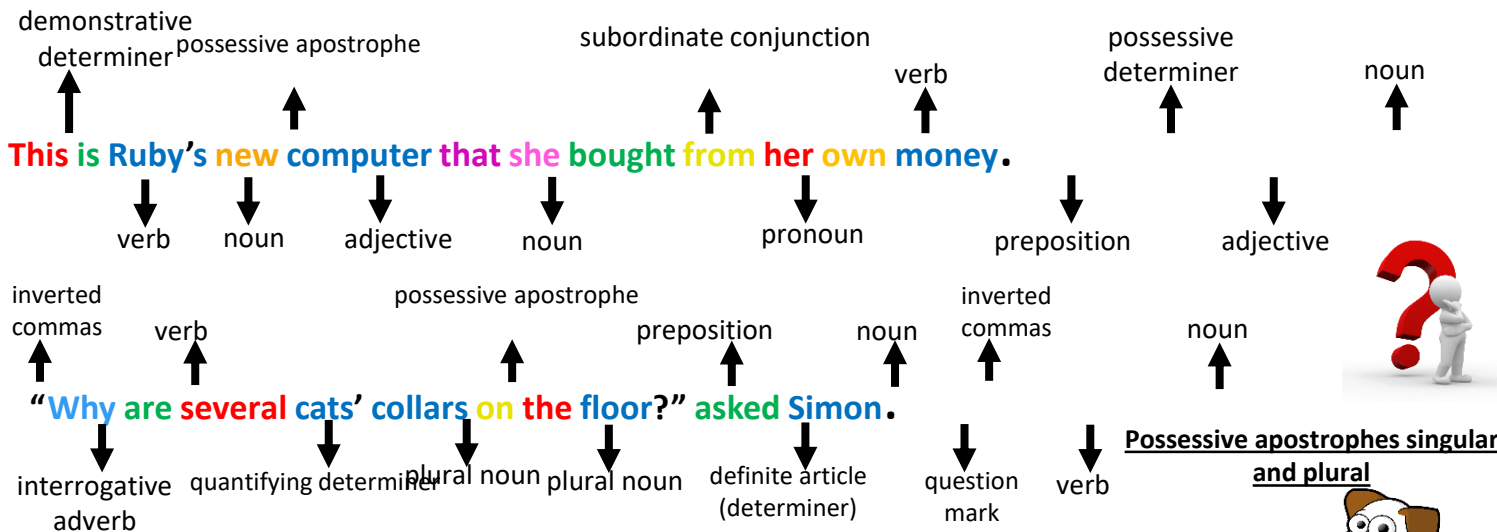


GGA – Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge Organiser for Year 4

Key Vocabulary

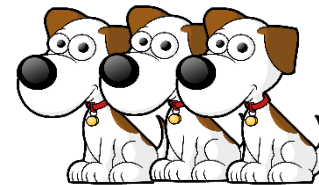
Paragraphs	A paragraph is a group of sentences that support one idea.
Determiner	A determiner is a word that introduces a noun. It always comes before a noun and it also comes before any other adjectives used to describe the noun.
Adverbial phrase	Adverbial phrases are two or more words that tell us more about a verb or an adjective. They appear as part of a sentence. They tell us how, where, when, how long and why something happened.
Pronoun	A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over again.
Possessive pronoun	A pronoun indicating possession.
Possessive apostrophes	Possessive apostrophes are used when a noun belongs to another noun. The boy's pencil.
Inverted commas	Inverted commas are used to mark the beginning and end of direct speech. "I feel happy today," said Susan.
Standard English	Standard English is the correct form of English, used in formal speaking or writing.
Nonstandard English	Nonstandard English refers to any dialect or regional variation of English that is not Standard English.



Possessive apostrophes singular and plural



The dog's food.



The dogs.



The dogs' food.

Pronoun or Determiner

Pronoun	Possessive determiner	Possessive pronoun
I	my	mine
he	his	his
she	her	hers
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

That is **my** ball. - determiner
That ball is **mine**. - pronoun

Those are **her** pens. - determiner
Those pens are **hers**. - pronoun



Fronted adverbials

Fronted adverbials are words that are used at the beginning of a sentence to give more information about the action in the main clause. They are "fronted" because they have been moved to the front of the sentence or in front of the verb.

Occasionally, she would share her sweets.

All of a sudden, he ran away.

Types of determiner

Articles

a
an
the



Possessives

my, your,
his, her, its,
our, their,
whose



Demonstratives

this
that
these
those



Numerals

one
two
three
four



Ordinals

first
second
third
fourth



Quantifiers

a few, another,
several, much,
many, a lot of, any,
some, very



Why are we learning this?

To know how to write clearly.

Why is it important?

So we understand how to make our writing clear, interesting and accurate.

Spelling Patterns

The /i/ phoneme is spelt with the letter **y** in some words.
Example words: **gym, pyramid, myth, mystery, hymn**

The /u/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **ou** in some words.
Example words: **young, touch, double, courage, cousin**

The /k/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **ch** in some words.
Example words: **chorus, scheme, echo, technology, character**

The /sh/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **ch** in some words.
Example words: **chef, machine, chute, brochure, chalet**

The /g/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **gue** in some words.
Example words: **league, tongue, baguette, dialogue, analogue**

The /k/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **que** in some words:
Example words: **antique, unique, picturesque, technique, opaque**

The /s/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **sc** in some words:
Example words: **science, scene, fascinate, scent, descend**

The /zhur/ sound can be spelt using the letters **-sure**.
Example words: **measure, treasure, pleasure, leisure**

The /chur/ sound is spelt with the letters **-ture** in some words.
Example words: **picture, lecture, nature, puncture**



Key Vocabulary

Prefix	A prefix comes before the root word, it can change the word's meaning or word class.
Suffix	A suffix comes after the root word, it can change the word's meaning, tense or word class.
Common exception words	Words that do not follow spelling rules you have learnt. These are whole words you need to try to remember.
Homophones	Two or more words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.
Near homophones	Two or more words that have nearly the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.

Why are we learning this?

- To know spelling patterns and rules.
- To know how to spell the Year 3 and 4 common exception words.
- To have a strategy to spell unfamiliar words.

Why is it important?

So our writing can be read and understood.

Suffixes

Adding '**-ation**' to a verb forms a noun. Drop the **e** if the root word ends in an **e**.
Example words: **adoration, creation, donation, admiration, conversation**

Adding the **-shun** suffix to words can be spelt in four ways **-tion, -sion, -ssion** and **-cian**.

The spelling **-tion** is the most common ending choice and is always a noun.
Example words: **station, injection, direction, reflection, election**

The spelling **-sion** usually follows root words ending in the letters **l, d, de, se** or **n**.
Example words: **comprehension, precision, expulsion, persuasion**

The spelling **-ssion** usually follows root words ending in **-ss** or **-mit**.
Example words: **expression, admission, discussion, confession**

The spelling **-cian** usually follows root words ending in **c** or **cs**. It usually means a job or profession.
Example words: **electrician, musician, optician, politician, magician**



Prefixes

Putting **dis-** before the root word gives the word a negative meaning and means **not** followed by the root word. For example: disobey means to not obey.

Example words: **disobey, disarm, disagree, dislike, dishonest**

Putting **mis-** before the root word gives the word a negative meaning and means **mistakenly** or **incorrectly** followed by the root word. For example: misbehave means to incorrectly behave.

Example words: **misspell, mislead, misplace, misread, mistreat**

Putting **in-** before the root word usually means **not** but it can sometimes mean **within**.

Example words with **in-** meaning **not**: **incorrect, incomplete, inactive, inaccurate**

Example words with **in-** meaning **within**: **inside, inbuilt**

Putting **inter-** before the root word usually means **between** or **within**.

Example words: **interlude, intercity, interact, intergalactic, internet**

Putting **re-** before the root word usually means **again**.

Example words: **redo, return, retell, redesign, restore**

Putting **sub-** before the root word usually means **under**.

Example words: **subway, submarine, submerge, subheading, substantial**

Putting **super-** before the root word usually means it's something greater.

Example words: **superhero, supermarket, superpower, superstar**

Putting **anti-** before the root word usually means **against**.

Example words: **antisocial, antibacterial, anticlockwise, antifreeze**

Putting **auto-** before the root word usually means **self** or **own**.

Example words: **autobiography, automatic, autograph, autocorrection**



Homophones and near homophones

accept	except	
affect		effect
ball		bawl
berry		bury
brake		break
fair		fare
great		grate
grown	groan	
here		hear
knot		not
male		mail
main		mane
meet		meat
medal	meddle	
missed	mist	
peace	piece	
plain	plane	
scene	seen	
weather		whether
who's	whose	
he'll	heel	heal
rain	reign	rein

Common Exception Words

accident, accidentally, actual, actually, address, although, 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, experiment, extreme, famous, favourite, February, forward, forwards, fruit, grammar, group, guard, guide, heard, heart, height, history, imagine, increase, important, interest, island, knowledge, learn, length, library, material, medicine, mention, minute, natural, naughty, notice, occasion, occasionally, often, opposite, ordinary, particular, peculiar, perhaps, popular, position, possess, possession, possible, potatoes, pressure, probably, promise, purpose, quarter, question, recent, regular, reign, remember, sentence, separate, special, straight, strange, strength, suppose, surprise, therefore, though, thought, through, various, weight, woman, women