A note to parents: An adverbial is a phrase or clause that has been used like an adverb to add further information about the action in a sentence. Adverbials are used to explain how (manner), when (time) or where (place) something happens. For example:

She was waiting by the bus stop.

The boy ran as fast as he could.

John went for a swim every morning.

A note for parents: A fronted adverbial is a word, phrase or clause that is placed at the start of a sentence. They are used to explain how (manner), when (time) or where (place) something happens. A fronted adverbial is separated from the main clause with a comma. For example:

Early one morning, Rohan went for a run in the park.

Choose an appropriate level of challenge for you:

- I would like some practise
- I know what to do
- I'd like a challenge

You may complete more than one task if you would like to challenge your learning.

It may be helpful to re-write the sentences in Q1 and add the commas in your Remote Learning Book to help you practise writing and adding in the commas where they are needed. If you do not have a printer at home, for Q2, you could write down the fronted adverbials in your books and make sure you have put a comma after them.



A fronted adverbial is a word, phrase or clause at the beginning of a sentence that gives more details about the time, place, frequency, possibility or manner of the action in the main clause. We always use a comma after a fronted adverbial to demarcate it from the main clause.

1. Can you place a comma after the fronted adverbial in these sentences?

For example:

After the storm, the people of the town cleared up the damage from the flooding.

- a) Baffled by the mathematical problem the professor felt frustrated.
- b) Under the bridge the misunderstood troll waited patiently for his goat friends.
- c) Once a year the people put on their costumes and partied at the carnival.
- d) Before the holidays the Y6 pupils had a farewell celebration at their junior school.
- e) Almost certainly Eva's team would win the upcoming sports day.
- 2. Now, can you spot all of the fronted adverbials in this extract? Underline them and add in commas in the appropriate places.

Through the bushes Kian searched and searched. Under all of the rocks he hunted but he just couldn't find the potion. He sat down with his head in his hands. Feeling depressed a drop of water rolled down his cheek. Kian reached up to dry his eyes and realised the drop was not a tear. Confused he looked up and saw exactly what he was looking for...the magical potion! It was dangling from a tree in a potion bottle. Like a jack-in-the-box Kian leapt up and grabbed it. As Kian hurriedly ran back his feet hurt and his lungs felt like they might explode. Inside his hands he held the one thing that could save everyone in his village.

3. Now, write two fronted adverbial sentences of your own, where the fronted adverbials

	describe the time and place of the action in your main clauses.		
tim			
pla	e		





A fronted adverbial is a word, phrase or clause at the beginning of a sentence that gives more details about the time, place, frequency, possibility or manner of the action in the main clause. We always use a comma after a fronted adverbial to demarcate it from the main clause.

1.	Can you place a comma after the fronted adverbial in these sentences? In each of the boxes, decide whether the fronted adverbial adds more detail about the time , place , frequency , possibility or manner of the action in the main clause.				
	For example: After the storm, the people of the town cleared up the damage from the flooding.				
a)	Baffled by the mathematical problem the professor felt frustrated.				
b)	Under the bridge the misunderstood troll waited patiently for his goat friends.				
c)	Once a year the people put on their costumes and partied at the carnival.				
d)	Before the holidays the Y6 pupils had a farewell celebration at their junior school.				
e)	Almost certainly Eva's team would win the upcoming sports day.				

2. Now, can you spot all of the fronted adverbials in this extract? Underline them and add in commas in the appropriate places.

Searching frantically Kian hoped it wasn't too late to save his people. Through the bushes Kian searched and searched. Under rocks and inside caves he scoured although he just couldn't find the ever-life potion. He sat down with his head in his hands. Depressed and disheartened a drop of water rolled down his cheek. Kian reached up to dry his eyes and realised the drop was not a tear. Feeling utterly confused he looked up and saw exactly what he was looking for...the ever-life potion! It was dangling from a tree in a potion bottle tied with a golden ribbon.

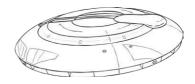
Like a jack-in-the-box Kian leapt up and grabbed the bottle. As Kian hurriedly ran back his feet hurt and his lungs felt like they might explode. Inside his hands, he held the one thing that could save everyone in his village.

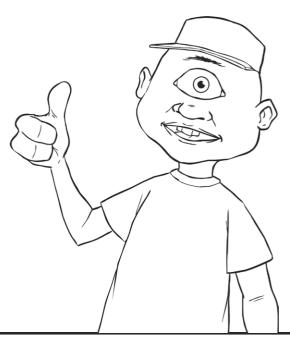




3. Now, write five fronted adverbial sentences of your own, where the fronted adverbials describe the **time**, **place**, **frequency**, **possibility** or **manner** of the action in your main clauses.

time			
place			
_			
frequency			
<u></u>			
possibility			
			_
M			
manner			









A fronted adverbial is a word, phrase or clause at the beginning of a sentence that gives more details about the time, place, frequency, possibility or manner of the action in the main clause. We always use a comma after a fronted adverbial to demarcate it from the main clause.

1. Match up the fronted adverbials with the correct main clause making sure you add in the correct punctuation including a comma in the correct place. In the box, write what the fronted adverbial is describing.

several hours later surely the boy waited outside the hea	dteacher's office		
there was a mountain of books to mark every single day on	the teacher's table		
we arrived at the camp site my sister ruins my model I ha	ve just made		
with a nervous look on his face he wasn't going to take that man's wallet			
Sentence	time / place / frequency / possibility / manner?		

2. Now, can you spot all of the fronted adverbials in this extract? Underline them and add in commas in the appropriate places. Then, write a list of what the fronted adverbials are describing in the correct order.

For days now Kian had been praying there was still hope to save his people. Through the bushes Kian searched and searched. Under rocks and inside caves he scoured although he just couldn't find the ever-life potion. With his head in his hands he sat down. Depressed and disheartened a drop of water rolled down his cheek. Reaching up to dry his eyes he





realised the drop was not a tear. Feeling utterly confused he looked up and saw exactly what he was looking for...the ever-life potion! It was dangling from a tree in a potion bottle tied with a golden ribbon. Without delay Kian leapt up and grabbed the bottle. As Kian hurriedly ran back his feet hurt and his lungs felt like they might explode. Inside his hands he held the one thing that could save everyone in his village. Within a few minutes Kian was nearly at the village excited to tell everyone what he had found. Knowing what this could do to the villagers a small smile began to creep across Kian's face.

	e five fronted adverbial sentences of your own, where the fronted adverbials he time , place , frequency , possibility or manner of the action in your main clauses
Time	
Dlana	
Place	
Frequency	I
Possibility	J
Manner	



