



English Writing Year 4 Spring 2



Additional texts:
 Home by Carson Ellis
 Dreams of Freedom in words and pictures by Amnesty International
 Refugees and Migrants by Ceri Roberts (optional to develop pupils' understanding on the topic of refugees)
 Pablo and Birdy by Alison McGhee (optional class novel to link)

Vocabulary to explore within this unit:

NC Word List – Years 3 and 4		Developing Vocabulary	
appear	heard	barren	murmur
arrive	heart	barricade	pulsed
believe	imagine	bleak	refugee
caught	peculiar	bustled	softlied
different	promise	dulled	sprawling
disappear	remember	etched	stilled
Earth	special	flitting	trampled
experience	strange	gentlied	volunteer
		glare	

Letter Formation

The curly caterpillar family c a d e s g

Handwriting practice for curly caterpillar letters:

- c**: Whirls in and curl this in. I give other letters a nudge.
- a**: Whirls in and round you get. Tip, down and back and it's set.
- d**: Down is rolling out or down. Up or the top is not back then. Not out it's in.
- e**: Whirls in and curl! This is easy. and down on along getting back.
- s**: Whirls in and curl left. Curl right then lead out of your in.
- g**: Whirls in, go round in the top. Go down under the line. Long and thin.

Practice words:

- Cc ca ch ce ck Aa an at as
- ar al Dd dt de di da nd du
- dr Ee ee se si sl sy
- Gg gh ge ga go ng gr

Genre: Fiction- First Person Recount

I am learning to write a narrative from the point of view of the Wisp

Greater Depth: To write a narrative from the point of view of the Wisp, including a diary entry from Idris in the Wisp's narrative.

First Person Recounts include:

- Use paragraphs and use different ways to introduce paragraphs
- Create dialogue between characters that shows their relationship with each other
- Use 1st or 3rd person consistently
- Use tenses appropriately

Non Negotiables in Year 4 Writing Spring 2

- Capital letters for **the start of every** sentence and **proper nouns**
- The correct punctuation mark at **the end of every sentence** . ? !
- **Commas** to separate items in a list
- **Apostrophes** for contracted forms e.g. **don't**
- **Apostrophe** for singular possession e.g. **the dog's tail**
- Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause
- Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- Organise paragraphs around a theme
- Use fronted adverbials

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Expand noun phrases by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases

What are noun phrases?

A noun phrase is a noun with a word added before the noun. These words are called determiners.

noun: man

noun phrase: the man / a man / this man etc

We can expand noun phrases by adding more information before or after the noun. These could be adjectives, modifying nouns or a prepositional phrase.

What is a prepositional phrase?

A prepositional phrase is made up of a preposition, its object, and any other words that might further describe that object.

There are two main kinds of prepositional phrase:

Adverbial phrases: This is where the prepositional phrase modifies a verb

Adjectival phrases: This is where the prepositional phrase modifies a noun

Prepositional phrase examples

There is a big house with a red door.

We jogged around the park for our morning exercise.

The scissors are kept beside the glue sticks.

How do we expand a noun phrase?

In the examples below, the noun phrase the man has been expanded.

the old man (an adjective has been added)

the giant man (a modifying noun has been added)

the man with the walking stick (a prepositional phrase has been added)

These are called expanded noun phrases.

Use and punctuate direct speech (using dialogue to show the relationship between characters)

What is direct speech?

Direct speech in writing is where you are directly quoting someone's words, and these are marked by inverted commas eg *"I'll meet you at the library tomorrow morning,"* Sharon said.

Indirect (or reported) speech, on the other hand, is where you are given a rough approximation of what someone said, and doesn't require quotation/speech marks, eg *'Sharon told them she'd see them in the library tomorrow.'*

What are inverted commas KS2?

Inverted commas go before and after direct speech, surrounding what was said. They are also commonly known as speech marks.

Direct speech examples:

"I'm bored," he complained.

"What's that noise?" he asked.

"Your sister!" his dad replied.

The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"

Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition

What is a noun?

Nouns are words that name people, places, objects, thoughts, ideas and feelings.

The **sun** is high in the **sky**.
The words 'sun' and 'sky' are both nouns

What are the types of noun?

Nouns can be proper, common, concrete, abstract or collective.

Proper nouns

These name a specific person, place or organisation. They always begin with a capital letter.

George visited the **Lego Store** in **London**.

Common nouns

These are generic names for people, places or organisations. Common nouns can also be concrete or abstract.
A boy visited the **shop** in the **town**.

Concrete nouns

These name something that can be physically seen, touched, heard, smelt or tasted.
The **baby** lay in the **cot**.

Abstract nouns

These name things that cannot be observed using the five senses. Abstract nouns are ideas, feelings or a state of being such as beauty or suffering.
He had a **dream** while he slept.

Collective nouns

These name a group of people, animals or objects.
The **class** watched a **swarm** of bees in the playground.

What is a pronoun?

Pronouns are words that can be used in a sentence to replace a noun or noun phrase. Examples of pronouns include I, me, my, we, they, yours and ours.

What are the types of pronoun?

There are different types of pronouns that pupils in Key Stage 2 will become familiar with in Year 4

Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns are used when referring to people or things already known. Personal pronouns are: I, me, you, he, she, it, we, us, they or them.

Different pronouns are used when writing in the first, second or third person and can be singular or plural.

I have a new toy. **It** is the same one that **you** have.

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns indicate who owns the thing or things in the sentence. Possessive pronouns are: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours or theirs.

The toy is his.

Take care! The words his, her, your, its, our and their can also be used as possessive determiners which show who owns something. My is also a possessive determiner.

It is **his** toy.

In the sentence above, 'his' is used as a possessive determiner before a noun. Care must be taken to decide if these words are used as pronouns or determiners. To check, pronouns replace a noun, whereas determiners are used with a noun to create a noun phrase.

What does 'clarify' mean?

To clarify means to make something less confusing and more understandable. Related words are clarifying, clarified and clarification.

What does 'cohesion' mean?

Cohesion refers to how a writer links different parts of a text together. This could be through the use of pronouns, adverbials, conjunctions or prepositions. This resource pack focuses on how pronouns can create cohesion by linking back to nouns that are known.

Use commas after fronted adverbials

What is a fronted adverbial?

Adverbials are used like adverbs. They are words or phrases that add more information to a verb, and explain how, when or where something happened.

Fronted adverbials are therefore are adverbials that have been moved to the front of the sentence, before the verb. They describe the rest of the sentence to come.

Fronted adverbial examples

Meanwhile, we did some drawing.

Somewhere around here, Jamie left her pencil case.

Just then, we heard a noise.

Somewhat understandably, the teacher was furious.

In September, it'll be my birthday.

Occasionally, I like to walk through the forest.

