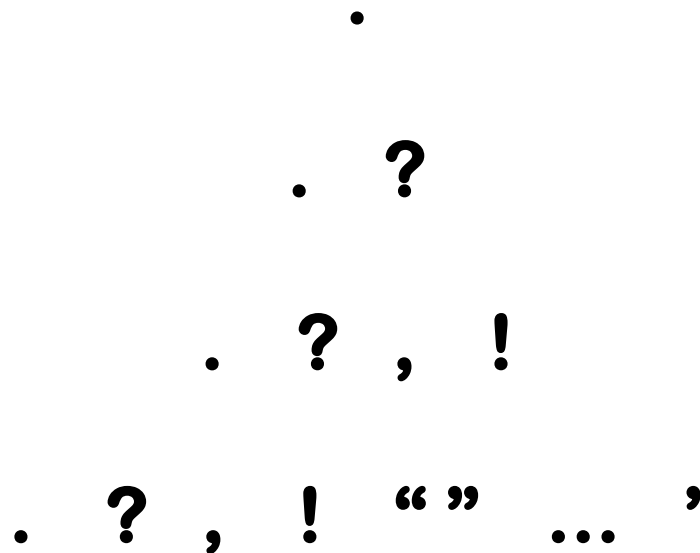


Punctuation Pyramid



Capital Letters

own name

start of a sentence

all names, all sentences, 'I'

place names, days, months, headings

Openers

The

My, I

He, She, It, We, They

First, Then, Next, Last, Soon, So

When, Because, If, While, After, Before, As

Connectives

and

but, so, then

when, because, if, while, after, before, also, plus

until, although, however, whilst, in spite of, even though, such as, so as to

said	asked	answered	replied	explained	called
	moaned	whispered	muttered	begged	screamed
big	tall	large	great	huge	vast
	massive	enormous	immense	gigantic	colossal
little	small	tiny	slight	modest	mini
	minute	miniature	minuscule	microscopic	insignificant
nice	fine	okay	alright	pretty	pleasant
	pleasing	satisfactory	lovely	beautiful	kind
good	great	super	terrific	wonderful	fantastic
	brilliant	excellent	amazing	fabulous	magnificent
bad	nasty	mean	awful	wicked	cruel
	dreadful	terrible	horrible	horrific	appalling
looked	watched	observed	stared	gazed	gawped
	peered	peeped	peeked	glimpsed	squinted
walked	strolled	sauntered	ambled	rambled	wandered
	marched	hiked	strode	limped	staggered
ran	hurried	raced	sprinted	dashed	darted
	bolted	scarpered	scampered	scattered	fled
laugh	smile	grin	beam	smirk	giggle
	chuckle	titter	snigger	cackle	guffaw
cried	sobbed	wept	blubbed	bawled	howled
	wailed	moaned	snivelled	whinged	whimpered
scared	afraid	fearful	frightened	nervous	worried
	concerned	terrified	apprehensive	anxious	petrified
mad	angry	fuming	annoyed	irritated	infuriated
	silly	stupid	crazy	foolish	idiotic
happy	glad	cheerful	pleased	overjoyed	delighted
	merry	jovial	contented	elated	thrilled
sad	unhappy	down	glum	miserable	gloomy
	despondent	downhearted	depressed	dejected	forlorn
funny	strange	odd	weird	unusual	peculiar
	amusing	hilarious	side-splitting	humorous	comical

Level-up simple OPENERS

First	To begin with	To start	At the outset	Initially	Originally
Next	Then	After that	Following this	Afterwards	Subsequently
Soon	Suddenly	All of a sudden	In a flash	Presently	Momentarily
	Before long	In no time	Shortly after	Moments later	Not long after
Last	Finally	In the end	Ultimately	Eventually	In conclusion

Level-up simple CONNECTIVES

and	also	plus	including	as well as	together with
	in addition	along with	furthermore	moreover	another thing
but	however	although	except	even so	apart from
	other than	excluding	save for	nevertheless	barring
so	therefore	as a result	consequently	hence	thus
then	next	later	afterwards	subsequently	eventually
	before long	suddenly	all of a sudden	in a flash	finally

A **connective** is a word or phrase that joins two **simple** sentences to make a **complex** sentence.

Simple sentences	I got up.	I had breakfast.
Complex sentences	I got up and had breakfast.	I got up then had breakfast.
Complex sentences	I had breakfast when I got up.	When I got up, I had breakfast.

Connectives					
	synonyms				
and	and	also	too	plus	including
	in addition	as well as	together with	along with	another thing
but	but	however	although	other than	except
	whereas	apart from	yet	even so	on the other hand
so	so	because	therefore	since	thus
	so that	as a result	consequently	hence	for this reason
then	then	secondly	after that	soon after	following this
	next	later on	afterwards	before long	after a while
when	when	as	while	during	before
	earlier	once	as soon as	after	meanwhile
however	however	but	yet	still	though
	even so	it appears	on the other hand	whereas	despite this
some	nothing	none	some	few	a minority
	several	many	most	mainly	the majority
because	because	as	since	given that	seeing as
	for that reason	due to			

Openers					
	synonyms				
First	First of all	At first	To start	At the start	It all started
	To begin with	In the beginning	At the outset	Initially	Originally
Next	Next	Then	After that	Following this	Afterwards
	Secondly	Later	After a while	Soon after	Subsequently
Soon	Soon after	Quickly	Suddenly	All of a sudden	In a flash
	Before long	In no time at all	Shortly after	Moments later	Not long after
Last	At last	Last of all	Lastly	In the end	To finish
	Finally	In time	Ultimately	Eventually	In conclusion

OVERDALE JUNIOR SCHOOL Level-Up Your Writing
Using the 3 ‘Power’ Openers

LKS2

1. Starting with a connective				
So	Therefore	As a result	Consequently	The upshot was
Then	Next	Later	Soon after	Afterwards
When	As soon as	Before long	While	Whilst
Before	Earlier	Previously	Up until then	Formally
After	Later on	Following	Afterwards	Subsequently
Also	In addition	Furthermore	Moreover	Besides
As well as	Including	Not only	Together with	What’s more
Although	However	Even though	Nevertheless	Despite
Therefore	As a result	Consequently	Accordingly	For that reason

2. Starting with ‘...ly’ words (adverbs)				
Slowly	Gradually	Steadily	<i>Bit by bit</i>	<i>Little by little</i>
Quickly	Rapidly	Speedily	Swiftly	Hurriedly
Quietly	Silently	Calmly	<i>Without a sound</i>	<i>Like a ghost</i>
Loudly	Noisily	Deafeningly	Raucously	<i>At full volume</i>
Happily	Gladly	Cheerfully	Joyfully	Gleefully
Sadly	Unhappily	Miserably	Wretchedly	Sorrowfully

3. Starting with ‘...ing’ words (verbs)				
Walking	Striding	Marching	Hiking	Strutting
Stumbling	Staggering	Strolling	Ambling	Limping
Looking	Staring	Gaping	Gazing	Observing
Watching	Glancing	Peering	Peeping	Peeking
Talking	Chatting	Gossiping	Speaking	Discussing
Yelling	Shouting	Whispering	Mumbling	Stammering

Using combinations of ‘ly’ and ‘ing’ words	
Proudly marching...	Marching proudly...
Closely watching...	Watching closely...
Quietly chatting...	Chatting quietly...

L2 A capital letter	<i>A capital letter is used to show the start of a sentence. It must also be used for the first letter of a person's name, or place name (proper noun) and the word 'I' meaning 'me'.</i>				
	One day...	It was sad.	I wish I had one.	Peter Boddy	Mary Jones
	Edward Street	Coombe Drive	Red Hall	Darlington	England

L2 full stop	<i>A full stop is used to show the end of a sentence. It tells the reader to where to pause and helps make sense of the text. Without it your writing will be very difficult to read.</i>				
	Note: Every sentence must also start with a capital letter .				

L2 question mark	<i>A question mark is used at the end of a question or a sentence you want to be read as a question. It must be used at the end of the sentence or word in place of the full stop.</i>				
	When?	Why was that?	Who did this?	How much?	What time is it?
	Which?	Where is it?	Did he?	Really?	Ten pounds?

L3 exclamation mark	<i>An exclamation mark is used to show emotion (joy, anger etc) or surprise. It helps the reader read with expression and is used in place of the full stop.</i>				
	Stop thief!	Shut up!	Fire!	Oh dear!	Fantastic!
	Bang!	Ow!	Get out!	Never!	Oh no!

L3 comma 1	<i>A comma is used to separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' in front of it. It tells the reader to pause, but not for as long as a full stop.</i>				
	At the fruit shop I bought apples, oranges, grapes and bananas.				
	I packed sunglasses, sun-cream, sandals and shorts.				

L4 comma 2	<i>A comma is also used to separate parts of a sentence into clauses. A clause is a mini sentence inside another sentence. If the clause is in the middle of the sentence two commas are used to show where it starts and ends.</i>				
	The dog was dirty. I gave the dog a bath.		A boy was watching. He started to laugh.		
	As dog was dirty, I gave it a bath.		A boy, who was watching, started to laugh.		

L4 speech marks	<i>Speech marks are used to show the actual words spoken by a character. They are used at the beginning and end of the actual words spoken.</i>				
	"What do you want?" I asked.		Helen said, "I'm going home".		
	Note: Use a new line for each speaker.		Use a comma before the spoken words.		

L4 apostrophe 1	<i>An apostrophe is used with 's' to show possession (who owns something). If the owner is more than one (plural) and already ends in 's' the apostrophe is added to the end of the word.</i>				
	Singular	Dad's car	The girl's hat	David's hair	A bird's egg
	Plural	My parents' house	The girls' coats	Boys' football team	Birds' eggs

L4 apostrophe 2	<i>An apostrophe is also used to show were a letter is missing when two words are joined and shortened. It is used to show the actual words spoken by someone and should normally be used within speech marks.</i>				
	Do not	He will	should not	have not	We had
	Don't	He'll	shouldn't	haven't	We'd