

Year 4 Grammar coverage					
Possessive apostrophes for regular singular and plural nouns	Using either a pronoun or the noun in sentences for cohesion and to avoid repetition	Prepositions: <i>at, underneath, since, towards, beneath, beyond</i>	Compound nouns using hyphens	Repetition to persuade: <i>Fun for now, fun for life</i>	Using inverted commas where the speech is preceded by the speaker: <i>Mary yelled, "Sit down!"</i>
Informal and formal language	Possessive pronouns: <i>yours, mine, theirs, ours, hers, his, its</i>	Plurals for nouns ending with a "y": change the "y" to an "i" and add "-es" <i>baby – babies</i>	Starting a sentence with "ing" , using a comma to demarcate the subordinate clause: <i>Flying through the air, Harry crashed into a hidden tree.</i>	Drop-in clause with an "ing" verb: <i>Tom, smiling secretly, hid the magic potion book.</i> Place a comma on either side of the subordinate clause.	Capital letter and punctuation is needed between the inverted commas. New speaker, new line. Add an adverb to describe the manner in which the words were said.
Expanded noun phrases: Changing <i>The teacher</i> to <i>The strict English teacher with the grey beard</i>	Specific determiners: <i>their, whose, this, that, these, those, which</i>	Verbs ending in "y": change the "y" to an "i" and add "-es" <i>carry – carries</i>	Comparative and superlative adjectives: Change the "y" to an "i" and add either "-er" or "-est" <i>happy – happier – happiest</i>	A sentence that gives three actions: <i>Tom slammed the door, threw his books on the floor and slumped to the ground.</i>	
Fronted adverbials followed by a comma: prepositional phrases starting with an adjective and ending in "-ed"	Verbs – Past perfect continuous: " had " + past participle + " -ing "	Know the difference between a preposition and an adverb	Capital letters for proper nouns: names, places, days of the week, months, titles and languages	Prefixes to give the antonym: "im-", "in-", "ir-", "il"	
Plural nouns of words ending in "o": Know which words to add "s" to, which to add "-es" to and which could take either "s" or "-es"	Powerful verbs Find synonyms of words to up-level sentences and give a greater effect	Verbs – Modal verbs: <i>could, should, would</i>	Compound sentences using all the co-ordinating conjunctions	Adjectives ending in "-ed": <i>frightened, scared, etc.</i>	