



Writing Knowledge Organiser- Year 4



Paragraphs

You should start a new paragraph when writing about something different. There should be a new paragraph **for a new:**

Time

Place

Topic

Person

Expectations

In year 4, we write a range of fiction and non-fiction writing with a clear beginning, middle and end. We should use all our previously learnt punctuation and grammar as well as our new knowledge from year 4. We should use a range of adverbs and noun phrases to add more detail and description too our writing to make it clear and interesting for the reader. We should continue to use neat handwriting by joining letters.

Word Class

Pronouns

Pronouns are used to replace nouns to avoid writing sounding repetitive.

I, it, they, we, she, he, us

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are a type of pronoun which shows that something belongs to someone.

our, his, her, theirs.

Determiners

Determiners are used to identify the thing we are talking about.

The apple **those** boxes **several** children

Alan Peat Sentences

ing, ed

Start with an 'ing' followed by the location and action.

Driving through town, he **stopped** to watch the UFO land.

Verb, person

These sentences start with a verb followed by a comma.

Trembling, he fled from the beast.

Soaring, Sarah could see the world below her.

Personification of weather

In these sentences, weather is made to sound human to add description.

The wind **screamed** throughout the night.

The rain **wept** down the window.



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Fronted Adverbials

Adverbial phrases give us more information about **when**, **where** or **how** something happened. They can be placed at the front of a sentence and should always be followed by a comma.

Quietly, **Carefully,** **Cautiously,**

As fast as she could, **On the beach,**

Above the clouds, **Ahead,** **Yesterday,**

In the morning, **Meanwhile**

Expanded Noun Phrase

Noun phrases should be used to add more information about a noun.

Noun phrases should include **determiners**, **modifying adjectives** and **prepositional phrases**.

the biggest chocolate cake **with icing on top**

Punctuating Speech

We use **inverted commas** to punctuate **direct speech**. Direct speech should always start with a capital letter and end with another piece of punctuation **?!.,**

When a new person speaks, we start writing on a new line.

"Hello there!" said the girl.

Jack asked, "What are we going to do?"

”

Plural Possessive

The letter S can get added to words to show that it is plural or for possession.

Plural- more than one of something e.g. one sweet and lots of **sweets**

Possession- something belongs to something e.g. **Joe's** coat, the **cat's** bowl
when we use s for possession, there should be an apostrophe before the s.

Sometimes something can belong to a group. In this case the apostrophe should go **after** the s.

the tree's leaves- one tree has leaves

the trees' leaves- more than one tree has leaves