



Resilient, Aspirational Learners

English

Year Four

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

Fronted Adverbials

Fronted adverbials are words or phrase which come before a main clause. They add information (where, when, how) to the verb in the main clause. A comma separates the fronted adverbial and the main clause.

A few days later, I found my missing toy.



comma

Main clause

Fronted adverbial for where



Time (when?)	Place (where?)	Manner (how?)
Today,	Over the mountain,	Anxiously,
Yesterday,	In the distance,	In a flash,
On Monday,	On the shore,	Suddenly,
In the blink of an eye,	In the house,	Nervously,
Later,	Down the stairs,	Curiously,
Recently,	Outside,	Joyfully,
In June,	Around the corner,	Frantically,
After dusk,	On the boat,	As fast as she could,

Possessive Apostrophes

Apostrophes in words can show that something belongs to someone or something else.

Singular Possession:

The apostrophe is before the 's' to show singular possession. The ball belongs to one girl.



It was the girl's football.

Plural Possession:

The apostrophe is after the 's' to show plural possession. The ball belongs to more than one girl.



It was the girls' football.

Some plural nouns do not end in 's.' For these words the apostrophe is always before the 's.'

It was the children's ball.

Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of nouns to avoid repetition in a sentence.

The pronoun 'she' replaces Suzie's name.

Suzie went shopping. **She** met Megan at the supermarket. While they were there, they decided to go for a coffee.

'there' is used as a pronoun and replaces 'the supermarket.'



The pronoun 'they' replaces 'Suzie and Megan.'

1st person	2nd person	3rd person
I, me, my, mine, myself we, us, our, ours, ourselves	You, yours, yourself, yourselves	He, him, his, himself She, her, hers, herself It, its, itself They, them, theirs, themselves

Direct Speech

In direct speech the exact words spoken by a character are written inside inverted commas.

Punctuation belonging to the speech inside the inverted commas.

"Sit down!" ordered the teacher.

The teacher said, **"Sit down!"**

Separate the spoken words and the reporting clause with a comma.

said, yelled, shouted, ordered, exclaimed, announced, screamed, whispered, muttered, cried, responded, stated, answered, murmured

Noun Phrases

Noun phrases are groups of words that create a clear description for the reader.

noun	beast
Determiner and noun	A beast
Determiner, adjectives and noun	A ferocious, hairy beast
Add extra information using prepositions or 'with'	A ferocious, hairy beast with sharp teeth A ferocious, hairy beast in a dark cave

When a noun phrase has more than one adjective, a comma is used to separate.



Determiners

Determiners come before nouns to introduce and identify them.

a, an, the, this, that, these, those, his, her, my, their, some, each, every, one, two, three, which, what, whose

Standard English

Standard English verbs forms should be used in writing. Non-standard might be used in a character's speech.

I was, He was, She was, It was

You were, They were, We were

Year Three and Four Spelling Words

Can you spell all of these words?

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

Glossary

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Adverbial	A word or phrase expressing time, place or manner
Apostrophe	Punctuation mark used to show possession (belonging) or omission (letters left out).
Determiner	Introduces the noun and goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns). Some examples of determiners are: articles (the, a or an) demonstratives (e.g. this, those) possessives (e.g. my, your) quantifiers (e.g. some, every).
Direct speech	The exact words spoken
Noun	Names of things that we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions)
Noun phrase	A phrase with a noun as its head, e.g. some foxes, foxes with bushy tails
Preposition	Often describe locations or directions but can describe other things, such as relations of time
Pronoun	A word used in place of a noun or noun phrase
Reporting clause	Reports who is speaking or who has spoken (she shouted, he answered)
Inverted commas (Speech Marks)	Punctuation used to show what has been spoken or said