

Year 4 Vocabulary

English Vocabulary:

Nouns are naming words. A noun is usually a person, animal, thing or place.

A **pronoun** is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. A **personal pronoun** takes the place of a person or object, such as him, her, it. A **possessive pronoun** indicates possession, such as his, hers, theirs.

A **verb** is an action word such as jump, skip, shout.

An **expanded noun phrase** is a noun phrase which gives more information about the noun, such as, using adjectives to describe it. For example: The tall, beautiful roses.

A **preposition** is a type of word used to express time, place or cause, for example: after, under, over.

A **clause** contains a subject and a verb. For example: The child ran. 'The child' is the subject and 'ran' is the verb. There are main clauses and subordinate clauses.

Adjectives describe nouns. They can describe aspects like colour, shape, size and age, amongst other qualities. E.g. a tall girl.

A **Determiner** is a word that comes before a noun or a noun phrase, for example 'the'.

A **modifying noun** is when two nouns are used together, with one added to enhance the meaning of the other, for example a train station or a bus station. The nouns 'train' and 'bus' tell you which type of station it is.

Simple Past Tense is used to describe an action that has already happened in a time before now.

Past Progressive Tense is used when an action has continued for a period of time in the past, for example It was raining last night.

An **adverb** is type of word that gives more information about a verb. It can tell you how, when, where or how often. Some examples include slowly, yesterday, regularly.

An **Adverb of Cause** is often an alternative to because, for example otherwise or furthermore.

An **Adverb of Time** tells us when an action has happened, for example immediately or before.

An **Adverb of Place** tells us where an action has happened, for example below or above.

Adverbials are groups of words which add detail to the verb. They add extra information, such as how or when an action was carried out. For example: She read her book before bedtime. The verb is 'read' and the adverbial is 'before bedtime'.

Recognising Pronouns (page 6)

1. A. We heard the birds chirping sweetly in the trees and we smiled.
B. Leon rode his bike to the park, but it got a flat tyre on the way.
C. My new shoes hurt, so I had to wear my trainers.
D. She went to the park with her best friend and her dog.
E. He went to the bathroom and washed his hands.
2. A. book; B. dog
3. Kim is incorrect because the pronoun is possessive. It implies that the car belongs to them.

Using Expanded Noun Phrases (page 7)

1. A: determiner, adjective, modifying noun, prepositional phrase;
B: determiner, modifying noun
2. B
3. Various answers, for example: I used my time off to stay in a luxury hotel in the middle of golden sandy beaches but it rained some of the days.

Past Tense (page 8)

1. Simple past – had, came, walked, grew. Past progressive – coming, walking, having, growing
2. A and C
3. C is the odd one out because it has been written in the simple past tense. All of the other sentences have used the past progressive tense.

What is an Adverbial? (page 9)

1. B
2. A. true; B. false (twice a year); C. true
3. Various answers, for example:
A. The bomb exploded without warning and everyone ducked for cover.
B. The guard was there within seconds of the alarm going off.

Expanding Sentences Using Prepositions (page 10)

1. A and B
2. down
3. Amira is not correct because the word 'since' is a preposition of time and this sentence requires a preposition of place. Amira could have used the preposition 'across'.