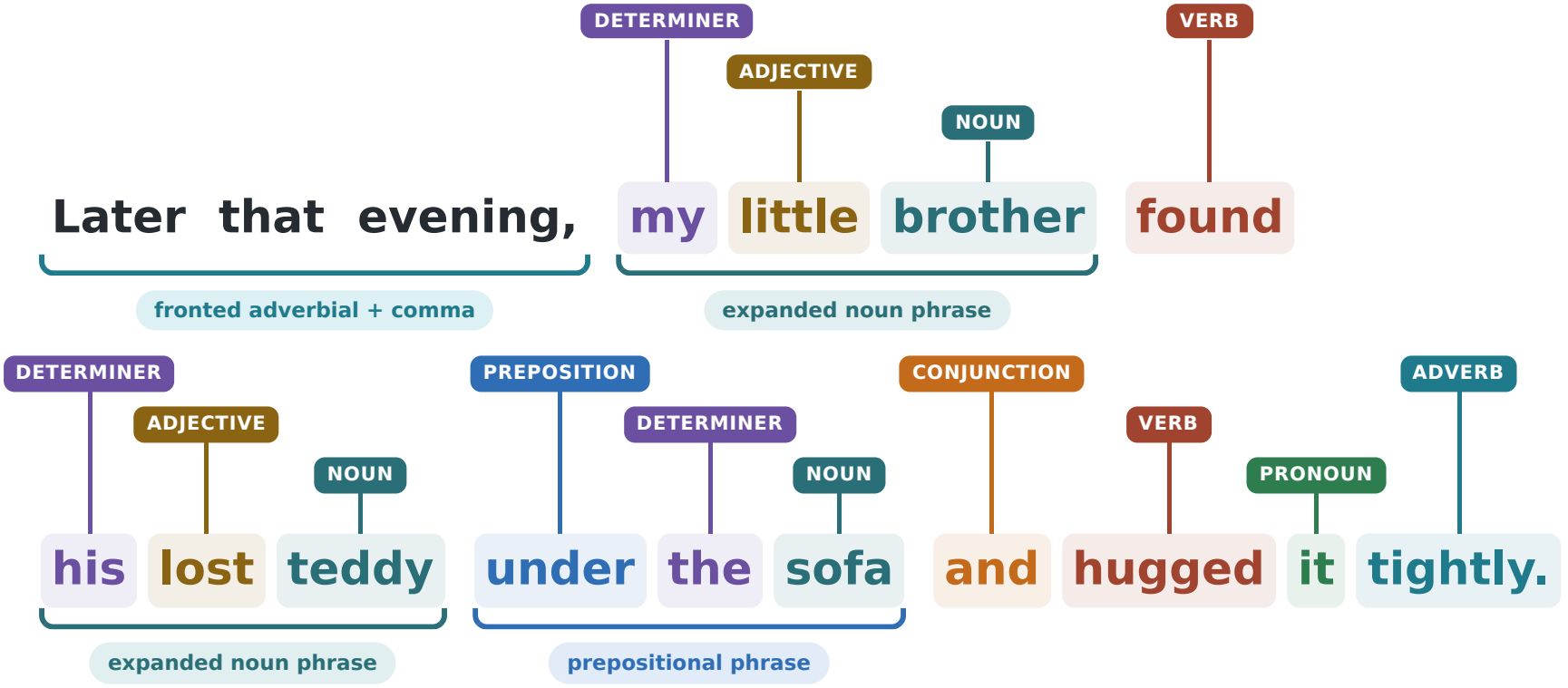
Sentence Map

One sentence, every part labelled. Word classes are above the words; the groups of words they build are underneath.



The big picture

FRONTED ADVERBIAL	MAIN CLAUSE	JOINED WITH AND
Later that evening,	my little brother found his lost teddy under the sofa	and hugged it tightly.

Take away the fronted adverbial and the sentence still makes sense. **It** is a pronoun standing in for *his lost teddy*, so we don't have to say it twice.

Sentence Map: the key

Words: what each label means

Noun
a person, place, thing or idea

Determiner
before a noun: which one, how many, whose

Adjective
describes a noun

Verb
a doing or being word

Adverb
how, when, where or how often

Pronoun
replaces a noun (he, she, it, they)

Possessive pronoun
shows who owns it, stands alone (mine, ours)

Preposition
where or when (under, to, after)

Conjunction
a joining word (and, but, because)

Groups of words: what each bracket means

Fronted adverbial
words at the front telling you when, where or how, followed by a comma. e.g. *Later that evening,*

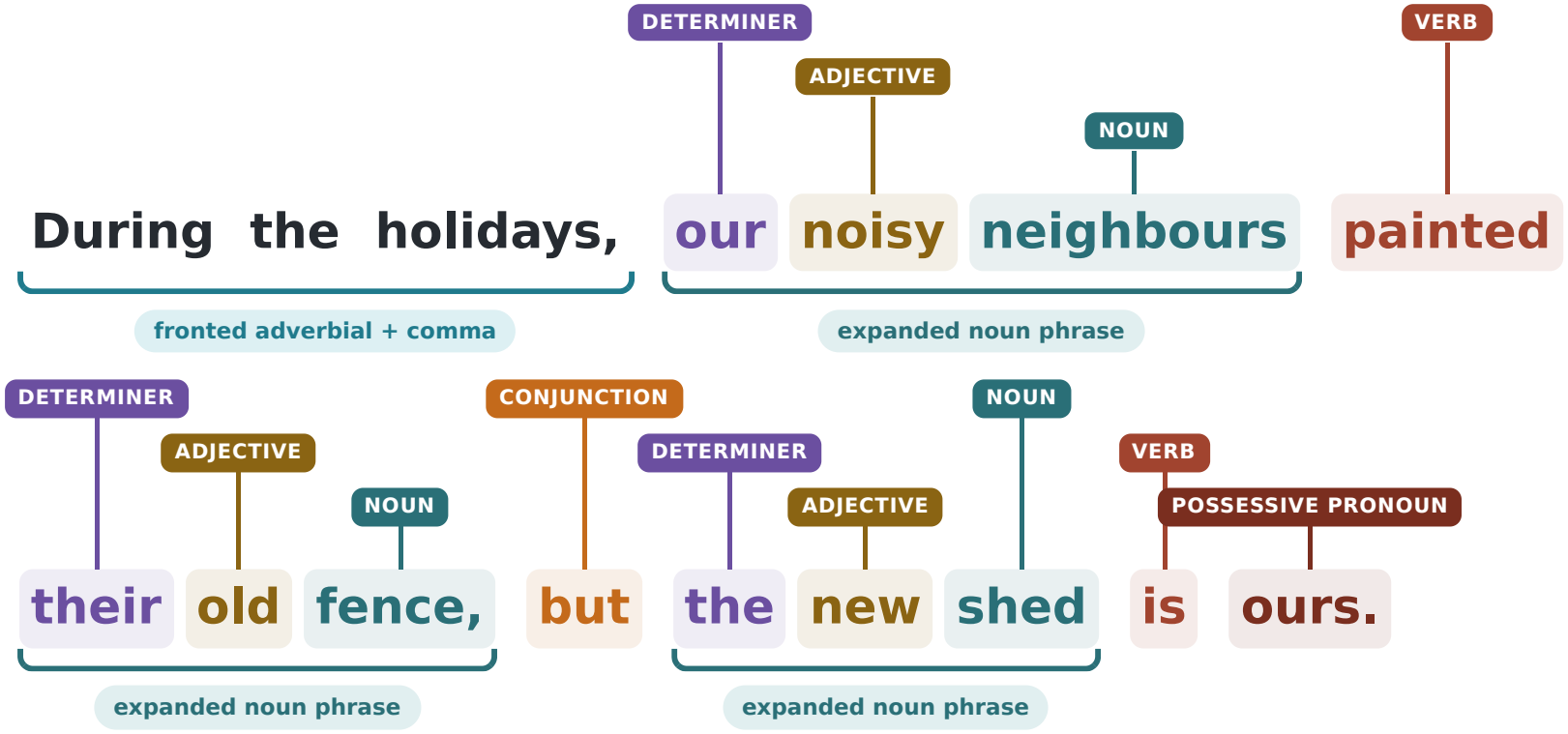
Expanded noun phrase
a noun with extra words that describe it. e.g. *my little brother*

Prepositional phrase
a preposition and the words after it. e.g. *under the sofa*

How to use this: keep it next to the homework. When a question names a term, find that colour in the sentence on page 1 or 3 to see a correct example.

Sentence Map: a second example

A second sentence built the same way - with a possessive pronoun at the end.



The big picture

FRONTED ADVERBIAL	MAIN CLAUSE	JOINED WITH BUT
During the holidays,	our noisy neighbours painted their old fence,	but the new shed is ours.

Spot the difference: **our** and **their** come before a noun, so they are **determiners**. **Ours** stands on its own at the end, so it is a **possessive pronoun**.