



PUNCTUATION, VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR YEAR 4 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



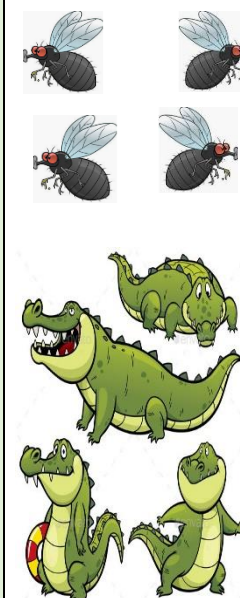
Year 4 Overview



- By the end of Year 4, you should be able to understand the difference between the plural and possessive -s at the end of nouns.
- You should also be able to punctuate to show singular and plural possession.
- You should be grasping a more consistent understanding of Standard English, including use the correct verb inflections in your writing.
- To aid your descriptions, you should be able to enhance noun phrases with modifying details.
- Your writing should be well-structured, with paragraphs around themes, and a variety of pronouns and nouns.

Vocabulary and Grammar

Word Level



-Plural and Possessive 's': -s or -es can be added to the end of nouns to show that they are plural (there is more than one). e.g. 'Four crocodiles' or 'The annoying flies.'

-s is also added to the end of a word to show that something belongs to someone or something (they possess it). On these occasions, an apostrophe is also added. e.g. 'It was Sheila's pencil case' or 'Brad's hair was soaking wet.'

See the section in 'Punctuation' (bottom left) for how to use apostrophes for plural possession.

-Standard English Verb Inflections: Inflections are the name given to the endings of verbs. Sometimes in speech, we do not use the correct inflections, but we must in writing, e.g. 'you were there', not 'you was there' and 'I did it' not 'I done it.'

Punctuation

Direct Speech pt. 2



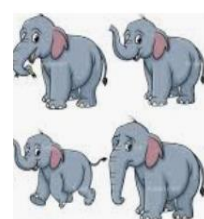
-As covered in Year 3, inverted commas show when there is direct speech. Inverted commas are placed at the beginning & end of a spoken passage,

- e.g. "You'll never guess what I've just seen!" said Chris, excitedly.

-Reporting clauses placed before the direct speech should end with a comma, e.g.

-e.g. The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"

Apostrophes for Plural Possession



-Plural possession means something that belongs (possession) to more than one (plural) person, animal, place object or thing.

-To show plural possession, the apostrophe should be placed after the final 's', (instead of before it, as you do when it is singular) e.g.

- 'It was the elephants' natural habitat.'

- 'She had taken the boys' packed lunches.'

Commas after Fronted Adverbials



-For more info on fronted adverbials, see the section in 'Sentence Level' on the right.

-A comma is normally used at the end of the fronted adverbial, e.g.

- 'Speedily, the rabbit hopped.'

- 'Under the tree, he stood.'

Sentence Level



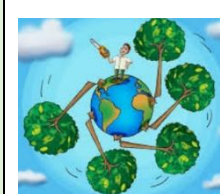
- Fronted Adverbials: Adverbials are words or phrases that act like an adverb, giving more information about the verb. Fronted adverbials are adverbials at the beginning of sentences.

-e.g. 'Slowly, he clambered out of his bed' and 'Before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast.'

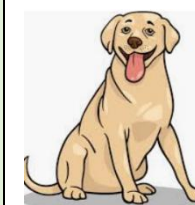


Modified Noun Phrases: You can make even more descriptive expanded noun phrases by using modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases. e.g. instead of 'the cute baby', you could expand to 'the cute newborn baby with a button nose.'

Text Level



Paragraphs pt. 2: Paragraphs are a way to group similar ideas in your writing. You should be able to group ideas in a paragraph around a theme. For example, in an argument about saving the environment, you may have paragraphs focusing on 'air pollution', 'deforestation' and 'overfishing.'



Using Pronouns and Nouns: You can use a variety of nouns and pronouns to avoid repetition in your writing. e.g. instead of always using 'the dog', you could use the nouns 'hound', 'labrador' or 'pooch', or the pronoun 'he', 'she' or 'it'.

Key Terminology

Fronted Adverbial

Determiner

Pronoun

Possessive Pronouns

Subordinate Clause

Inverted Comma

Modifying Adjectives

Preposition Phrases