|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary** | **What is it?** | **Example** |
| Pronoun | A word that is used instead of a noun or a noun phrase | I, you, he, this, it, who, what |
| Possessive Pronoun | They are the pronouns that help us show possession or ownership in a sentence | mine, my, your, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs. |
| Adverbial | An adverbial is an individual word (that is, an adverb), a phrase (an adverbial phrase), or a clause (an adverbial clause) that can modify a verb, an adjective, or a complete sentence. | My sister usually visits on Sundays.When she isn't working, my sister visits on Sundays.My sister visits on Sundays when she isn't working. |

**Year 4**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What do I know from last year?Year 3 | Word familyConjunctionAdverbPrepositionDirect speechInverted commas PrefixConsonantVowelClauseSubordinate clause |
| What do I need to know next?Year 5 | Relative clauseModal verbRelative pronounParenthesisBracketDashDeterminerCohesionAmbiguity |

**Grammar Matters!**

The Year 4 grammar requirements are:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word Structure** | **Sentence Structure** | **Text Structure** | **Punctuation** |
| 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.** | Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme.Appropriate choice of **pronoun** or **noun** across **sentences.** | Use of speech marks to **punctuate direct speech**Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession (e.g. the girl’s name, the boys’ boots). |