

Knowing and using the plural and possessive 's':

An 's' could be added to the root word for:

1. Plurality (horse → horses)
2. Possession (horse's stable)

Use noun phrases with modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases:

Noun phrase: determiner+noun:

The car
Three windows

Noun phrase with adjectives:

The ravenous tiger

Noun phrase with nouns and prepositions:

The castle with towers (with = preposition; towers = noun)

Use Standard English verb inflections:

'those books', not 'them books'

'I did it.', not 'I done it.'

'I wasn't doing anything.', not 'I weren't doing anything.'

Year 4 Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

Using apostrophes for plural possession':

1. If an 's' is added for possession, put an apostrophe before it: children's clothes.
2. If the word already has an 's', put the apostrophe after it: houses' chimneys.

Using fronted adverbials with a comma:

Adverbials tell us when, where, how or why something happens. When an adverbial is used at the beginning of a sentence, it needs a comma after it:

Suddenly, the door opened.
As he watched, the frog hopped up.

Prefixes: re-, sub-, auto-, super-, anti-, inter-

Submit → resubmit; conscious → subconscious; biography → autobiography; nova → supernova; social → antisocial; face → interface

Use nouns and pronouns to keep narratives interesting:

Pronouns replace nouns.

Pronouns are:

It, he, she, they, them, her, him, that, this, we, us, I

Use inverted commas to punctuate speech:

Inverted commas go around the dialogue:

"This path leads to the sea."

Commas are used to separate the information from the dialogue:

"No," he said. "It's my birthday."

All punctuation for the dialogue goes inside the inverted commas:

"What time is it now?" asked the man.

Use suffixes and prefixes:

Suffixes: -able, -ible, -tial and -cial
comfort → comfortable; sense → sensible;
part → partial; commerce → commercial

Year 4

Grammar, Punctuation, Spelling and Handwriting

Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident	caught	eighth	heard	minute	possible	strange
accidentally	centre	enough	heart	natural	potatoes	strength
actual	century	exercise	height	naughty	pressure	suppose
actually	certain	experience	history	notice	probably	surprise
address	circle	experiment	imagine	occasion	promise	therefore
answer	complete	extreme	increase	occasionally	purpose	though
appear	consider	famous	important	often	quarter	although
arrive	continue	favourite	interest	opposite	question	thought
believe	decide	February	island	ordinary	recent	through
bicycle	describe	forward	knowledge	particular	regular	various
breath	different	forwards	learn	peculiar	reign	weight
breathe	difficult	fruit	length	perhaps	remember	woman
build	disappear	grammar	library	popular	sentence	women
busy	early	group	material	position	separate	
business	earth	guard	medicine	possess	special	
calendar	eight	guide	mention	possession	straight	

Year 4 terminology:

Noun

Adjective

Verb

Pronoun

Adverb

Adverbial phrase

Adverbial starter

Inverted commas

Paragraphs

Homophones:

accept/except, affect/effect,
ball/bawl, berry/bury,
brake/break, fair/fare, grate/
great, groan/grown, here/hear,
heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/
male, main/mane, meat/meet,
medal/meddle, missed/mist,
peace/piece, plain/plane,
rain/rein/reign, scene/seen,
weather/whether, whose/who's

Handwriting in Year 4:

- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined
- increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting (for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch)

Around the rugged rock, the ragged rascal ran.