Vocabulary	punctuation	and grammar
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Year: 4

English Knowledge Organiser

	Fronted Adverbials	
Time	Location	Feelings/manner
Today, Yesterday, On Monday, In the blink of an eye, Later, Recently,	Over the mountain, In the distance, On the shore, In the house, Down the stairs, Outside,	Anxiously, In a flash, Suddenly, Nervously, Curiously, Joyfully,
In June, After dusk,	Around the corner, On the boat,	Frantically, As fast as she could,

Fronted adverbials A sentence that includes a fronted adverbial is written first and helps to describe the action that follows. Usually tells us when, where or how something is happening. Earlier today, I ate my cereal. main clause fronted adverbial comma

Creating expanded noun phrases to develop a clear picture.

Noun	dragon	
Determiner	the dragon	articles
Adjectives	the fearsome, mighty dragon	demonstratives
(comma between the adjectives)		possessives quantifiers numbers
Prepositions or		question words
use of "with" to	The fearsome, mighty dragon sailed across the sky.	
add further	The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor sharp fangs.	
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Vocabulary		
adverbial phrase	a group of words (without a verb) that tells us when, how or where	
apostrophe	punctuation used to show possession or omission	
cohesion	the words chosen to link ideas and sentences smoothly	
determiner	a word that goes before a noun and tells us more about it	
fronted adverbial	words used at the start of a sentence which tell us where, when or how something is done	
noun	a word that is the name of a person, place, animal, thing, idea or action	
plural	a word that means there is more than one of something (person, place, idea or thing)	
possessive pro- noun	pronouns that show ownership (my, yours, our)	
pronoun	words that can be used instead of a noun	
verb inflections	forming words by adding letter/s to the base form of a noun, adjective or verb to show a different meaning	

a boy, an orange, the cat
this apple, that car, these shops, those girls
his hat, her homework, my book, their house
some rice, each word, every box
one chair, two men, three dogs
which bag, what letter, whose computer

Determiners go **before** a noun to identify it in further detail.

Paragraphs

Paragraphs organise ideas around a theme. Follow these rules for perfect paragraphs.

- All the sentences within a paragraph should be about the same person, place, time or topic.
- When the person, place, time or topic changes, you should start a new paragraph.
- Every new paragraph should start on a new line.

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or noun phrase.

They are used to avoid repetition in writing.

Sandra went to the beach. Sandra met Molly, Rebecca and Susan at the beach and Sandra, Molly Rebecca and Susan bought an ice-cream.

better if...

'She' represents Sandra.

'there' refers to the beach

Sandra went to the beach. She met Molly, Rebecca and Susan there and they bought an ice-cream.

> 'they' now refers to Sandra, Molly, Rebeca and Susan

End of year expectations

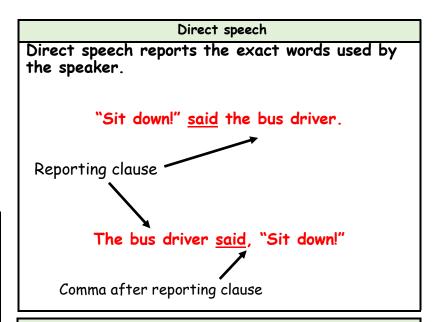
- I can use -s for plurals
- I can use -s for possession
- I can use Standard English forms
- I can write expanded noun phrases
- I can use paragraphs
- I can use pronouns and nouns to aid cohesion and avoid repetition
- I can use commas and other punctuation to show direct speech
- I can use apostrophes to show plural possession
 I can use commas after fronted adverbials

Standard English



we were I did them books she wasn't

we was I done those books she weren't



Apostrophe for possession

Using an apostrophe for possession indicates that something is owned by someone.



Apostrophe for omission

Words that are contracted require an apostrophe for the letters removed.

I am Don't

Would not Wouldn't