St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser –Autumn Two - 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*

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

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 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 8 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 9 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 10 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 11 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 12 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 13 RWI Spelling	Book 4 Unit 14 RWI Spelling
scent science scene scissors ascend descend fascinate muscle	confuse confusion explode explosion decide decision collide collision televise television	complete incomplete possible impossible like dislike clear unclear legible illegible	fatigue league dialogue catalogue tongue unique antique grotesque cheque	responsible irresponsible resistible irresistible relevant irrelevant regular irregular	confess confession express expression discuss discussion admit admission permit permission	expand expansion comprehend comprehension extend extension tense tension revise revision
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:**
Words with the ‘s’ sound spelt ‘sc’.	Words ending in the sound ‘zhun’ spelt ‘sion’.	Adding ‘il’, ‘un’, ‘in’, ‘mis’ and ‘dis’.	The ‘c’ sound spelt ‘que’ and the ‘g’ sound spelt ‘gue’.	Adding the prefix ‘ir’ to words beginning with ‘r’.	Adding the suffix ‘ion’.	Adding the suffix ‘ion’.