

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Linking ideas across paragraphs
using adverbials of time, place,
number and tense choices.

Linking Paragraphs with Adverbials



Linking Paragraphs with Adverbials

Introductory Activity

Independent Focused Activity

Review Activity

Consolidation Activity

Assessment



Aim

- I can make my writing flow across paragraph breaks by using adverbs of time, place, number and tense choices.

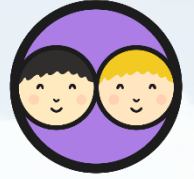
Success Criteria

- I can understand the reasons to try and link paragraphs.
- I can identify different types of adverbials used to link paragraphs.
- I can use different adverbials to link paragraphs.
- I can use these techniques to achieve 'flow' in my writing.

Introductory Activity



Paragraphs



Can you provide a definition for the word paragraph in 15 words?

Can you provide a definition for the word paragraph in 15 words?



Which of these do you think is best? Or do you prefer your own?

A paragraph is a group of sentences that is separate – when you remember, do one.

A paragraph is a group of 3 or more sentences which share a common theme.

A paragraph is a self-contained unit of writing concerned with examining a particular point or idea.



Making Honey



Once you have mastered forming paragraphs effectively, you can begin to think about how to link your ideas across them in order to help your writing flow.

If you spend some time thinking about how to begin your new paragraph, you can deliberately choose words which will link the sentences in your new paragraph to the ideas you set out in the previous paragraph.

Doing this makes it clear to the reader that you are in control of the subject you are writing about!

Lets see how the author of Making Honey could have used adverbials to link paragraphs....



Making Honey



In the piece of writing entitled 'Making Honey' the author could have linked the paragraphs with **adverbs of time**.

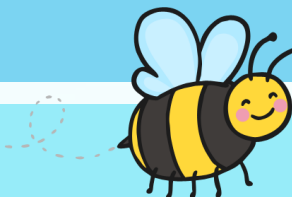
Adverbs of time answer the question: '**When?**'

Bees eat honey and they start making it by visiting flowers. They collect nectar, which is a sugary liquid, from the blossom by sucking it out. They store it in their honey stomachs which are separate to their other stomachs.

When their stomachs are full, they fly back to the hive. When they get there, they pass the nectar to worker bees who chew it and then pass it to the next bee. As it passes from bee to bee, it gradually turns into honey.

Until they need to eat it, the bees store the honey in honeycomb cells – basically tiny jars made of wax. Because the honey is wet, they fan it with their wings to make it stickier. To keep it clean, they seal the cell with a wax lid.

How do these adverbials link the ideas across the paragraphs?



Making Honey



In the piece of writing entitled 'Making Honey' the author could also have linked the paragraphs with **adverbs of frequency**.

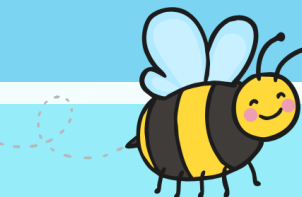
Adverbs of frequency answer the question: '**How often?**'

Normally, bees eat honey and they start making it by visiting flowers. They collect nectar, which is a sugary liquid, from the blossom by sucking it out. They store it in their honey stomachs which are separate to their other stomachs.

Every time their stomachs are full, they fly back to the hive. When they get there, they pass the nectar to worker bees who chew it and then pass it to the next bee. As it passes from bee to bee, it gradually turns into honey.

Usually the bees store the honey in honeycomb cells – basically tiny jars made of wax. Because the honey is wet, they fan it with their wings to make it stickier. To keep it clean, they seal the cell with a wax lid.

How do these adverbials link the ideas across the paragraphs?



Adverbials and Prepositions

How do adverbials of place differ from prepositions?

Prepositions require an object...

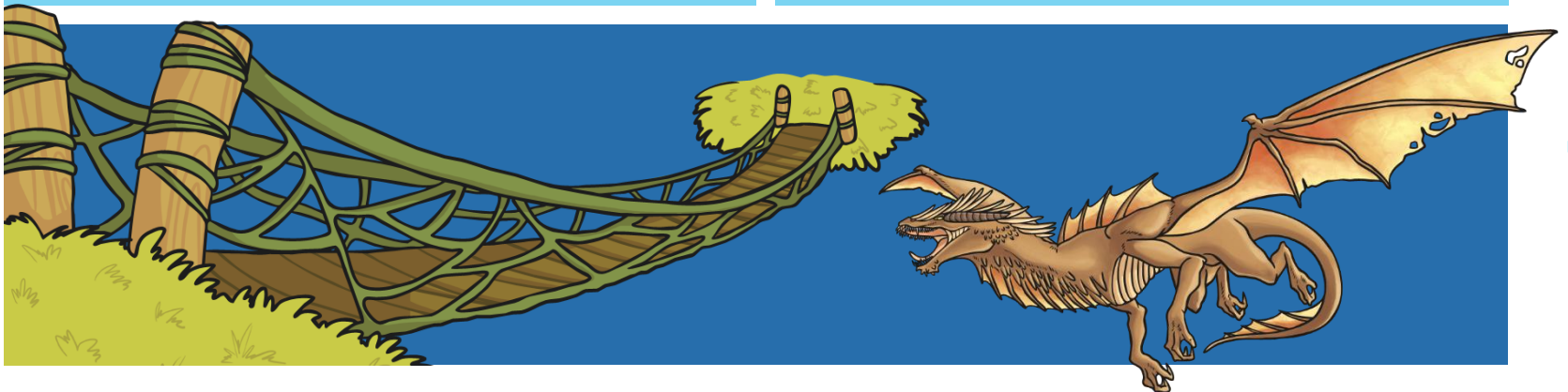
Under the rock was a message.

Over the bridge was the safest route.

Adverbials of place do not...

Inside there were long shadows.

Nearby was the dragon's cave.



Making Honey



In the piece of writing entitled 'Making Honey' the author could have linked the paragraphs with **adverbs of number**.

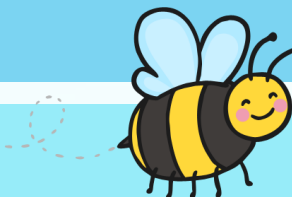
Adverbs of number answer the question: '**In what order?**'

Firstly, Bees visit flowers in order to make the honey that they eat. They collect nectar, which is a sugary liquid, from the blossom by sucking it out. They store it in their honey stomachs which are separate to their other stomachs.

Secondly, stomachs fill up and they fly back to the hive. They get there, pass the nectar to worker bees who chew it and then pass it to the next bee. As it passes from bee to bee, it gradually turns into honey.

Finally, the bees store the honey in honeycomb cells – basically tiny jars made of wax. Because the honey is wet, they fan it with their wings to make it stickier. To keep it clean, they seal the cell with a wax lid.

How do these adverbials link the ideas across the paragraphs?



Linking Ideas Across Paragraphs Using Tense Choices



Making choices about tenses can also link your paragraphs by ensuring that references bridge the gap between paragraphs. An example is given here...

She had brown hair and blue eyes, which was unusual. She performed for 12 hours straight. People wondered how she didn't stop.

He **had** seen her before. She had been younger then and so had he.

Keeping tenses consistent in a specific frame of reference can also link ideas...

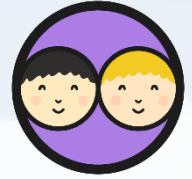
He wanted to be the record holder. That's why he had practised for so long. He knew he could do it.

He **might well have done** it if it wasn't for the dog...

Referring back to an aspect of the previous paragraph and making the right tense choice will effectively link ideas. Have a practice – what could the first sentence of the next paragraph to follow this one be?

The best thing about the day had been the rides. It was pure joy to relax and be thrown this way and that. There were so many to choose from.

In What Order? When? How Often? Where?



Which of the following words answer the questions ‘In what order?’, ‘When?’, ‘How often?’ and ‘Where?’. Some of the words may answer more than one question – in these cases try to choose the ‘best fit.’

In what order?

sometimes

recently

firstly

already

never

nearby

hardly ever

When?

instantly

nowhere

on

finally

before

thirdly

usually

secondly

twice

tomorrow

behind

How often?

normally

outside

regularly

below

occasionally

rarely

simultaneously

after

whenever

always

Where?

over

once

anywhere

often

frequently

next

In What Order? When? How Often? Where?



Which of the following words answer the questions 'In what order?', 'When?', 'How often?' and 'Where?'. Here are some suggested possible answers.

In what order?

firstly
secondly
thirdly
next
once
twice
Simultaneously
finally
after

When?

already
recently
tomorrow
before
never
whenever
later
instantly

How often?

regularly
usually
often
sometimes
rarely
frequently
hardly ever
normally
occasionally
always

Where?

over
under
behind
below
anywhere
nearby
outside
on
nowhere