

Year 4 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Overview

| Year 6 Test Content domain | Language structure | Standard English | Vocabulary / Language Structure | Punctuation | Subordinate clause word list |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Aspect covered in Year 4 | Nouns Verbs Adjectives Connectives Pronouns Adverbs Prepositions Articles Statements Questions Commands Clauses Phrases Subordinating connectives | Tense agreement Subject-verb agreement Double negatives Use of I and me Contractions | Word meaning Vocabulary content Concision and precisions in vocabulary Synonyms Antonyms Word groups / families Prefixes Suffixes Singular and plural | Capital letters Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks Commas in lists Commas to mark phrases or clauses Inverted commas Apostrophes Brackets Elipses Colons | although because after before once as since when until wherever whenever while whilst unless as soon as if |

| Year Group | Word Structure | Sentence structure | Text Structure | Punctuation | Vocabulary |
|------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| 4 | 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 (e.g. Later that day, I heard the bad news.) | Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition | Use of inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession (e.g. the girl's name, the boys' boots) Use of commas after fronted adverbials | pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial |