

Words that Year 3 and 4 need to learn to spell

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



South Lake Primary School

Guide to Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Year 4

verb
adverb
noun
pronoun
adjective
vowel
consonant



SPELLING
1. dinosaur
2. pollution
3. qualify
4. disconnect
5. exercise
6. secretary

Previous terminology learned in Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3

Year 1: letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Year 2: noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma

Year 3: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas (or 'speech marks')

Year 4 vocabulary, grammar and punctuation terminology

Definitions adapted from Oxford Primary, 'Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Dictionary'.

Determiner: Goes in front of a noun and its adjectives to help to tell you which person or thing a sentence is about or how much or how many of them there are.

The little, green bird pecked one juicy apple and ate it as he sat on a branch.

Examples of determiners:

an, a, the (also called **articles**)

this, that, those, these,

my, you, his,

her, its, our, their

some, any, no

many, much, few, little, both, all, either

neither, each, every, enough

Pronoun: Can be used instead of a noun. Using a pronoun avoids repeating the noun again and again.

The bird pecked his apple and ate it as he sat on a branch.

Possessive pronoun: Tells you who or what owns a noun.

The bird pecked his apple and ate it as he sat on a branch.

Examples of possessive pronouns:

his, her, our, your, their, its, my

Examples of other pronouns:

he, she, it, they, I, we (**personal pronouns**)

who, whom, whose, which, what (**relative pronouns**)

Adverbial: Is a word or phrase which gives you more information about the verb as adverbs often do, but which is not necessarily an adverb.

Adverbs tell you about time, place, manner or number and answer these questions:

Where? When? How? Why? How often? How long? How much?

The dog slept under the table.

The cat sleeps during the day.

If the adverbial appears at the beginning of a sentence it is called a **fronted adverbial**.

After some time, the scenery changed to denser forests.