

Word classes:

Nouns = objects or 'things'
frog, table, happiness

Proper nouns = names
Shoreham, Robert, Tesco

Adjectives = describe the noun
hairy, round, enormous

Verbs = action
thought, jump, said, wiped

Adverbs = describe how, when or where an action happened
in an instant, quickly, at midnight

Prepositions = the position of a noun
over, beyond, in, with, outside

Conjunctions = words that connect two parts of a sentence
and, although, which, because

Speech punctuation

When someone is talking, we need speech marks.

We also need a capital letter at the beginning and one of four types of punctuation at the end (before the speech mark)

"Wait for me!" shouted Mum.

Remember:

66 CAPITAL 1 of 4 99
" .,!? "

Spelling

When words from the year 3 & 4 spelling list are used, they should be spelt correctly.

Handwriting

Handwriting should be joined, a regular size and easily readable.

WRITING ELEMENTS

YEAR 4

Fronted adverbials

Describing how, when or where something happened and putting it at the front of the sentence:

As the sun came up, he sprang out of bed.

Carefully, she picked up the tiny creature.

In the abandoned basement, something moved.

You always need a comma after a fronted adverbial.

Apostrophes

For contractions

When you shorten two words together, you need an apostrophe to replace the missing letters.

could not = couldn't

I have = I've

For possession

If you're showing that an object belongs to someone, you need to use an apostrophe before the s.

Those are Paul's shoes.

Sentence punctuation

Capital letters and full stops should always be used correctly.

Capital letters

Capitals are only used for:

- Start of a sentence
- Proper nouns
- Start of direct speech

Expanded noun phrases

Adding description to a noun to make it more interesting:

Noun = flower

Expanded noun phrase = the beautiful, red flower in the garden

This can sometimes include a prepositional phrase as well as adjectives.

Prepositional phrases

A group of a few words which tell you the position of a noun:

on the table

in a dimly-lit corner

over the wall

through the window

Commas

For lists

When you use two or more words in a list:

We need eggs, milk and bread.

It was a big, red monster.

For complex sentences

If you start a sentence with a subordinating conjunction (for example: as, although, if, because, before, after, when):

When I'm older, I want to be a magician.

For fronted adverbials

If you start a sentence with a fronted adverbial:

Quickly, she turned her head.