

Glossary

homophone - words that sound the same but have different spellings

expanded noun phrase - description (adjective / adverb) that changes the meaning of the noun

fronted adverbials - adverbs of time, place and manner that appear at the beginning of sentences (e.g. **Quickly**, Mrs Robbins leapt to her feet.)

inflection - the name for the way a word changes to indicate tense, number

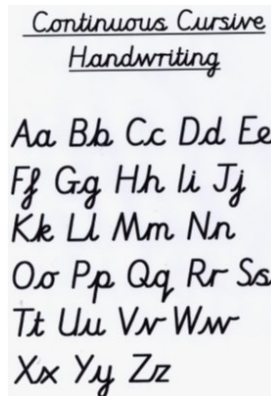
- ♦ eat/eats/ ate/eating/eaten
- ♦ fast/faster/fastest

noun - an object, person or thing

progressive form (tense) - a progressive action—leading up to the present (I **have** been waiting for this bus for half an hour.)

Joined Handwriting

- Use continuous cursive.
- Down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant and lines of writing are sufficiently spaced so that ascenders and descenders do not touch.



Ways to help your child

Read stories and talk about what makes them good. Encourage children to use literary language from books.

Year 4 Fundamentals of Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar and Handwriting



Before children leave Year 4 they should be able to...

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Spelling

Whole word spelling

- Spell all of the commonly misspelt words.

accident (ally) actually address answer appear arrive believe bicycle	breath breathe build busy/ business calendar caught centre century	certain circle complete consider continue decide describe different difficult	disappear early earth eight/ eighth enough exercise experience
through various weight woman/ women occasion (ally) special notice	experiment extreme famous favourite February forward (s) fruit grammar	often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position	possess (ion) possible potatoes pressure probably promise purpose quarter
question recent regular reign remember sentence separate material medicine	increase important interest island knowledge learn length library mention	straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though although thought	group guard guide heard heart height history imagine naughty natural

- Spell words with ch, -gue/-que, sc (with Greek, French & Latin roots) and words with the sound spelt ei, eigh or ey.

Homophones and near homophones

- Accurately use homophones and near homophones knowing the difference in meaning.



Suffixes & Prefixes

- Use and understand prefixes before root words starting with l, m, p or r & prefixes: re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-, auto- and use and spell suffixes which end -ion and -ian (spelt -tion,

Punctuation

- Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.



Grammar

- Use present perfect form of verbs.
- Expand noun phrases by adding modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases.
- Use fronted adverbials followed by commas.
- Use standard English forms of verb inflections rather than local spoken forms.