

Year 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11		
G&P Autumn	1. Writing essentials Recap Y3 English Use the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, a rock, an open box] Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including: when, if, because, although Express time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because] Express time, place and cause using adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore] Express time, place and cause using prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because] Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play] Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Terminology for pupils: • determiner				2. Pronouns Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Terminology for pupils: • pronoun • possessive pronoun		3. Fronted Adverbials Using fronted adverbials Fronted adverbials [for example, Later that day, I heard the bad news.] Using commas after fronted adverbials Terminology for pupils: • adverbial						

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<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">Spring</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">1. Apostrophes</p> <p>Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns</p> <p>The grammatical difference between plural and possessive s</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, the girl's name, the girls' names]</p>			<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">2. Speech</p> <p>Using and punctuating direct speech</p> <p>Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, "Sit</p>			<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">3. Noun Phrases</p> <p>Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair)</p>			<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">4. Suffixes 1</p> <p>Spell words with endings sounding like / ʒə / or tʃə /</p> <p>Spell words with endings which sound like / ʒə n</p>	

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Summer	1. Standard English Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done]		2. Paragraphs Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme				3. Suffixes 2 Spell using the suffix ation Spell using the suffix ly Spell using the suffix ous Spell words with endings which sound like /ʃə n /, spelt tion sion , ssion , cian				