



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser –Autumn Term - Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

A prefix can be added to form a noun or compound word

Prefix	word	noun
auto	pilot	autopilot
anti	body	antibody
auto	graph	autograph

A suffix can be added to a root word to change the meaning.

Suffix	word	Adjective
-ful	hope	hopeful
-less	fear	fearless
-est	tall	tallest

A synonym is a word that has the same or similar meaning to another word.

huge	enormous
wash	clean
joyful	glad
kind	friendly

Words can be placed in alphabetical order

fall	again	daisy
fly	animal	dirty
fog	ant	ditch
frog	apple	dream

A conjunction connects two main (or independent) clauses into a compound sentence

Clause	conjunction	Clause
The girl loved the book	even though despite the fact although	it was old and torn

a before a consonant
a house
an before a vowel
an owl

A clause is a group of words that can be a whole sentence or part of a sentence. It must contain a verb.

Present perfect form examples

He **done** a lovely picture X

He **did** a lovely picture ✓

Past progressive examples

We (**were**/was) watching tv

I have (**done**/did) do it.

An adverb gives information about a verb.

Gently, quickly, bravely, carefully

Apostrophe for missing letters and for possession.

Don't pick the flowers. Do not pick the flowers.

I didn't get one of Katie's cakes. I did not get one of Katie's cakes. (The cakes belong to Katie).

Inverted commas (speech marks) show the words spoken by the character.

"Come to my house tonight," said Jim.

"What time?" called Mark.

(Notice the position of the question mark).

Fronted adverbials are adverbs (words, phrases or clauses) that start a sentence and describe the verb in the sentence.

Later that day, I heard the bad news.

A comma is used after a fronted adverbial. It is also used to separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' in front of it. It tells the reader to pause, but not for as long as a full stop.



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Book 4 Unit 1 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 2 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 3 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 4 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 5 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 6 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 7 RWI Spelling
known unknown appear disappear understand misunderstand behave misbehave agree disagree	measure treasure leisure pleasure measurement treasured measuring leisurely	biography autobiography graph autograph pilot autopilot automatic automobile autocue	sleepy sleepily angry angrily magic magically basic basically happy happily	act interact city intercity national international related interrelated	ate eight pray prey rain reign wait weight neighbour	mountain mountainous danger dangerous courage courageous outrage outrageous humour humorous
National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:
Adding prefix 'mis', 'un', 'in' and 'dis'.	Words ending with a 'zhuh' sound, spelt 'sure'.	Adding the prefix 'auto',	Adding the suffix 'ly'.	Adding the prefix 'inter'.	Words with the 'ay' sound Spelt 'eigh', 'ei' and 'ey'.	Words ending in 'ous'.
Special Focus: Short 'u' sound spelt 'ou' - trouble, enough, toughest and young.	Special Focus: Homophones – rain, reign and rein. Peace and piece. Bury and berry.	Special Focus: Possessive apostrophes.	Special Focus: Homophones.			