



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – Summer Term One - 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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| Year 3 and Year 4 Statutory Word List | Year 3 and Year 4 Statutory Word List | Year 3 and Year 4 Statutory Word List | Year 3 and Year 4 Statutory Word List | Year 3 and Year 4 Statutory Word List |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| accident accidentally actual actually address answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy business calendar caught centre century certain circle complete | continue decide describe different difficult disappear early earth eight eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forward fruit grammar group | guide heard heart height history imagine increase important interest island knowledge learn length library material medicine mention minute natural naughty notice occasion | often notice opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess possession possible potatoes pressure probably promise purpose quarter question recent regular reign | sentence separate special straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though although thought through various weight woman women |