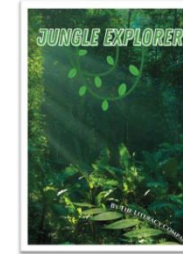
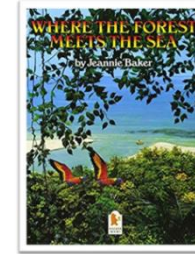




English Writing Year 4 Summer 1



NC Word List – Years 3 and 4		Developing Vocabulary	
actually	imagine	Aboriginal	habitat
appear	important	antennae	mahogany
arrive	learn	cacophony	mammals
caught	natural	camouflaged	predator
disappear(ing)	notice	canopy	rare
favourite	perhaps	conservation	species
fruit	straight	creek	survive
group	surprise	Dreamtime	territorial
guide	though	ecotourism	tropical
		endangered	understorey
		environment	unfurls
		glimpse	vines

Genre: Non-Chronological Report Writing

I am learning to write a zoo information board for a rainforest exhibit

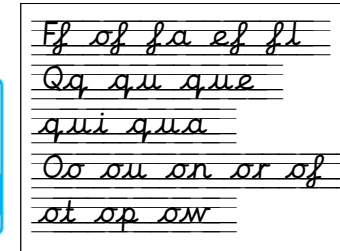
Greater Depth: To include an interactive element, such as a voiceover for a short video.

Non Chronological Reports include:

- Use specific vocabulary, e.g. fruit bats, and some technical vocabulary, e.g. nocturnal, mammal
- Use precision in technical vocabulary
- Write in present tense
- Use layout features, e.g. questions to draw in the reader, headings and subheadings, paragraphs to group related ideas, diagrams

Letter Formation

The curly caterpillar family f q o



Non Negotiables in Year 4 Writing Summer 1

- Revise use of simple organisational devices in non-narrative material
- Write in the present tense
- Use punctuation at Y2 standard correctly (full stops, capital letters – including for proper nouns, exclamation marks, question marks, commas in a list, apostrophes for contraction and singular noun possession)
- Use subordination (when, if, that, because) and coordination (or, and, but)
- Use expanded noun phrases

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Build a varied and rich vocabulary

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		environment	unfurls
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Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences

What is a pronoun?

A word that can be substituted for a noun or noun phrase when referring to someone participating in a dialogue or exchange ('you', 'I'), or to someone / something mentioned previously ('she', 'him', 'they', 'it')

Use paragraphs to organise information and ideas around a theme

A paragraph is a series of sentences that are organised and coherent, and all related to a single topic.

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns and revise Y2 singular

What is an apostrophe?

Apostrophes have two completely different uses:

Apostrophes for contraction:

Showing the place of missing letters (eg I'm for I am)

Apostrophes for possession:

Marking possessives (eg Hannah's mother)

Possessive apostrophe rules

The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; -s is not added if the plural already ends in -s, but is added if the plural does not end in -s (ie is an irregular plural – eg children's)

Possessive apostrophe examples

Singular possessive apostrophe

Megan's book
Ravi's bag
the girl's hair
the child's toy
the man's smile

Plural possessive apostrophe

girls' school
boys' toilets
babies' clothes
children's games
men's ties
mice's tails

Recognise the grammatical difference between plural and possessive

's'

What are apostrophes?

Apostrophes are punctuation marks. They are used in two ways.

1. To show where letters are omitted (removed) in contracted words.

didn't

can't

I'll

2. To show possession.

It is Mia's cat. (The cat belongs to Mia.)

These are the children's lunchboxes. (The lunchboxes belong to the children.)

What is meant by 'singular possession'?

Singular possession is when an apostrophe is used to show when something belongs to one person.

It is Mia's cat.

This is an example of singular possession as the cat is owned by one person (Mia).

What is plural possession?

Plural possession is when an apostrophe is used to show when something belongs to more than one person.

These are the children's lunchboxes.

Park in the visitors' parking space.

These are examples of plural possession as more than one person owns something (lunchboxes and parking spaces).

