

#### Year 4

Grammatical Terminology to teach Year 3

adverb, preposition conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas(or 'speech marks')

Year 4 determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial

determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial													
	Autumn 1												
Supporting text/s:	Spelling: • spell words that are often misspelled (Appendix1)	Grammar:  •using fronted adverbials  • difference	Punctuation:  • using commas at the end of lines in poetry	Oracy:	Composition:  Planning: • discussing and recording ideas	Transcription:  • use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to	Writing outcomes:  •Information text						
ANCENT FOUND PLAN OF PRINCIPLE AND PRINCIPLE	<ul> <li>use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them</li> <li>use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</li> <li>apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 as set out in</li> </ul>	between plural and possessive -s  • extended noun phrases, including with prepositions  • choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition	• indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns		<ul> <li>composing and rehearsing sentences orally, progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary</li> <li>Drafting:         <ul> <li>organising paragraphs around a theme</li> <li>in non-narrative material, using</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	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  • write from memory simple sentences,	Myth - retelling      Poetry - nature inspired						



	the Home Learning overview		Autu	mn 2	simple organizational devices  Editing:  • assessing the effectiveness of their own writing and suggesting improvements  • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences  • proofread for spelling and punctuation errors, using the Brecknock Marking code	dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	
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Supporting text/s:	Spelling: • spell words that are often	•using fronted adverbials	• using commas after	Oracy:	Composition: Planning: • discussing	Transcription:  • use the diagonal and	Writing outcomes:  •Diary entry



POMPEII  Varjak Paw  St Said	misspelled (Appendix1)  use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them  use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary  apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix as set out in the Home Learning overview	difference between plural and possessive -s     Standard English verb inflections (I did vs Done)     extended noun phrases, including with prepositions     appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion	fronted adverbials  • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns  •using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)	and recording ideas  • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary  Drafting: • organising paragraphs around a theme  • in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot  • in non-narrative material, using simple organizational devices  Editing: • assessing the effectiveness	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  • write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	Non-chron report  Setting desc.  Adventure story



					writing and suggesting improvements  • proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences  • proofread for spelling and punctuation errors, using the Brecknock Marking code		
			Spi	ring 1			
Supporting text/s:	Spelling:  • spell further homophones  • spell words that are often misspelled (Appendix1)  • use further prefixes and	Grammar:  •using fronted adverbials  • difference between plural and possessive -s  • Standard English verb	Punctuation:  • using commas after fronted adverbials  • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe	Oracy:	Composition:  Planning: • discussing and recording ideas • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including	Transcription:  • use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another,	Writing outcomes:  •Newspaper report  •Internal monologue  •Story - missing chapter



JOHN AGARDS WINDRUSH WEAT LEAST RESERVES  WATER DICAMILLO  MICOSERIA BASENIA  ENGLAND  MICOSERIA DATE  MICOSER	suffixes and understand how to add them  • place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals  • use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary  • apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 as set out in the Home Learning overview	inflections (I did vs Done)  • appropriate choice of pronoun or noun to create cohesion  • extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although	with singular and plural nouns  •using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)	dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures  Drafting: • organising paragraphs around a theme • in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot • in non-narrative material, using simple organizational devices  Editing: • assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements	are best left unjoined  • increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting  • write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	•Poetry - narrative



					<ul> <li>proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences</li> <li>proofread for spelling and punctuation errors, using the Brecknock Marking code</li> </ul>		
			Spr	ing 2			
Supporting text/s:	Spelling:  • spell further homophones  • spell words that are often misspelled (Appendix1)  • use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them	Grammar:  • Standard English verb inflections (I did vs Done)  • extended noun phrases, including with prepositions  • extending the range of sentences with	Punctuation:  • using commas after fronted adverbials  • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns	Oracy:	Composition:  Planning: • discussing and recording ideas • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and	Transcription:  • 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	Writing outcomes:  •Explanation text  •Persuasive speech  •WBD narrative





					accurate use of pronouns in sentences  • proofread for spelling and punctuation errors, using the Brecknock Marking code		
			Sum	mer 1			
Supporting text/s:	Spelling:  • spell further homophones  • spell words that are often misspelled (Appendix1)  • use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them  • place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with	Grammar:  • Standard English verb inflections (I did vs Done)  • extended noun phrases, including with prepositions  • extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if,	Punctuation:  • using commas after fronted adverbials  • indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns  •using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and	Oracy:	Planning: • discussing and recording ideas • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures  Drafting:	Transcription:  • 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	Writing outcomes:  •Biography  •Non-chron report  •Mystery Story



regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals  • use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary  • apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1 as set out in the Home Learning overview	because, although  • choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition	surrounding inverted commas)	organising paragraphs around a theme     in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot     in non-narrative material, using simple organizational devices  Editing:     assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements     proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in	write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	



					punctuation errors, using the Brecknock Marking code							
	Summer 2											
Supporting text/s:	Spelling:  • spell further homophones  • spell words that are often misspelled (Appendix1)  • use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them  • place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals	Grammar:  •using fronted adverbials  • Standard English verb inflections (I did vs Done)  • extended noun phrases, including with prepositions  • extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although	Punctuation:  • using commas at the end of lines in poetry  •using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas)	Oracy:	Composition:  Planning: • discussing and recording ideas • composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures  Drafting: • organising paragraphs around a theme • in narratives,	Transcription:  • 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  • write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that	Writing outcomes:  •Setting description  •Fable  •Balanced argument (Hampstead Heath)  •Poetry - cinquain					
	• use the first 2 or 3 letters of a	• choosing			creating settings,	include words and						



