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| **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**

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| What do I know from last year?  Year 3 | Word family  Conjunction  Adverb  Preposition  Direct speech  Inverted commas  Prefix  Consonant  Vowel  Clause  Subordinate clause |
| What do I need to know next?  Year 5 | Relative clause  Modal verb  Relative pronoun  Parenthesis  Bracket  Dash  Determiner  Cohesion  Ambiguity |

**Grammar Matters!**

The Year 4 grammar requirements are:

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| **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). |