



Year 4 Writing Overview

Autumn Term

Narrative- The BFG. Forever friends and dreams

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>Link between opening and resolution</p> <p>Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next e.g. contrasts in mood angry mother, disheartened Jack</p> <p>Paragraphs organised correctly to build up to key event</p> <p>Repetition avoided through using different sentence structures and ellipsis</p>	<p>Variation in sentence structures e.g. while, although, until</p> <p>Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Marcus, who grinned slyly at the teacher,....</p> <p>Include adverbs to show how often or add subtlety of meaning e.g. exactly, suspiciously</p> <p>Tense changes appropriate; verbs may refer to continuous action e.g. will be thinking</p>	<p>Year 4 ambitious vocabulary used</p> <p>Connectives: in addition, furthermore, consequently, in the end, much later on, moreover, in due course, eventually</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession.</p> <p>Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.</p>

Non-Fiction- The Creature

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
<p>Clear introduction and conclusion.</p> <p>Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next.</p> <p>Paragraphs organized correctly into key ideas.</p> <p>Sub-headings are used to organize information. E.g. Qualities, body parts, behaviour.</p>	<p>Variation in sentence structures e.g. While the eggs hatch female penguins ...</p> <p>Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile, ...</p> <p>Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.</p> <p>Sentences build from a general idea to more specific.</p> <p>Use technical vocabulary to show the reader the writer's expertise.</p>	<p>This report will</p> <p>The following Information</p> <p>Usually</p> <p>Normally</p> <p>Even though</p> <p>Despite the fact</p> <p>As a rule</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.</p>



Poetry- The River.

The River

The River's a wanderer,
 A nomad, a tramp,
 He doesn't choose one place
 To set up his camp.

The River's a winder,
 Through valley and hill
 He twists and he turns,
 He just cannot be still.

The River's a hoarder,
 And he buries down deep
 Those little treasures
 That he wants to keep.

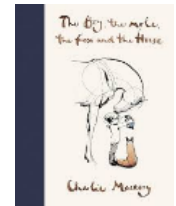
The River's a baby,
 He gurgles and hums,
 And sounds like he's happily
 Sucking his thumbs.

The River's a singer,
 As he dances along,
 The countryside echoes
 The notes of his song.

The River's a monster
 Hungry and vexed,
 He's gobbled up trees
 And he'll swallow you next.

by Valerie Bloom.

Text Structure	Sentence	Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Poem Structure – Alternate rhyme. Rhythm and rhyme. Near rhyme	Short simple sentences for effect.	Technical vocabulary – Geographical river words. Metaphor Simile Personification Action	Precise verbs	Possessive apostrophe (Year 3)



Spring Term

Narrative- The boy, the mole, the fox and the horse.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>Link between opening and resolution</p> <p>Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next e.g. contrasts in mood angry mother, disheartened Jack</p> <p>Paragraphs organised correctly to build up to key event</p> <p>Repetition avoided through using different sentence structures and ellipsis</p>	<p>Variation in sentence structures e.g. while, although, until</p> <p>Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Marcus, who grinned slyly at the teacher,....</p> <p>Include adverbs to show how often or add subtlety of meaning e.g. exactly, suspiciously</p> <p>Tense changes appropriate; verbs may refer to continuous action e.g. will be thinking</p>	<p>Year 4 ambitious vocabulary used</p> <p>Connectives: in addition, furthermore, consequently, in the end, much later on, moreover, in due course, eventually</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession.</p> <p>Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.</p>

Non-fiction-Inviting an author into school letter.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>Clear introduction and conclusion.</p> <p>Links between key ideas in the letter.</p> <p>Paragraphs organized correctly into key ideas.</p> <p>All letter layout features included.</p>	<p>Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we were at the park... As we arrived...</p> <p>Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Mrs Holt, who was very angry... The tiger, that was pacing...</p> <p>Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.</p>	<p>As I stated earlier...</p> <p>Referring to...</p> <p>This is an unfortunate...</p> <p>It is with regret...</p> <p>I would be grateful if...</p> <p>It is with regret that...</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you in due course.</p> <p>Use modal verbs to hint future action or possibilities e.g. should, would, could.</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession.</p> <p>Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.</p>

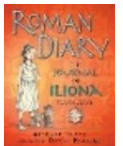


Summer Term

Narrative- Bike Boy.

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>Link between opening and resolution</p> <p>Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next e.g. contrasts in mood angry mother, disheartened Jack</p> <p>Paragraphs organised correctly to build up to key event</p> <p>Repetition avoided through using different sentence structures and ellipsis</p>	<p>Variation in sentence structures e.g. while, although, until</p> <p>Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Marcus, who grinned slyly at the teacher,....</p> <p>Include adverbs to show how often or add subtlety of meaning e.g. exactly, suspiciously</p> <p>Tense changes appropriate; verbs may refer to continuous action e.g. will be thinking</p>	<p>Year 4 ambitious vocabulary used</p> <p>Connectives: in addition, furthermore, consequently, in the end, much later on, moreover, in due course, eventually</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>Apostrophe to mark singular and plural possession.</p> <p>Commas after fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech.</p>

The Journal of Iliona a- A young slave by Richard Platt



Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes
<p>Clear introduction and conclusion.</p> <p>Links between sentences help to navigate the reader from one idea to the next.</p> <p>Paragraphs organised correctly around key events.</p> <p>Elaboration is used to reveal the writer's emotions and responses.</p>	<p>Variation in sentence structures e.g. While we watched the sealion show...</p> <p>Use embedded/relative clauses e.g. Penguins, which are very agile,</p> <p>Include adverbs to show how often e.g. additionally, frequently, rarely.</p> <p>Sentences build from a general idea to more specific.</p> <p>Use emotive language to show personal response e.g. fabulous, showcase inspired me to....</p>	<p>In his /her early years... By the time he/she had... In his/ her final years... What is clear is that... Even though he/she was not popular at the time, Although feeling ran high in the community, In many ways it wasn't until... He/She might have been... His/Her one regret was that...</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Nouns and pronouns used for clarity and cohesion. Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Standard English forms for verbs.</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives</p> <p><u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Correct use of past and present tense.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials Comma after fronted adverbials.</p>



Poetry

Still I rise

Still I Rise

You may write me down in history
 With your bitter, twisted lies,
 You may tread me in the very dirt,
 But still, like dust, I rise.

Just like moons and like suns,
 With the certainty of tides,
 Just like hopes and springing highs,
 Still I rise.

Did you want to see me broken?
 Bowed head and lowered eyes?
 Shoulders falling down like tear drops,
 Weakened by my soulful cries.

Out of the huts of history's shame,
 I rise.
 Up from a past that's rooted in pain,
 I rise.
 I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
 Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

Leaving behind nights of terror and fear
 I rise.
 Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear
 I rise.
 Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,
 I am the dream and the hope of the slave.
 I rise.
 I rise.
 I rise.

by Maya Angelou
 (Adapted version)

Text Structure	Sentence	Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
Poetry structure and layout – repeated refrain. Rhyming structure	Rhetorical and direct questions	Adverbial Phrases Metaphors Similes Emotive language	Conditionals: might, may, could, would – Negative nouns - torment, ridicule Adverbials Precise verbs	Commas to demarcate clauses. Apostrophes (Year 3)