



Year 4: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Appendix 2 from the National Curriculum

Word	Explanation	Example
plural and possessive -s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> when you add an -s to a noun, this means there is more than one. when you add an -'s to a name, this means something belong to that person/ thing sometimes a person's name ends with an s and to show something belongs to them you put an apostrophe after their name 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> apples/ bananas/ towels Fred's dog Miss Das' pen
determiners	word used before a noun to identify further detail	articles a boy/ an orange/ the cat
		demonstratives this apple, that car, these shops, those girls
		possessives his hat, her homework, my book, their house
		quantifiers some rice, each word, every box
		numbers one chair, two men, three dogs
		question words which bag, what letter, whose computer
verb inflections	tells you whether the verb is in the present or past tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ we were ✗ we was ✓ I did ✗ I done

Type of sentence	Explanation	Example
noun phrases expanded by modifying adjective, nouns and preposition phrases	creating expanded noun phrases to develop a clear picture.	noun dragon
		determiner The dragon
		adjectives (comma in between the adjectives) The fearsome, mighty dragon
		prepositions or use 'with' to add further information The fearsome, mighty dragon sailed across the sky The fearsome, mighty dragon with razor sharp claws...

Text strategy	Explanation & Example	
paragraphs	<p>Remember: TIP TOP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ti - stands for <i>Time</i>, so start a new paragraph for a different time period. • P - stands for <i>Place</i>, so start a new paragraph for each new place. • To - stands for <i>Topic</i>, so start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject. • P - stands for <i>Person</i>, so start a new paragraph for each new person or change of speaker in a dialogue <p>In non-fiction a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common theme.</p> <div style="float: right; font-size: small;"> <p>and prevents it from fulfilling its responsibility to challenge injustice at the social and political levels (Thiem 2013).</p> <p>If the model for our contemporary understanding of 'political theology' was established by Schmitt, but Schmitt himself cannot in fact be fitted into the mould without considerable awkwardness, then writers such as Metz and Sölle provide much clearer and more straightforward exemplars of political theology. Having arrived at a template for 'political theology', we must now turn to Leo Strauss and ask whether and to what extent his thought fits into such a template.</p> <p>Leo Strauss was born in Prussia in 1899. Like Schmitt, he was a citizen of Weimar Germany, finally leaving for France in 1932. Strauss's first significant work, <i>The Political Philosophy of Hobbes: Its Basis and Its Genesis</i>, was published in 1937. He continued to expand and elaborate the major themes of his philosophy until his death in 1973 (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2010). Thus, the political situation to which Strauss was responding in his mature work was not only Weimar liberalism but also the rise of Nazism and above all the Holocaust.</p> <p>Strauss's political thought can be said, like Schmitt's, to begin with an anxiety about liberalism, and espe-</p> </div>	
nouns and pronouns	<p>used to aid cohesion and avoid repetition</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Better if... 'She' represents Sandra. 'there' refers to the beach</p> <p>Sandra went to the beach. Sandra met Molly, Rebecca and Susan at the beach and Sandra, Molly Rebecca and Susan bought an ice-cream.</p> <p>Sandra went to the beach. She met Molly, Rebecca and Susan there and they bought an ice-cream.</p> <p>'they' now refers to the collective of Molly, Rebecca and Susan</p> </div>	

Punctuation	Symbol	Explanation	Example
inverted commas for direct speech and other punctuation inside the speech	“ ... , ” “ ... ! ” “ ... ? ”	separates the clauses and tells you what kind of sentence is being said	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I am fine,” said Mark. • “I’m hungry!” said Susan. • “Have you finished your work?” asked Mum.
possessive apostrophe	'S	shows that something belongs to someone	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Apostrophe Followed by an s</p> <p>Susan's coat.</p> </div>
comma after fronted adverbial	... ,	used to separate clauses (different bits of information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the morning, • After nightfall, • Once upon a time, • Later that day,

