

Year 4 Grammar and Punctuation Curriculum

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fronted adverbials [for example, Later that day, I heard the bad news.] • Using commas after fronted adverbials • Sentence Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair) • Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i>] • Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition • Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, <i>we were</i> instead of <i>we was</i>, or <i>I did</i> instead of <i>I done</i>] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punctuation Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"] • Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although • Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns (for example, girls', boys') and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's] • Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions. • The grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s • Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, the girl's name, the girls' names] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although • Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs, or prepositions. • Punctuation Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech. 	<p><u>Terminology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determiner • pronoun, • possessive pronoun • adverbial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of all grammar taught this year through range of text types. • Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading