Year 4 English Knowledge Organiser

	Word Classes	
Noun	Names of a person, place or thing. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.	The dog ate the bone . My name is Millie .
Noun phrase	Adding detail to nouns with adjectives and prepositions.	The helpful child with the green jumper.
Pronoun	Words that replace a noun to add variety to writing.	Fred waved at Bobby = He waved at him.
Possessive Pronoun	A pronoun that indicates possession.	mine, yours, his, hers, theirs
Adjective	Adds detail to a noun or can be used after the words 'is' or 'was' to describe.	The hairy, brown dog jumped over the large, painted fence. The sky was dark.
Verb	Words that have a tense (past, present or future). 'Doing', 'being' or 'having' words.	Jack skips to school. She is eight years old. We have bought a new car.
Adverb	Words that tell you: Where? When? How? How much? How often?	The girls were shouting loudly on the yard. Yesterday , I had fish and chips for my dinner.
Fronted Adverbial	A phrase that tells you: when? where? how? how much? how often? that is put at the beginning of the sentence.	Without a sound, the children crept down the corridor.
Conjunction	A word that joins two clauses together to make a multi-clause sentence.	I like football but I prefer basketball. I enjoy school because I have fun there.
Preposition	A word that describes locations, directions and time.	The cat sat under the table. I put my pencils inside my tray.
Determiner	A small word that comes before a noun to tell you which one or how many.	I bought a pencil from the shop.

	Punctuation	
Capital letter (A)	An uppercase letter is used at the beginning of a sentence, for a proper noun, for the	W e are all part of the SMA family.
	pronoun 'I' and at the beginning of direct speech.	"Where are you going?" "I am going to the shops."
Full stop (.)	A full stop is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or exclamation.	The dog chased the ball in the garden.
Question mark (?)	A question mark is used when a question is asked.	What is your favourite colour?
Exclamation mark (!)	An exclamation mark is used at the end of a sentence to show an emotion or force e.g.	What a wonderful show!
	surprise, anger, joy.	Help!
Comma (,)	A comma is used to separate items in a list or	I need a pencil, pen and ruler.
	used to separate clauses when the subordinate clause is first.	When you are ready, we will go out for play.
Apostrophe (')	Possession – to show something belongs	The boy's coat is green.
	Contraction – to show a letter / letters are	
	missing	I do not know your name = I don't know
		your name.
Inverted commas("")	Inverted commas show that someone is speaking. (Direct speech.)	"What is the time?" asked the teacher.

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Singular	Plural
A word that means only one thing or person.	A word that means more than one thing or
	person.
.1	
dog	dogs
dog child	dogs children

Prefix	Suffix
A prefix is added to the	A suffix is added to the
beginning of a word to	end of a word to make
make another word and	another word and change
change its meaning.	its meaning.
un helpful	bright er
dis appoint	forgett ing

	Types of Sentence	
Statement	A statement tells you something and ends with a full stop.	The children are sitting on the carpet.
Question	A question asks you something and ends with a question mark.	What is your name?
Command	A command usually starts with an imperative verb that tells you to do something. A command can end with a full stop or an exclamation mark.	Close the door. Stop that!
Exclamation	An exclamation is a word, phrase or sentences which has a strong emotion or feeling. An exclamation ends with an exclamation mark.	Help! What a beautiful day!

Clauses		
Main clause: A simple sentence that contains a subject	The children listened to the teacher.	
and a verb. It makes sense by itself.		
Subordinate clause: Contains a subordinating	The children, who were sitting on the carpet, listened to	
conjunction, adds detail to a main clause and does not	the teacher.	
make sense by itself. It can be added to the beginning,		
middle or end of a sentence.		

Conjunctions			
Coordinating conjunctions	Joins two independent (main)	for and nor but or yet so	
	clauses.		
Subordinating conjunctions	Joins a main clause to a subordinate	while after because before if	
	clause.		

Word Family	Words that are related to one another through meaning.	teach teacher teaching happy unhappy happiest play display playful
Vowel	AEIOU	
Consonant	BCDFGHJKLMNPQRST	V W X Y Z

Past	
Simple past	

Past perfect had

Past progressive was / were +ing

Present
Present perfect
have / has

Present progressive am / is / are +ing

Future Simple future