

## **Y4 Writing Curriculum**

Dimension 1 - TRANSCRIPTION		Dimension 2 - COMPOSITION	
Spelling	Handwriting and	Writing Processes	Vocabulary, Grammar and
	presentation		Punctuation
<ol> <li>I can spell words ending in 'sion' (for example: division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television).</li> <li>I can spell words with the suffix –ous.</li> <li>I can spell word with endings –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian (for example: invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion, expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission, expansion, extension, comprehension, tension, musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician).</li> <li>I can spell words with the suffix 'ous' EG: mountainous.</li> <li>I can spell words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character).</li> <li>I can spell words with the /f/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) (chef, chalet, machine, brochure).</li> <li>I can spell words ending with the /g/ sound spelt – gue. (league, tongue)</li> <li>I can spell words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –que (French in origin) (antique, unique).</li> <li>I spell words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) (science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent).</li> <li>I can spell words with the /er/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey (vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey).</li> <li>I can use the possessive apostrophe with plural words correctly (girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's) (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix e.g. Cyprus's population).</li> <li>I know and use the correct spelling of homophones or near-homophones (accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who's).</li> <li>I can spell all the words in the Y3/4 word list correctly.</li> <li>I can use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</li> <li>I can write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the</li></ol>	<ol> <li>I can write neatly, with consistency and quality.</li> <li>I can make sure lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>I can plan my writing by discussing writing similar to what they are planning to learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.</li> <li>I can draft and write by composing and rehearsing sentences orally, progressively building varied vocabulary and a range of sentences structures.</li> <li>I can organise the content of paragraphs around a theme.</li> <li>In narratives I can create settings, characters and plot.</li> <li>In non narrative, I can use headings and sub headings and other organisational devices.</li> <li>I can evaluate and edit the effectiveness of my own writing by adding modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair).</li> <li>I can evaluate and edit by making changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency.</li> <li>I can proof-read my work for spelling and punctuation errors.</li> <li>I can read my own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, controlling the tone and volume so that meaning is clear.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>I can use a wider range of conjunctions: (when, if, because, although, before, after, while, so)</li> <li>I can use the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past tense (He has gone out to play/ He went out to play).</li> <li>I can use adverbs.</li> <li>I can use prepositions.</li> <li>I can choose and use appropriate nouns or pronouns to make my writing clear (be cohesive) and avoid repetition.</li> <li>I use fronted adverbials, including the comma after e.g. With grace and style, the dancer crossed the floor.</li> <li>I can use apostrophes correctly to mark singular possession (e.g. the girl's name).</li> <li>I can use apostrophes correctly to mark plural possession (e.g. the girls' names).</li> <li>I can use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech e.g. a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas (e.g. The conductor shouted, "Sit down!").</li> <li>I can accurately use and understand the following terms to describe my writing: determiner, pronoun, possessive, pronoun and adverbial. e.g. determiner – A, an, the; Pronoun – I, me, you, they; possessive pronoun – hers, his, theirs, ours; Adverbial – I crept up the stairs carefully. Coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS); Subordinating conjunctions (although, while, as etc)</li> </ol>