

### Year 4 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Overview

	Language structure	Standard English	Vocabulary / Language Structure	Punctuation	Subordinate clause word list
Aspect covered in Year 4	<b>Nouns</b> Verbs Adjectives <b>Connectives</b> <b>Pronouns</b> <b>Adverbs</b> Prepositions Articles Statements Questions Commands <b>Clauses</b> <b>Phrases</b> Subordinating connectives	Tense agreement <b>Subject-verb agreement</b> Double negatives Use of I and me Contractions	Word meaning <b>Vocabulary content</b> <b>Concision and precisions in vocabulary</b> Synonyms Antonyms Word groups / families Prefixes Suffixes <b>Singular and plural</b>	Capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Commas in lists <b>Commas to mark phrases or clauses</b> <b>Inverted commas</b> <b>Apostrophes</b> Brackets Elipses Colons	<b>although</b> <b>because</b> <b>after</b> <b>before</b> <b>once</b> <b>as</b> <b>since</b> <b>when</b> <b>until</b> <b>wherever</b> <b>whenever</b> <b>while</b> <b>whilst</b> <b>unless</b> <b>as soon as</b> <b>if</b>

Year Group	Word Structure	Sentence structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
4	The grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s  Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)	Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence to avoid ambiguity and repetition  Fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I heard the bad news.)	Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme  Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Use of inverted commas to punctuate direct speech  Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession (e.g. the girl's name, the boys' boots)  Use of commas after fronted adverbials	pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial