

Punctuation

Punctuation that your child will be using.

Punctuation	Definition	Example
Inverted commas (speech marks) ' '	Used to mark the beginning and end of direct speech (the speaker's words written down exactly as they were spoken)	The conductor shouted, 'Sit down!'
Comma ,	Using commas after fronted adverbials	Later that day, I heard the bad news.
Apostrophe '	Possessive apostrophe	We met at Ben's party. The dog's tail wagged rapidly. Yesterday's weather was dreadful. The girl's name.

The National Curriculum

Grammar is the way in which words are put together to form proper sentences. It is part of our National Curriculum and the children are expected to know and be able to use the terminology as part of their everyday learning. We teach grammar through formal lessons as well as weaving it into all learning so that it is integral in all we do.

What to do if you are still confused!

If you are ever struggling with any of the content that comes home from school, please make an appointment to see your class teacher. We are here to help and working together will help your child's progress at school.

Useful websites

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/primary-grammar-glossary-for-parents>

<https://www.scholastic.com/parents/books-and-reading/raise-a-reader-blog/2-ways-to-help-kids-fall-love-grammar.html>

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/grammar-punctuation-and-spelling-made-easy/>

Mytchett Primary School

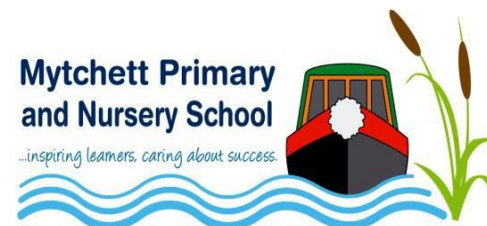
A guide to grammar and punctuation for Year Four families

We know how daunting the grammar and punctuation in the National Curriculum can be. We hope that this guide will help you with some of the terminology that comes home for Home Learning. Everything that is listed is on top of what your child should know from Key Stage One and Year Three.

Thank you for your ongoing support.

Mytchett Primary and Nursery School

...inspiring learners, caring about success.



Grammar

Grammar that your child will be using.

Grammar	Definition	Example
Adverbial	A word or phrase that is used to give more detail to a verb or a clause. Adverbials of manner-how Adverbials of place-where Adverbials of time-when, how often Adverbials of probability-how certain we are.	Tom shouted loudly . He cycled as fast as possible . I saw him over there . In a minute I will start. Perhaps we should go. He will certainly say yes.
Fronted adverbial	The use of an adverb to begin a sentence to make the sentence more interesting. A comma is used after the fronted adverbial.	On the table , stood a vase of flowers. After the show , we went for dinner. At the end of the lane , Bob paused.

Determiner	Words that are used to clarify a noun.	This is my book. I've got some sweets. I will have an apple.
Clause	Cause contains a subject and a verb. There are two types of clauses: Independent – makes sense by itself Dependent-works only as part of a whole sentence. It could begin with after, although, because, if, when, while	Independent: She can leave the room now. Dependent clause: because she finished all her work.
Relative clause	A clause using who, whom, which, whose to relate back	Polly's hair, which was long and brown , hung loosely

	to the subject. Clause does not make sense by itself.	around her head. The boy was funny, which made me smile .
Collective noun Abstract Noun	The name of a person, place or thing. Four types: Common-table, cat Proper-John, Sarah, England Collective-pride, gaggles, flock Abstract-love, bravery.	
Subordinate clause	A clause with a subject and a verb but does not make sense by itself, it is in addition to the main clause.	Although I was scared , I crept inside. <i>'I crept inside' is the main clause because it makes sense by itself.</i>
Possessive pronoun	Tells who owns something.	My pen. That pen is mine . Toby's pen.