

## Year 4 Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge Organiser

Apostrophes for contraction		Examples	
Replace letters with <b>apostrophes</b> .		They + have = They've We + are = We're	
Apostrophes for possession: To show belonging.		Examples	
1. Use an <b>apostrophe</b> + <b>S</b> ('s) to show that one person/thing owns or is a member of something.		Lisa's car, the parrot's beak	
2. Use an <b>apostrophe</b> after the "s" at the end of a plural noun to show possession.		The parents' bedroom, the girls' team	
3. If a plural noun doesn't end in "s" add an <b>apostrophe</b> + "s" to create the possessive form.		The children's room	
<b>Expanded noun phrase:</b> An expanded noun phrase is expanded by the addition of adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases.		<b>Example:</b> <b>determiner</b> , <b>adjective</b> , <b>noun</b> , <b>preposition</b>	
The teacher		The <b>strict</b> <b>maths</b> <b>teacher</b> <b>with</b> <b>curly</b> <b>hair</b>	
<b>Determiners:</b> a modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has.	<b>Example:</b>	<b>Pronoun</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>articles</b>	<b>a</b> boy, <b>an</b> apple, <b>the</b> cat	a function word used in place of a noun or noun phrase to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.	<b>she</b> = Sandra <b>there</b> = The beach <b>they</b> = Sandra, Molly, Rebecca, Susan
<b>demonstratives</b>	<b>this</b> apple, <b>that</b> car, <b>these</b> shops, <b>those</b> girls	Sandra went to the beach. Sandra met Molly, Rebecca and Susan at the beach and Sandra, Molly, Rebecca and Susan bought an ice-cream.	Sandra went to the beach. <b>She</b> met Molly, Rebecca and Susan <b>there</b> and <b>they</b> bought an ice-cream.
<b>possessives</b>	<b>his</b> hat, <b>her</b> homework, <b>my</b> book, <b>their</b> house	<b>Possessive pronoun</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>quantifiers</b>	<b>some</b> rice, <b>each</b> word, <b>every</b> box	a pronoun that demonstrates ownership.	my, our, your, his, her, its, and their, mine
<b>numbers</b>	<b>one</b> chair, <b>two</b> men, <b>three</b> dogs	<b>Examples:</b>	
<b>question words</b>	<b>which</b> bag, <b>what</b> letter, <b>whose</b> computer	<b>Earlier today</b> , I ate my cereal.	
<b>Fronted adverbial:</b> Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows. A comma marks the adverbial.		<b>As soon as she could</b> , she returned back home.	
<b>Time</b>		<b>Never in my life</b> , have I seen such a beautiful sunset.	
<b>Frequency</b>		<b>Above the clouds</b> , the phoenix burned brightly in the sky.	
<b>Place</b>		<b>Without warning</b> , I burst into song.	
<b>Manner</b>		<b>Decidedly unimpressed</b> , the teacher warned the student.	
<b>Extent</b>			