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| **Expected by the end of KS2: Year 4** | **Spoken Language** Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peersAsk relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledgeUse relevant strategies to build their vocabularyArticulate and justify answers, arguments and opinionsGive well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelingsMaintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to commentsUse spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideasSpeak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard EnglishParticipate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debatesGain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of othersSelect and use appropriate registers for effective communication | **Writing: Handwriting**Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed**English Progression Map****Learning Journey Year 4**Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join lettersUnderstand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting, down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders do not touchPresentation of work should be of a high standard | **Reading: Comprehension****To encourage positive attitudes to reading children should:**Listen to and discuss a range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference or text books Read books that are structured in different ways and are read for a range of purposesUse dictionaries to check the meaning of unfamiliar words they have readIncrease familiarity with a wider range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends and retell some of these orallyIdentify themes and conventions in a wide range of books (for example, the triumph of good over evil or the use of magical devices in fairy stories or folk tales)Identify conventions in a wide range of books (for example, the greeting in letters, a diary written in the first person or the use of presentational devices such as numbering and headings in instructions) Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and actionDiscuss words and phrases that capture the reader’s interest and imaginationRecognise different forms of poetry (for example, free verse, narrative poetry)**Children need to understand what they have read so must:**Check that the text makes sense to themDiscuss their understanding and explain the meaning of words in contextAsk questions to improve understanding of a text Make inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, justifying inferences with evidence (quotations from the text)Predict what might happen from details givenIdentify the main idea and begin to summariseIdentify how structure, and presentation contribute to the meaning of texts, such as, use of paragraphing, sub-headings, bold, pictures, captionsRetrieve and record information from non-fiction Discuss books, poems and other works that are read aloud, independently, taking turns and listening to others’ opinions |
| **Writing: Vocabulary, Punctuation and Grammar**Use a range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions (when, if, because, although)Use appropriate nouns, pronouns or possessive pronouns within and across sentences to support cohesion and avoid repetition (known as chain of reference)Use fronted adverbials, such as, later that day, I went shopping followed by a comma when necessaryUse inverted commas and other punctuation in direct speech, including a comma after the reporting clauseTo identify, understand and use subordinate clauses.To use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tenseUse conjunctions (subordinating and coordinating), adverbs and prepositions to express time and causeUse apostrophes to mark plural possession (including irregular forms)To understand what a determiner is, that there are different types and to use some in own writingUse expanded noun phrases with modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, The strict teacher with curly hair | **Reading: Word Recognition** Use knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar wordsRead words that don’t follow the spelling rules, noting the unusual connections between spelling and sound, and where these are found in the wordTry to work out how to pronounce difficult words using knowledge of similar looking words |
| **Writing: Composition****When planning and drafting their writing children should:**Think aloud to explore and collect ideasDiscuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand, and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammarDiscuss and record ideas logicallyCompose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue)Use a varied and rich vocabulary Compose sentences using a wider range of structures linked to the grammar objectives (including dialogue)Organise paragraphs around a theme Write narratives with a clear structure, settings, characters and plotWrite a non-narrative using simple organisational devices such as, headings and sub-headings, bullet points As writing develops, re-read to check that it makes sense**In order to evaluate and edit writing children must:**Re-read work to check the effectiveness of their own and others’ writing, suggesting improvements Make improvements by proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, such as, the accurate use of pronouns in sentences, more precise vocabulary or changing the order of words in a sentenceProof-read for spelling and punctuation errorsRead aloud own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation, controlling the tone and volume so that meaning is clear |
|  | **Writing: Spelling**Spell words with additional prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them to root words, for example, ation, ous, ion, ianRecognise and spell additional homophones, for example, accept and except, whose and who’s, rain, reign, rein, weather and whetherUse the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionarySpell identified commonly misspelt words from Year 3 & 4 word list, believe, peculiar, separate, surprise, although, February Make comparisons between words already known to help spell unfamiliar wordsIdentify the root in longer wordsWrite simple sentences from memory, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation, taught so farThe grammatical difference between plural and possessive –sStandard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done]**Specific Foci**Statutory Spelling WordsThese words are homophones or near homophones. They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings. The prefix ’in-’ can mean both ‘not’ and ‘in’/’into.’ In these spellings the prefix ’in-’ means ‘not.’ Before a root word starting with l, the ‘in-’ prefix becomes ‘il-’. Before a root word starting with r the prefix ‘in-’ becomes ’ir-’ The prefix ‘sub-’ which means under or below. The prefix ‘inter-’ means between, amongst or during. Challenge Words The suffix ’-ation’ is added to verbs to form nouns. The suffix ’-ation’ is added to verbs to form nouns. Adding –ly to adverbs. Remembering words ending in ‘-y’ become ‘-ily’ and words ending in ‘–le’ become ‘–ly.’ Adding ‘-ly’ to to turn an adjective into an adverb when the final letter is ‘l.’ Word with the ’sh’ sound spelled ch. These words are French in origin. Adding the suffix ‘–ion.’ When the root word ends in ’d,’ ‘de’ or ‘se’ then the suffix ’-ion’ needs to be ‘-sion.’ Adding the suffix –ous.’ Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root word though. The suffix ‘-ous.’ The final ‘e’ of the root word must be kept if the sound of ‘g’ is to be kept. The ‘ee’ sound spelled with an ‘i.’ 17. The suffix ‘-ous.’ If there is an ‘ee’ sound before the ’-ous’ ending, it is usually spelled as i, but a few words have e. The ‘au’ digraph.The suffix ‘-ion’ when the root word ends in ‘t’ or ‘te’ then the suffix becomes ’-tion.’ The suffix ‘-ion’ becomes ’-ssion’ when the root word ends in ’ss’ or ‘mit.’ The suffix ‘-cian’ used instead of ‘-sion’ when the root word ends in ’c’ or ‘cs’.Adding ‘-ly’ to create adverbs of manner. These adverbs describe how the verb is occurring. Challenge Words.Homophones – words which have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spellings. The /s/ sound spelled c before ’i’ and ‘e’. Some words have similar spellings, root words and meanings. We call these word families. ’sol word family’ and ‘real word family’.Some words have similar spellings, root words and meanings. We call these word families. ’phon word family’ and ‘sign word family’.Prefixes – ’super-’ ‘anti’ and ‘auto.’ The prefix bi- meaning two.Plural possessive apostrophes. Revision – spelling rules we have learned in Year 4. |  |