

## Year 4 Writing Expectations—including all KS1 and Y3 expectations

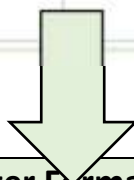
### Pupils know that:

- The relative pronouns *which, who or that* (whom, whose) can be used to form a clause that says something more about the noun (hence it is adjectival). A relative clause is a form of subordinate clause.
- Some other subordinating conjunctions, in addition to *because, if, when, are so, that, while, since, though, although*.
- When a list consists of phrases or clauses, the items should be separated by semi-colons. A colon can be used to introduce the list.
- Adverbs can be used in a variety of places within sentences. They are mobile. In writing, the fronted adverbial is often most effective.
- The order of clauses in a sentence can be chosen for effect.
- To repeat the noun too often is unnecessary, hence the use of the pronoun. Overuse of pronouns can create ambiguity.
- An apostrophe is used in a noun to mark possession (but not plurality).
- A superlative denotes the highest degree or most quality.
- A comparative compares one to another.

### Pupils know how to:

- Organise writing into at least 5 paragraphs.
- Use the relative pronouns *which or who* to make an embedded clause complex sentence. Shorten the clause by removing the pronoun.
- Use the following range of conjunctions; *if, so that, while, since, though, although, when, because*.
- Include in a sentence a semi-colon separated list.
- Use a colon to introduce a list or a topic.
- Include *how, when, where, how often* adverbs/ adverbial phrases in a variety of positions within a sentence.
- Use a variety of simple, compound and complex sentences, experimenting with clause order and effect.
- Use superlatives and comparatives.
- Use an appropriate balance of nouns to pronouns – avoid ambiguity.
- Use apostrophe to mark possession.

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## Letter Formation

### In addition to KS1 and Year 3 knowledge, children know how to:

- Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left not joined.
- Continue to increase the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting, eg: by ensuring that down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch.

## Planning, drafting and Editing

### In addition to KS1 and Year 3 knowledge, children know how to:

- compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures.
- consistently organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme to add cohesion and to aid the reader.
- proofread and amend their own and others' writing, correcting errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling and adding nouns/ pronouns for cohesion using purple editing pens.

## Audience, Purpose and Structure

### In addition to KS1 and Year 3 knowledge, children know how to:

- write a range of narratives and nonfiction pieces using a consistent and appropriate structure (including genre specific layout devices eg: text boxes, bullet points etc)
- write a range of narratives that are well-structured and well-paced.
- create detailed settings, characters and plot in narratives to engage the reader and to add atmosphere.
- use dialogue to convey a character and to start to advance the action.

## Sentence Structure (Including punctuation and grammar)

- maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing.
- use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather than 'we was' and 'I did' rather than 'I done'.
- use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, which are sometimes in varied positions within sentences.
- Use expanded noun phrases with the addition of ambitious modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the heroic soldier with an unbreakable spirit.
- consistently choose nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.
- Use all the necessary punctuation in direct speech, including a comma after the reporting clause and all end punctuation within the inverted commas
- Consistently use apostrophes for the singular and plural possession
- To use a colon and semi colon for lists

## Grammar Terminology

In addition to Y3 terminology recognise and use the terms:

- Determiner
- Pronoun
- Possessive pronoun
- Adverbial
- Colon/semi colon for lists

## Phonic & Whole word spelling

- To spell words with / shuhn/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if the root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd', e.g. division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television).
- To spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (if the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission).
- To spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'tion' (if the root word ends in 'te' or 't' or has no definite root, e.g. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion).
- To spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'cian' (if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs', e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician)
- To spell words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent).

## Common Exception words

- To spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly

## Prefixes and Suffixes

- To correctly spell most words with the prefixes in-, il-, im-, ir-, sub-, super-, anti-, auto-, inter-, ex- and non- (e.g. incorrect, illegal, impossible, irrelevant, substandard, superhero, autograph, antisocial, intercity, exchange, nonsense). To form nouns with the suffix -ation (e.g. information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration).
- To spell words with the suffix -ous with no change to root words, no definitive root word, words ending in 'y', 'our' or 'e' and the exceptions to the rule (e.g. joyous, fabulous, mysterious, rigorous, famous, advantageous)

## Further Spelling Conventions

- To spell words that use the possessive apostrophe with plural words, including irregular plurals (e.g. girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's).
- To use their spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently

## Contexts (purpose) for Writing

- **Writing to express and elicit feelings:** stories with many detailed Character descriptions and detailed settings
- **Writing to express and elicit feelings:** Performance poem
- **Writing to express and elicit feelings:** 5-part story
- **Writing to remember, revise and organise thinking-** thinking tools- see ACE document
- **Writing to inform:** Diary entry
- **Writing to inform:** Explanation text
- **Writing to Inform:** Informal Letter writing
- **Writing to inform:** Non-Chronological report
- **Writing to inform:** Newspaper report ➤ **Writing to Inform:** Biography
- **Writing to Persuade:** Advertisements, viewpoint and evidence pieces