

Writing Progression English Curriculum: Year 4 Sentence Level

Phonics & Spelling	Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation	Sentence Types
<p>International Irregular Illegal Automobile Antibiotic Submarine Rewind Reference Recommendation Nation Happily Suddenly Pressure Measure Adventure Creature Decision Mission Disastrous Hilarious Nation Intention Comprehension Possession Impression Magician Optician Men's room James' house Accept/except Affect/effect Ball/bawl Berry/bury Break/brake Fare/fair</p>	<p>- use fronted adverbials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fronted adverbial goes at the beginning of a sentence • It describes the verb in the sentence • It describes where, when and how <p>Eg As soon as he could, Tom jumped off the train. Last week, I went to the dentist. In the winter, some animals hibernate. Outside my house, I found a pizza.</p> <p>Other examples: Gently, Before I go to bed, At last, Suddenly, At the park, Every playtime</p> <p>consistent use of punctuation</p> <p>- use commas after fronted adverbials Eg Gently, she lifted the sleeping baby.</p> <p>- indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns eg pupils' books</p> <p>- use and punctuate direct speech with speech marks and commas to mark start of speech</p> <p>Use conjunctions/ openers generally found at the beginning of a sentence or which may introduce a paragraph/signal a change of topic</p> <p>In addition furthermore meanwhile on the other hand however</p> <p>Complex sentences using relative clauses: A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause. A relative clause usually adds more detail about the noun in the main clause. Relative clauses turn simple sentences into complex sentences.</p>	<p>See Y3 for BOYS, simile, question</p> <p>Short sentence Then it happened. Everything failed.</p> <p>List sentence It was a cold, wet, miserable morning.</p> <p>ing opener Screaming hysterically, Lisa shouted for help.</p> <p>If, then sentence If the alarm had gone off, then his life would not have been destroyed.</p> <p>Adverb sentence He laughed quietly, not wanting to attract any attention. Smiling suspiciously, the man put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a handful of magic beans</p> <p>Expanded noun sentence It was an overgrown, messy garden with a lifeless, leafless tree.</p> <p>Verb sentence Amazed and excited, he left the circus reluctantly Dressed all in black, the man appeared very strange to Jack.</p>

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<p>Grate/great Groan/grown Hear/here Heel/heal/he'll Knot/not Mail/male Main/mane Meat/meet Meddle/medal Missed/mist Piece/peace Plane/plain Reign/rain/rein Seen/scene Weather/whether r Who's/whose</p>	<p>Eg The boy, <u>who was caught stealing apples</u>, was chased by the farmer's dog.</p> <p>The main clause could stand alone as a simple sentence, but the relative or subordinate clause cannot. Key words to signal the use of a relative clause are who, whose, which, where</p> <p>The man, <u>who was a sailor</u>, was waiting in the queue. The snarling beast, <u>whose breath smelled like rotting eggs</u>, roared with all his might.</p> <p>Use commas to mark embedded clauses eg The pirate, <u>with his cutlass clenched in his teeth</u>, swung on to the ship.</p> <p>Use commas when using a drop-in clause: The giant, <u>howling with rage</u>, raced after Jack.</p> <p>In non-chronological writing ensure layout uses key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related elements are grouped into paragraphs • Some attempt to link paragraphs • Use a range of technical and descriptive language • Vary use of adjectives and verbs to achieve impact. • Adverbs are used to add detail to actions. <p>Introduce idea of sentence of three Jack clambered down the beanstalk. He picked up his axe. He shouted, "Timber!" becomes Jack clambered down the beanstalk, picked up his axe and shouted, "Timber!"</p> <p>Uses and identifies, Articles eg a/an/the Use a when word starts with a consonant Use an if word starts with a vowel A banana An apple</p> <p>Use the in front of a singular, countable or common noun The three blind mice</p>	<p><u>Conjunction opener</u> While we were driving along the country lanes, my sister was sick</p> <p><u>3 questions - statement</u> Who was at the door? Why were they here? What did they want from me? I was soon to find out</p> <p><u>Adverb, simile, action</u> Quickly, like a lightning bolt, he flew done the road, hoping he wouldn't miss school.</p>
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demonstratives

Words which show which person or thing is being referred to

Eg **this, that, these** and **those**

This/that - refer to singular

These/those - refer to plural

This is my brother

These are my sisters

Possessive pronoun

my, your, his, her, its, their, our, mine, yours, ours

Your breakfast is ready

Her purse matches **her** shoes

Qualifiers

A bit less

A little more

Pretty

Quite

Rather

Very

Least

Mighty

She was the **most** beautiful girl there.