Grammar Must Knows in Year 4



A fronted adverbial is a word, phrase or clause at the beginning of a sentence that is followed by a comma.

Terms I should already know:

Singular = one of something

Plural = more than one of something

Suffix endings = ing, ed, er, ment, ness, ful, less, ly

Prefixes = add to the beginning of a word = un. dis. im. in

Personal pronouns = I, me, his, hers

Noun = common, proper, collective

Verb = doing or being word

Adjective = describes a noun

Adverb = describes a verb

Noun phrase = an adjective before a noun

Simple past and present tense

Present perfect tense - She has lived there a long time.

Apostrophes for contraction = can't won't haven't wasn't I'll I've

Apostrophes for possession = Hamna's bag - the bag belongs to Hamna

Conjunctions for co-ordination

The 4 types of sentence = command, question, exclamation, statement

When to use 'a' or 'an'

Independent clause = always has a verb and makes sense

Subordinate clause = adds detail to an independent clause

This year I will learn:

An expanded noun phrase gives much more detail than a simple noun phrase, for example:

A house



A country house

A derelict, old country house

A derelict, old country house with boarded and broken windows

Co-ordinating conjunctions

Possessive

Pronouns

Mine

Ours

Yours

His

Hers

lts

Theirs



Subordinating Conjunctions



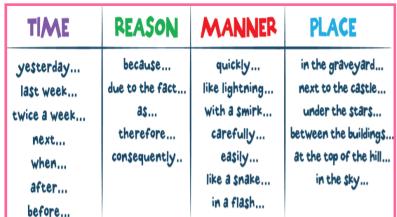
Possessive nouns Explains who or what

has something.

The word 'Pigs' is plural (more than one) so you add an apostrophe after the s.

> The pigs' pancakes are so yummy!

A	WH	ı	T	E	В	V	\$
although after as	when whenever whatever whether whereas which	if in order that in case	though till that	even though even if	because before	until unless	since







When punctuating speech, you need

to remember lots of rules:

Inverted commas reporting clause

He said, "Let's go to the cinema.

comma capital letter

Remember: new speaker = new line

full stop

66 22 66 22