



YEAR 4 WRITING – Part 1

The teaching of the following core knowledge and skills should be done within the context of the following text types;

Imaginative	Information	Argument
Fables Picture books Cinquains Narratives	Letters Community rules Procedures Reports based on note making Instructions Simple interview questions	Advertisements Book reviews of picture books

Grammar	Punctuation	The Sentence
<p>WORD TYPES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Proper Collective Verbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tense (past, present, future) Number (eg the tree bends, the trees bend) Verbs: one and more than one Verbs that stand alone Verbs that need a helper Adjectives Adverbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How When Where Conjunctions (see “The Sentence”) Pronouns 	<p>FULL STOPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses full stops to end a sentence. Uses full stops in initial abbreviations. <p>CAPITAL LETTERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses capital letters for first word in sentences, names, days, months, places. Uses capital letters for streets, book titles, story titles, first word in a line of poetry. <p>QUESTION MARKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses question marks at the end of a statement that asks something. <p>COMMAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses commas to separate items in a series. Uses commas to separate a word/words used in a sentence for further explanation. Uses commas separate the person spoken to from the rest of the sentence. Uses commas after words like yes and no. Uses commas to separate month and year in date. Uses commas after greetings and farewells in letters. <p>APOSTROPHES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses apostrophes for contractions. Uses apostrophes to show ownership. <p>EXCLAMATION MARKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses exclamation marks at the end of a statement to show strong feelings. <p>QUOTATION MARKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses quotation marks when using direct speech. 	<p>WHAT IS A SENTENCE?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statement The question Simple and compound sentences <p>WRITES SENTENCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes sentences containing a main verb <p>JOINS SENTENCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joins sentences using conjunctions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> and then but because so yet or <p>MODIFIES SENTENCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes adjectives to enhance meaning of sentences. Writes adverbs to enhance meaning of sentences. <p>ISOLATES SUBJECT & PREDICATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes sentences in which the subject and verb agree in number. Writes pronouns which are consistent with the number and case of the subject or object to which these pronouns refer. Writes an appropriate pronoun for a previously stated subject or object, in order to avoid repetition. <p>AVOIDS REPETITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes vivid adjectives and nouns to avoid unnecessary repetition of pronouns. Avoids redundancies. <p>PARAGRAPHING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes paragraphs. Writes sentences in order by describing what happened what happened next. Writes topic sentence with supporting detail.



YEAR 4 WRITING – Part 2

The teaching of the following core knowledge and skills should be done within the context of the following text types;

Imaginative	Information	Argument
Fables Picture books Cinquains Narratives	Letters Reports based on note making Simple interview questions	Advertisements Book reviews of picture books

Word Study	Phonics and Vocabulary	Spelling
<p>ANTONYMS for; Arrive strength sharp rise known nobody forget fresh enemy obey together always elder import</p> <p>SYNONYMS for; Strange reply terrible gather whole stream Angry hungry perform rescue old afraid Start sparkling centre</p> <p>HOMOPHONES Hear–here steel- steal creak- creek rode- road their- there groan- grown Steak- stake saw- sore passed- past fir- fur hole- whole shore- sure Team- team bore- boar where- wear ate- eight sew- sow- so Weather- wether- whether</p> <p>COMPOUND WORDS airport, girlfriend, boyfriend, campsite, grandparent, grandchild, evergreen, fortnight, passport, friendship, bookmark, hardship, clockwise</p> <p>PREFIXES bi – bicycle tri – tricycle out – outside un – undid over – overseas under – understate mid – midship circum - circumnavigate</p> <p>SUFFIXES ful - beautiful hood - childhood ly - friendly y - dusty let - booklet ess - princess less - meatless ness – darkness able - comfortable</p> <p>COLLECTIVE NOUNS audience, team, crew, mob, school, throng, choir, class, crowd, library, bouquet, haul ,litter, herd, school, shoal, swarm, gaggle.</p> <p>MASCULINE - FEMININE bride- bridegroom lady- gentleman lady-lord stallion-mare ewe-ram witch-wizard-warlock son-daughter sister-brother fox-vixen goose- gander princess-prince grandfather-grandmother duck-drake mother-father</p> <p>ADULT - PROGENY rabbit-kitten whale-calf bird-nestling swan-cygnnet eagle-eaglet giraffe-calf goose-gosling deer-fawn sheep-lamb lion—cub</p> <p>CONTRACTIONS you're, they're, we're, I'm you've, they've, we've, I've it's, that's, what's shouldn't, couldn't, wouldn't won't, can't, isn't, aren't</p> <p>ABBREVIATIONS USA, UK, NZ, a.m. p.m. Mr, Mrs, MS e.g. ea. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. Jun. JuL Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. No. GP, St, Rd, Cres. Ave, Tee Mm, cm, km, kg, Kl</p> <p>ROOT WORDS Phono (Gk) – sound skopeo (Gk) – afar finis (L) – end dentis (L) – tooth Grapho (Gk) - write</p>	<p>PHONICS</p> <p>DIGRAPHS / BLENDS Revise-Previous diagraphs c--circus, cent, cycle aigh-straight er-sergeant sc-science au-gauge ough-bough ie-friend ch-Christmas oo-food ai -plaid our-journey</p> <p>VOCABULARY</p> <p>IMPROVING OUR VOCABULARY</p> <p>USING BETTER WORDS Nice Got Lot Said Went</p> <p>TROUBLESOME WORDS Speech Errors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One – More than one Is – are was – were doesn't – don't Stand alone - Needs a helper Saw – seen ran – run did – done went – gone wrote – written Sang – sung gave – given drank – drunk swam – swum come - came <p>Incorrect Usage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May or can Teach or learn Off or from 	<p>In the teaching of Spelling, reference should be made to the following when introducing words;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound patterns (eg knew, fuse, emu, argue) Visual patterns (eg bread, feast) Meaning patterns (eg prefixes, suffixes) to spell multi- syllabic words Generalisations that can be made about the spelling of words (eg when 'g' is followed by 'I', or 'y' it usually sounds like 'j' - giant, general) <p>SPELLING RULES</p> <p>WORDS ENDING IN "E"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When a word ends in an "e", the "e" is usually dropped when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added. When a word ends in an "e", the "e" is usually kept when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added. When a word ends in "ce" or "ge", the "e" is kept when the suffix "able" or "ous" is added. <p>SHORT VOWEL SOUNDS - DOUBLE LETTERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Usually, if a word has a short vowel sound the consonant that follows it is doubled. <p>DOUBLING THE LAST LETTER</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Words of one syllable, ending with a vowel before a consonant, double the last consonant when an ending is added. Words of more than one syllable, with the accent on the last syllable, and ending with a vowel before a consonant, double the last consonant when an ending is added. <p>"EI" AND "IE"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Write "i" before "e" except after "c", when the sound in the word is like "ee". <p>ENDING IN "Y"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If a word ends in a "y", preceded by a consonant, the "y" is changed to "i" when a suffix is added. (i.e. Except for suffixes beginning with an "i".) If a word ends in a "y", preceded by a vowel, the "y" is kept when any suffix is added. <p>PLURALS: Plural means "more than one".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Usually, a plural word is adding the letter "s". If a word ends in a consonant and a "y", the "y" is changed to an "i" and "es" is added to form the plural. If a word ends in a vowel and a "y", only an "s" is added to form the plural. If a word ends in "f" or "fe", the "f" or "fe" is changed to "v" and "es" is added to form the plural. (Exceptions: roof, reef, dwarf) Usually, if a word ends in an "o", "es" is added to form the plural. Exceptions: (a) If a vowel precedes the "o", just add an "s". e.g. radios (b) Words related to music. e.g. pianos, concertos If a word ends in "s", "z", "x", "ch" or "sh" just add "es" to form the plural