

Grammar Knowledge Organiser Year 4

Tenses	Word Classes	Clauses must include a subject and a verb.	Figurative Language
<p>Present - something that is happening now</p> <p>Past -something that has happened in the past - ed verbs, were, was, ate, swam</p> <p>Past Progressive - was/were followed by an –ing verb e.g <i>We were swimming.</i></p> <p>Present Progressive - is/am/are followed with an - ing verb e.g <i>We are swimming.</i></p>	<p>Adjectives - describe a noun - bright</p> <p>Nouns - person, place or thing - car</p> <p>Proper Nouns - names of places or people need capital letters - China</p> <p>Pronouns - used instead of noun or name - he, her, it, they, she</p> <p>Adverbs - describes the action - quickly</p> <p>Verbs - action words - run</p> <p>Prepositions - shows where or when something happens - after, under, before</p> <p>Determiners - comes before a noun or noun phrase - the, a, an, one, some, this</p>	<p>Main - a clause that makes sense on its own</p> <p>Subordinate - a clause that adds extra information and is dependent on a main clause</p> <p>Embedded - a subordinate clause in the middle of a sentence, between two commas: My bike, which is very old, is broken.</p> <p>Relative - a subordinate clause which begins with a relative pronoun: The tree that was chopped down was made into logs. Relative pronouns: who, which,</p>	<p>Rhythm</p> <p>Rhyme</p> <p>Repetition- repeating the same phrase or sentence for effect He walked and he walked and he walked until he could walk no further</p> <p>Alliteration – two or more words that start with the same letter or sound Eg grumpy, groaning granny</p> <p>Basic similes- asas..... or like..... As small as an ant</p> <p>Onomatopoeia- a word that sounds like its meaning Eg whoosh sizzle</p> <p>Personification giving human characteristics to non- human things. Eg The wind whispered</p> <p>Metaphor-</p>
Conjunctions	Fronted adverbials	Parenthesis	Statement/Question/Command/Exclamation

Coordinating Conjunctions –



Subordinating Conjunctions –



I SAW A WABUB!

Try to remember these important subordinating conjunctions.



If Since As When Although
While After Before Until Because!

Fronted adverbials of time – eg

Later that day,

Fronted adverbials of manner eg

Unfortunately,

Fronted adverbials of place eg

Above the clouds,

Fronted adverbials always have a comma

Modal Verbs

Show if something is a possibility or a certainty:

Will Would

Can Could

Shall Should

Must May Might

Parenthesis is a word, phrase or sentence that is put in writing as extra information. If the parenthesis is taken away, the passage would still be complete without it.

The information is enclosed by **bracket () dashes - or commas**

,

The house (**which was huge**) was surrounded by a high wall.

Statement - tells you a fact or expresses an opinion

Question - something that requires information or an answer

Command - imperative verbs

Example:

Cut the bread.

Walk the dog.

Exclamation - how or what

What a wonderful day!

How fantastic!

They are not questions.