

Parent/carer document - end of year expectations for writing



Year 4

Handwriting

- All children should be joining their letters cursively as demonstrated by the handwriting document below

Spelling rules

- Please see the link attached for the spelling appendix on the government website which will give you a list of spelling rules for each year group.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/335186/PRIMARY_national_curriculum_-_English_220714.pdf#page=39&zoom=100,76,76

Common exception words mat for Year 3 and 4 are attached below

Fundamentals

- Using a full range of punctuation from other year groups: full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, commas in a list, apostrophes for possession and contractions (please see Year 2 parent guide for further information)
- Using fronted adverbials with a comma
- Punctuating direct speech correctly
- Paragraphs used to group ideas

Punctuation and grammar

- Use the possessive apostrophe correctly for plurals, e.g. girls', boys', children's.
- Use an adverbial phrase at the start of a sentence followed by a comma, e.g. Later that day, I heard the news.

Fronted adverbials tell you when, where or how something has happened.

1. A few hours later, the boy decided to run home as he was late.
 2. Outside in the beautiful nature reserve, the ladies sat in their chairs and soaked up the sun.
 3. As quiet as a mouse, the boys crept downstairs and through the front door.
- Use pronouns to avoid repeating words.

Sally was walking her bike down the street when suddenly it stopped.

RATHER THAN

Sally was walking Sally's bike down the street when suddenly the bike stopped.

- Punctuating direct speech correctly.

Rules:

1. Inverted commas go around what is said
2. If you start with a reporting clause (Mohammad said,) you must use a comma after it and before writing the speech. Mohammed said, "What a beautiful day!"
3. If you start with a reporting clause you cannot end your speech with a comma as it does not indicate the end of the sentence.
4. If you begin your sentence with speech, you can end it with either a !, ? or , NEVER a full stop. "I feel really excited," said Joe.

- Expanded noun phrase with preposition (where is it happening)

They sat amongst the rowdy, unmanageable crowd.

The evil, fierce monster dragged the boy along the floor.

Year 3 and 4 spelling list

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| accident(ally) | disappear | interest | pressure |
| actual(ly) | early | island | probably |
| address | earth | knowledge | promise |
| answer | eight/eighth | learn | purpose |
| appear | enough | length | quarter |
| arrive | exercise | library | question |
| believe | experience | material | recent |
| bicycle | experiment | medicine | regular |
| breath | extreme | mention | reign |
| breathe | famous | minute | remember |
| build | favourite | natural | sentence |
| busy/business | February | naughty | separate |
| calendar | forward(s) | notice | special |
| caught | fruit | occasion(ally) | straight |
| centre | grammar | often | strange |
| century | group | opposite | strength |
| certain | guard | ordinary | suppose |
| circle | guide | particular | surprise |
| complete | heard | peculiar | therefore |
| consider | heart | perhaps | though/although |
| continue | height | popular | thought |
| decide | history | position | through |
| describe | imagine | possess(ion) | various |
| different | increase | possible | weight |
| difficult | important | potatoes | woman/women |