



Year 4 Writing Expectations

Grammar	Sentence Construction	Punctuation	Spelling	Amount
<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Use adverbs.* Use adjectival phrases.* Consistently use 1st & 3rd person correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of connectives e.g. when, if, because, although* Vary openings of sentences to avoid repetition.* Use of third and first person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Use Y3 punctuation marks to independently and accurately demarcate all sentences.* Use and experiment with a range of punctuation, (e.g. brackets, semi-colon, colon and dash)* Speech marks with a new line for each speaker* Use the apostrophe for a range of purposes correctly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* KS2 spelling objectives Statutory Year 4 word list and spelling rules.* Use dictionaries to check spelling and meaning of words* Use the first three or four letters of a word to look up words in a dictionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 side of A4 in 45 minutes.
Handwriting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Ensure that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant (e.g. joining ll, th)* Ensure that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch			

Spelling rules

Teachers continue to emphasise to pupils the relationships between sounds and letters, even when the relationships are unusual. Once root words are learnt in this way, longer words can be spelt correctly, if the rules and guidance for adding prefixes and suffixes are also known.

SPELLING RULES FOR YEAR 4



Words containing ch where it sounds like 'sh' or 'k' (such as 'chef' and 'scheme').

Words with the ch sounds where it sounds like ch (as in 'chef' and 'machine').

Words ending -gue and -que (as in 'league' and 'antique').

Words containing 'y' where it sounds like 'i', (as in 'myth' and 'gym').

Words where the 's' sound is spelt with sc (as in 'science' or 'scene').

Homophones / near homophones

accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who's.

Prefixes (groups of letters added to the start of a word):

- in (as in 'active -inactive');
- im, if root word starts with m or p (as in 'possible-impossible' and 'mortal-immortal');
- ir, if root word starts with r (as in 'regular-irregular');
- inter, (as in 'city-intercity');
- anti, (as in 'clockwise-anticlockwise');
- auto, (as in 'biography-autobiography');
- super, (as in 'star-superstar').

Suffixes (groups of letters added to the end of each word):

- er, -ing to verbs, (as in 'begin' 'beginner' and 'beginning');
- ion -ian
- tion is used if the root word ends in t or te (as in 'invent-invention' and 'complete-completion');
- ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit. (as in 'express-expression' and 'permit-permission');
- sion is used if the root word ends in d or se, (as in 'expand- expansion' 'tense-tension')
- cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs, (as in 'music-musician');
- ous
- our is changed to -or before -ous is added, (as in 'humour- humorous '); a final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the sound of 'g' is to be kept, (as in 'courage - courageous');
- i: sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, (as in 'serious');
- a few words have e. (as in 'hideous').



Glossary

Abstract Noun

A feeling or concept which cannot be touched, such as love, happiness, education.

Adverbial Phrase

A phrase built around an adverb - for example 'as quickly as possible', 'very rudely'.

Article

Words which tell us if a noun is general or specific. 'The' is called the 'definite article' and refers to specific nouns: 'The man's hat is blue'. The 'indefinite articles' are 'a' and 'an', referring to general nouns: 'A bird eats berries'.

Common noun

Describes a class of objects (e.g. dog, man, day) which do not have a capital letter (e.g. Rover, Jim, Thursday).

Concrete noun

Something you can touch e.g. 'chair', 'pen', 'shoe'. Can be common nouns or proper nouns that need a capital letter. For example: 'Mrs. Smith', 'Dorking Town'.

Determiner

A word that introduces a noun and identifies it in detail. This may be a definite or indefinite article (a, an, the), a demonstrative (this, that), possessive (your, my), a quantifier (some, many) or a number (six, ten, half).

Fronted adverbials

Words or phrases used at the beginning of a sentence, used like adverbs to describe the action that follows. For example, 'With a happy smile, she skipped into the room.'

Imperative verb

A verb that stands alone without a subject noun or pronoun in a command. Known as 'bossy verbs' 'Please be quiet!'

Phrase

A small group of words that does not contain a verb.

Possessive pronoun

A pronoun which is used to show ownership. Some can be used on their own ('mine', 'yours', 'his', 'hers', 'ours', 'theirs'), whilst others need to be attached to a noun ('my', 'your', 'her', 'our', 'their', 'whose').

Personal pronoun

A pronoun which replaces a person, place or thing. For example, 'I', 'you', 'he', 'she', 'we', 'they', 'it', 'me', 'him', 'her', 'us', 'them'.

Prepositional phrase

A phrase which contains a preposition. For example, 'under the carpet', 'behind the door', 'after school'.

Pronoun

Any word which can be used to replace a noun. See personal pronoun, possessive pronoun.

Proper noun

A noun which names a particular person, place or thing. For example, 'Jack', 'London', 'Italy', 'March.'