p>Some common prepositions to express cause include <i>because, as, as a result.</i>  <i>She cannot walk because / due to / as a result of her twisted ankle.</i></p> <p>Prepositions and prepositional phrases to talk about place in fictional writing.</p> <p>I can use a preposition as a fronted adverbial.</p> <p>I am beginning to use a comma after the fronted adverbial.</p>
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***I'm a St Wilfrid's Writer Progression – Prepositions***

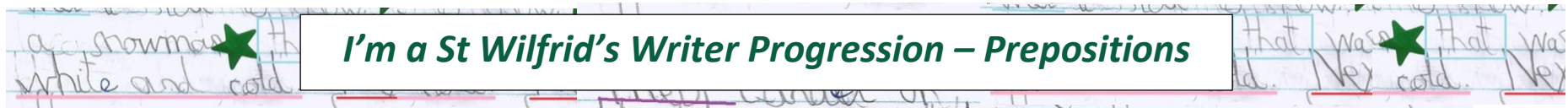
			<p><b><i>Under the overgrown bushes,....In the middle of the ocean, ....</i></b> Prepositions and prepositional phrases to talk about place in non-fiction writing (instructions) <b><i>Firmly scrub under his chin.</i></b> <b><i>Wash thoroughly between his toes.</i></b></p>
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## I'm a St Wilfrid's Writer Progression – Prepositions

	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum Statements		NB – although there is nothing in the NC for prepositions in Years 5 and 6, we have included progression to ensure previous skills are used and developed.	
Statutory requirements (Appendix 2)			
Clever Writer statements	<p>Understand the difference between the uses of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions and can explain this.</p> <p><b>Some words, including 'before', can act as prepositions or conjunctions. They are prepositions if they are followed by a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase.</b></p> <p><b>They are conjunctions if they are followed by a clause.</b></p> <p><b><i>I heard the noise before sunset.</i></b></p> <p><b>Preposition (noun follows the preposition – before).</b></p>	<p>Include two adjectives in my fronted adverbial of place.</p> <p><b><i>Under the ancient, crumbling bridge,</i></b></p>	<p>Use the power of three fronted adverbials.</p> <p><b><i>Past the overgrown field, beyond the rusty gate, beside the thorny bush... Below the azure, clear sky, by a tranquil cove, in the crystal blue water swam a beautiful mermaid.</i></b></p>

*I'm a St Wilfrid's Writer Progression – Prepositions*

	<p><i>I heard the noise before I saw the sunset.</i></p> <p><b>Conjunction because 'before' is followed by a verb (saw).</b></p> <p>Use prepositions as fronted adverbials and include an adjective to give the reader more information.</p> <p><b>Under the crumbling bridge,</b></p> <p><b>An adverb is a word that gives more detail about the verb or action in a sentence. It can show how, where or when the action took place.</b></p> <p><i>Caroline is visiting our house soon.</i>  <i>Soon, Caroline is visiting our house.</i>  <i>Caroline will soon visit our house.</i></p> <p><b>You can remove the adverb around in the sentence and the sentence will still make without the adverb.</b></p> <p><b>Adverbials are words, phrases or clauses that add more detail about the verb or the event in a sentence. They can say where, when or how an action is performed.</b></p> <p><b>An adverb can be a single adverb or a phrase that works like an adverb.</b></p> <p><i>The boy hobbled painfully towards the chair.</i></p>		
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***I'm a St Wilfrid's Writer Progression – Prepositions***