

# Writing Mat

## Working towards Year 4

**Super Spellings...** I need to know **most** of these:

accident	caught	February	increase	potatoes
actual	century	grammar	important	probably
address	complete	guide	island	questions
although	consider	increase	knowledge	regular
answer	describe	important	library	reign
appear	disappear	island	naughty	remember
believe	eighth	knowledge	occasion	separate
bicycle	enough	library	opposite	therefore
business	experience	naughty	particular	thought
calendar	favourite	guide	possessions	weight

### Punctuation

<b>A</b>	Capital letters at the beginning of a sentence
<b>I</b>	Capital letters for "I"
<b>Rebecca</b>	Capital letters for proper nouns (names)
.	This shows the end of a sentence
!	This shows a strong feeling of emotion
?	This shows when there is a question
<b>Andrew's</b>	This shows when something belongs to someone
<b>can't</b>	This also shows when a contraction is used
,	This shows when items are being listed

### Homonyms and Homophones

Homonyms are words with the same sound and same spellings, but different meanings

bark (tree), bark (sound made by dog)

Homophones are words with the same sound but different spelling and meanings

fair/fare    two/to/too    poor/pour    cent/sent/scent

### Ways to Show Time, Place and Cause in Your Sentences

#### Subordinating Conjunctions

when    because    before    after    while

#### Prepositions

in    during    over    near    until

#### Adverbs

next    soon    then    therefore

**Tip:** writing in paragraphs is very important. You need to be organising your writing into paragraphs as much as possible. Make sure each paragraph is written about the same theme and idea.

### Complex Sentences

#### Independent Clause (main clause)

A clause that can stand alone as a sentence, e.g. I like coconut macaroons

#### Dependent Clause (subordinate clause)

A clause that cannot stand on its own, e.g. I like coconut macaroons **even though I dislike coconut**

### Prefixes

un- means not

pre- means before

mis- means wrong

super- means above

re- means again

sub- means under

inter- means between

anti- means against

auto- means self

im/ir/in/il- mean not

### Tenses

**Past** = She went home

**Present** = Koalas eat leaves

**Future** = She will arrive tomorrow

### Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct speech shows the exact words or phrases spoken, e.g. She said, "What time will you be home?"

Indirect speech is used to talk about the past, e.g. She said she saw him running away

# Writing Mat Working at Year 4

## Super Spellings... I need to know **most** of these:

accident	actually	answer	believe	breathe	business
centre	circle	continue	different	early	eighth
experience	famous	forwards	group	heard	history
important	knowledge	library	mention	naughty	occasionally
ordinary	perhaps	possess	potatoes	promise	question
reign	separate	strange	surprise	thought	weight
accidentally	address	appear	bicycle	build	calendar
century	complete	decide	difficult	earth	enough
experiment	favourite	fruit	guard	heart	imagine
interest	learn	material	minute	notice	often
particular	popular	possession	pressure	purpose	recent
remember	special	strength	therefore	through	woman
actual	although	arrive	breath	busy	caught
certain	consider	describe	disappear	eight	exercise
extreme	February	grammar	guide	height	increase
island	length	medicine	natural	occasion	opposite
peculiar	position	possible	probably	quarter	regular
sentence	straight	suppose	though	various	women

## Homonyms and Homophones

**Homonyms - words with the same sound and spellings, but different meanings**

bark (tree), bark (sound made by dog)

**Homophones - words with the same sound but different spellings and meanings**

there/their/they're	your/you're	whether/weather	two/to/too
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" "	This shows the words that someone is speaking

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**Tip:** use pronouns like **he, she, them,** or **they** instead of repeating a name or names.

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<b>sub-</b> means under
<b>inter-</b> means between
<b>anti-</b> means against
<b>auto-</b> means self
<b>im/ir/in/il-</b> mean not

## Suffixes

<b>-ation</b>	
preparation	sensation
<b>-ous</b>	
courageous	curious
<b>-ly</b>	
gently	angrily

## Creative Language

<b>simile</b>	She sings like an angel
<b>metaphor</b>	She is an angel
<b>idiom</b>	Pull yourself together

# Writing Mat

## Beyond Year 4

Punctuation	
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" "	This shows the words that someone is speaking

Super Spellings... I need to know <b>most</b> of these:			
accidentally	actually	address	answer
because	breath	breathe	business
calendar	centre	continue	decide
disappear	enough	exercise	experience
February	grammar	height	important
knowledge	library	medicine	natural
naughty	occasion	occasionally	often
opposite	perhaps	possession	potatoes
question	recent	reign	remember
separate	straight	surprise	therefore
thought	thorough	various	height

Prefixes
un- means not
pre- means before
mis- means wrong
super- means above
re- means again
sub- means under
inter- means between
anti- means against
auto- means self
im/ir/in/il- mean not

Suffixes		
-ation		
preparation sensation		
-ous		
courageous	curious	serious
-ly		
gently	angrily	frantically

Complex Sentences
<b>Independent Clause (main clause)</b>
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<b>Dependent Clause (subordinate clause)</b>
A clause that cannot stand on its own, e.g. I like coconut macaroons <b>even though</b> I dislike coconut.

**Top Tip:** Not only can you use pronouns like he, she, it or they instead of repeating a name or names but how about other names or titles too?

The teacher, Mrs Smith, was a lovely **woman** as **she** always listened to others when they needed to speak to **her**.