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|  | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 | Week 7 | Week 8 | Week 9 | Week 10 |
| Autumn | **Getting Ready to Write**Year 3 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 of] 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]  | **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  | **Fronted Adverbials**Using fronted adverbials Fronted adverbials [for example, Later that day, I heard the bad news.] Using commas after fronted adverbials Use commas after fronted adverbials  |
| Spring | **Apostrophes**Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, the girl’s name, the girls’ names]  | **Speech** Using and punctuating direct speech 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 down!”]  | **Noun phrases**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)  | **Suffixes**Spell words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/ Spell words with endings which sound like /ʒən/  |
| Summer | **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]  | **Paragraphs**Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme  | **Suffixes**Spell using the suffix –ation Spell using the suffix –ly Spell using the suffix –ous Spell words with endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt – tion,–sion, –ssion, –cian  |

Rodmersham School

Grammar Scheme of Work Year 4