



Year 3/4 composite and component parts SPAG

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p><b>Determiners - choosing between a or an (articles) (1 week)</b></p> <p>Know that a determiner tells us which one or how many. Know that a determiner comes before a noun or an adjective then a noun. Know the 3 most common determiners are the, a and an. Know when to use the determiner a and the determiner an.</p> <p><b>Nouns - different types of noun (3 weeks)</b></p> <p>Know that a noun names things, objects, people or places. Know concrete nouns are things that can be experienced with your 5 senses. Know that proper nouns name specific places, people or organisations. Know that proper nouns start with a capital letter. Know that a collective noun refers to a group. Know that a singular noun refers to one person, place or thing. Know that a plural noun refers to more than one person, place or thing.</p> <p><b>Verbs - recognising verbs (1 week)</b></p> <p>Know that a verb is a doing word that shows what someone or something is, does or has. Identify 'does' verbs in a sentence (not including the auxiliary verb). Identify is/has verbs. is/was/were/has/had/have. Spot irregular verbs and know how irregular verbs change to the past tense.</p> <p><b>Adjectives - before a noun and after a verb (1 week)</b></p> <p>Know that an adjective can come before a noun to describe it. Know that an adjective can compliment a verb e.g. The coat is red. Know how to choose the correct order of adjectives e.g. The big, red bus rather than the red, big bus.</p>	<p><b>Commas in a list (1 week)</b></p> <p>Know that commas can be used to separate items in a list. Know that commas should go between each item except for the last item. Know that before the final item, the word and is used instead of a comma.</p> <p><b>Noun phrases/ Expanded noun phrases (2 weeks)</b></p> <p><b>Retrieval: know what a noun is. Know what a determiner is. Know what an adjective is. Know what a verb is.</b></p> <p>Know that a noun phrase tells you about a person, place or thing and does not contain a verb. Know that a basic noun phrase contains a determiner, adjective and noun. Know that a noun phrase might contain more than one adjective. Know that a noun phrase might contain a prepositional phrase. Know how to add adjectives to describe a noun or expand a noun phrase after the noun.</p> <p><b>Coordinating conjunctions - joining two main clauses (FANBOYS) (2 weeks)</b></p> <p>Know that coordinating conjunctions are FANBOYS - for, and, nor, but or, yet and so. Know that coordinating conjunctions often join 2 main clauses. Know that a main clause makes sense on its own. Know which conjunction is the most appropriate choice between 2 main clauses.</p> <p><b>Subordinating conjunctions 'when', 'if' and 'because' (2 weeks)</b></p> <p>Know that subordinating conjunctions start a subordinate clause. Know some of the most common subordinating conjunctions e.g. because, if and when. Know that a subordinate clause does not make sense on its own. Know that a subordinate clause contains a verb. Know that a subordinate clause is followed by a comma if it starts a sentence.</p>	<p><b>Prepositions - where or when in relation to something else (1 week)</b></p> <p>Know that prepositions tell you where or when in relation to something else. Know which words are prepositions from a selection of words. Know which word in a sentence is a preposition. Choose the most appropriate preposition for a sentence.</p> <p><b>Prepositional phrases (1 week)</b></p> <p><b>Retrieval: Know what a preposition is.</b></p> <p>Know that a prepositional phrase tells you where or when in relation to something else. Know that a preposition phrase always contains a preposition. Know that when a prepositional phrase starts a sentence, it is followed by a comma. Know which group of words in a sentence are a prepositional phrase.</p> <p><b>Pronouns - taking the place of nouns (1 week)</b></p> <p><b>Retrieval: Know what a noun is.</b></p> <p>Know that a pronoun takes the place of a noun. Know that pronouns are used to support cohesion. Know that pronouns are used to avoid repetition. Know which is the most appropriate pronoun to take the place of a given noun.</p> <p><b>Adverbs for time, place and how (1 week)</b></p> <p>Know that adverbs can tell us where, when, how, how often or how likely. (Generalised statement) Know that adverbs tell us where, when or how. Know that adverbs modify a verb (they do modify adjectives and other adverbs too).</p>	<p><b>Wider range of subordinating conjunctions - recap previously taught and add before, after and while (including a verb). (2 weeks)</b></p> <p><b>Retrieval:</b> Know that subordinating conjunctions start a subordinate clause. Know some of the most common subordinating conjunctions e.g. because, even though, if etc. Know that a subordinate clause does not make sense on its own. Know that a subordinate clause contains a verb. Know that a subordinate clause is followed by a comma if it starts a sentence.</p> <p><b>Fronted adverbials with a comma (2 weeks)</b></p> <p><b>Retrieval: know that an adverb tells us where, when or how.</b> Know that a fronted adverbial starts a sentence. Know that a fronted adverbial is followed by a comma. Know that a fronted adverbial must be followed by a main clause. Know how to identify a fronted adverbial. Know how to write a fronted adverbial.</p> <p><b>Recognise and punctuate direct speech (2 weeks)</b></p> <p>Know that direct speech is any word spoken by a character. Know that direct speech should sit inside inverted commas. Know that inverted commas should be used at the start and end of direct speech. Know that every time there is a new speaker, you start a new line. Know that each section of direct speech should end with a punctuation mark. Know that if there's no reporting clause, it is likely to be a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. Know that if the reporting clause follows the speech, it is likely to be a comma. Know that if the reporting clause comes before the speech, a comma goes before the inverted commas.</p> <p><b>Tenses (1 week)</b></p> <p>Recap the progressive tense. Know that past progressive contains was/were + ing. Know that present progressive contains are/am/is + ing. Present perfect tense - know that present perfect tense contains has/have. Has is used for singular and have is used for plural.</p>	<p><b>Apostrophes for contraction (1 week)</b></p> <p>Know that apostrophes can be used for contraction. Know that apostrophes show that you have omitted some letters when words are joined together. Know that sometimes, you need to rearrange letters when you contract the words.</p> <p><b>Apostrophes for possession - singular and plural (2 weeks)</b></p> <p>Know that an apostrophe can be used to show that one thing belongs or is connect to something. Know that when something belongs to one person or thing, you add an apostrophe and an s. Know that if a singular noun ends in an s, apostrophe s is added to make it possessive e.g. Charles's crown. Know that when something belongs to more than one thing, just and an apostrophe if the word ends with s. If the noun is plural but does not end with an s, and an apostrophe then an s e.g. the children's work.</p> <p><b>Direct speech involving moving the reporting clause. (2 weeks)</b></p> <p><b>Retrieval: Know that direct speech is any word spoken by a character.</b> Know that direct speech should sit inside inverted commas. Know that inverted commas should be used at the start and end of direct speech. Know that every time there is a new speaker, you start a new line. Know that each section of direct speech should end with a punctuation mark. Know that if there's no reporting clause, it is likely to be a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. Know that if the reporting clause follows the speech, it is likely to be a comma. Know that if the reporting clause comes before the speech, a comma goes before the inverted commas.</p> <p><b>Tenses (1 week)</b></p> <p>Recap the progressive tense. Know that past progressive contains was/were + ing. Know that present progressive contains are/am/is + ing. Present perfect tense - know that present perfect tense contains has/have. Has is used for singular and have is used for plural.</p>	<p><b>Writing focus: Retrieval from earlier in the year.</b></p> <p><b>Fronted adverbials (2 weeks)</b></p> <p><b>Retrieval: know that an adverb tells us where, when or how.</b> Know that a fronted adverbial starts a sentence. Know that a fronted adverbial is followed by a comma. Know that a fronted adverbial must be followed by a main clause. Know how to identify a fronted adverbial. Know how to write a fronted adverbial. Know that a fronted adverbial tells you where, when or how.</p> <p><b>Coordinating conjunctions (2 weeks)</b></p> <p><b>Retrieval: Know that coordinating conjunctions are FANBOYS - for, and, nor, but or, yet and so.</b> Know that coordinating conjunctions often join 2 main clauses. Know that a main clause makes sense on its own. Know which conjunction is the most appropriate choice between 2 main clauses.</p> <p><b>Subordinating conjunctions (2 weeks)</b></p> <p><b>Retrieval: Know that subordinating conjunctions start a subordinate clause.</b> Know some of the most common subordinating conjunctions e.g. because, if and when. Know that a subordinate clause does not make sense on its own. Know that a subordinate clause contains a verb. Know that a subordinate clause is followed by a comma if it starts a sentence. Know a wider range of subordinating conjunctions e.g. if, until, even though and although.</p>