



Uffington Church of England
Primary School

'Optimum Solum Satis Est' - 'Only the best is good enough'

Welcome to Year 4

2017 / 2018

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Monday | REGISTRATION 8.45 – 8.55 | ENGLISH | MATHS | BREAK | MATHS | LUNCH | ENGLISH GUIDED READING | TOPIC | Assembly preparation 2.45 – 3.00 | Assembly | |
| Tuesday | | ENGLISH | MATHS | | ENGLISH | | ENGLISH GUIDED READING | TOPIC | | Assembly | |
| Wednesday | | Class Assembly | ENGLISH | | SCIENCE | | ENGLISH GUIDED READING | RE | | PE | Hymn Practice |
| Thursday | | ENGLISH | MATHS | | ENGLISH GUIDED READING / SPELLINGS | | SCIENCE | PE | | Assembly | |
| Friday | | READING MUSIC | SPELLINGS | | SWIMMING (PE in the Spring Terms) | | FRENCH | GOLDEN TIME | | Merit Assembly | |

Teaching and Support Staff

Miss Johnston is the class teacher and will teach the majority of curriculum subjects. Miss Johnston has one non-contact afternoon a week (Wednesdays) when the children will have RE (Mrs Ludford) and Games (Mrs Swanson)

Mrs Swanson will teach Science, PE, Music and Personal, social and health education (PSHE).

Mrs Williams will provide learning support in English, Maths and Science lessons.

Mr Steele and Mr Lawson will support Mrs Swanson for Wednesday afternoon Games lessons.

Homework

English homework will be set on Tuesdays to be handed in on Fridays.

Maths homework will be set on Tuesdays to be handed in on Fridays.

Spellings will be sent home each Tuesdays to be tested on the following Friday.

Children should read at least three times a week, one of these sessions should involve reading to an adult. Please ensure that you continue to monitor and sign your child's Reading Record Book.

PE

PE kit should be kept in school throughout the week. During the autumn and summer terms, the class will do PE at the Bluecoat School on a Friday. They will swim during the spring term. Please remember that no jewellery should be worn and long hair should be tied back. Please inform Mrs Swanson if your child is unable to take part in PE. If your child is unfit for a longer period, please inform Mrs Swanson when he or she is able to resume PE.

Assessment

Assessments will be based upon the National Curriculum. Both formal and informal assessments will take place throughout the year and you will be able to discuss your child's attainment and progress at Parents' Evenings. A nationally standardised test in English and mathematics will be used in the summer term with outcomes included in your child's end of year report.

Parents' Evenings and Open Afternoons

You are invited to meet with Miss Johnston just before half term in October and February to discuss your child's progress. Teachers are, of course, available to discuss your child's needs at any time throughout the school – please contact Miss Johnston to make an appointment. Open Afternoons will take place in December, March and July and we hope that you will take the opportunity to view your child's work at these informal events.

Holidays during term time

Please remember that Mrs Simms is unable to authorise absence for family holidays during term time. The school's attendance policy can be found on the school website.

KS2 Curriculum 2017 / 2018

| | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| Years 3 and 4 | <p><u>History – the Bronze Age</u></p> <p><u>Science – Forces</u> Magnets Sound</p> <p><u>Geography</u> Counties and cities of the UK Lincolnshire, our county</p> <p><u>RE – Christian belief and lifestyle</u> The Eucharist</p> <p><u>PSHEE – Health and Well-being</u></p> | <p><u>Art – Textiles</u></p> <p><u>Science</u> States of matter Animals including humans – Skeletons and muscles</p> <p><u>Geography</u> Mountains and rivers The water cycle</p> <p><u>RE – What do the Easter celebrations mean to Christians?</u> Ngara Cross Project</p> <p><u>PSHEE – Living in the Wider World</u></p> | <p><u>Science – Plants</u></p> <p><u>Design Technology – Textiles</u></p> <p><u>Art – What is art?</u> Exploring contemporary artists; materials and ideas</p> <p><u>RE – What is special about the Bible?</u></p> |

English in Year 4

Your child will build upon work from Year 3. Lessons will focus upon develop skills of reading, writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation.

Detailed information about curriculum content can be found below:

| ENGLISH | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Spoken Word | Word Reading | Comprehension | Writing – transcription | Writing – Handwriting | Writing – Composition | Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation |
| <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers</p> <p>ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge</p> <p>use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</p> <p>articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</p> | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet</p> <p>read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word</p> | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:</p> <p>listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks</p> <p>reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</p> <p>using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read</p> <p>increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally</p> | <p>Spelling</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's] use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined</p> <p>increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].</p> | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>plan their writing by:</p> <p>discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar</p> <p>discussing and recording ideas</p> <p>draft and write by:</p> <p>composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures</p> <p>organising paragraphs around a theme</p> <p>in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot</p> <p>in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]</p> | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop their understanding of concepts by:</p> <p>extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</p> <p>using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</p> <p>choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition</p> <p>using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause</p> <p>using fronted adverbials</p> <p>learning the grammar for years 3 and 4</p> |

| Spoken Word | Word Reading | Comprehension | Writing – transcription | Writing – Handwriting | Writing – Composition | Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation |
|---|--------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| <p>give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings</p> <p>maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</p> <p>use spoken language to develop understanding imagining and exploring ideas through speculating, hypothesising,</p> | | <p>identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action</p> <p>discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination</p> <p>recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]</p> <p>understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:</p> <p>checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding of a text</p> <p>drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence</p> | <p>write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.</p> | | <p>evaluate and edit by:</p> <p>assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements</p> <p>proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences</p> <p>proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</p> <p>read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.</p> | <p>indicate grammatical and other features by:</p> <p>using commas after fronted adverbials</p> <p>indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns</p> <p>using and punctuating direct speech</p> <p>use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.</p> |

| Spoken Word | Word Reading | Comprehension | Writing – transcription | Writing – Handwriting | Writing – Composition | Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation |
|--|--------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <p> speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s) consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others select and use appropriate registers for effective communication </p> | <p>.</p> | <p> predicting what might happen from details stated and implied identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning retrieve and record information from non-fiction participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say. </p> | | | | |

Grammar and Punctuation

This document contains the Y4 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation appendix which is used to support the planning, teaching and learning of Spelling in Year 4.

| <i>Year 4: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)</i> | |
|---|--|
| Word | The grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms [for example, <i>we were</i> instead of <i>we was</i> , or <i>I did</i> instead of <i>I done</i>] |
| Sentence | Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. <i>the teacher</i> expanded to: <i>the strict maths teacher with curly hair</i>) Fronted adverbials [for example, <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</i>] |
| Text | Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition |
| Punctuation | Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech [for example, a comma after the reporting clause; end punctuation within inverted commas: <i>The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"</i>] Apostrophes to mark plural possession [for example, <i>the girl's name</i> , <i>the girls' names</i>] Use of commas after fronted adverbials |
| Terminology for pupils | determiner pronoun, possessive pronoun adverbial |

Spelling

| <i>Statutory requirements</i> | <i>Rules and guidance (non-statutory)</i> | <i>Example words (non-statutory)</i> |
|---|---|--|
| Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable | If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant letter is doubled before any ending beginning with a vowel letter is added. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed. | forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation |
| The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words | These words should be learnt as needed. | myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery |
| The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou | These words should be learnt as needed. | young, touch, double, trouble, country |
| More prefixes | <p>Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below.</p> <p>Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.</p> <p>The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.</p> | <p>dis-: disappoint, disagree, disobey</p> <p>mis-: misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell)</p> <p>in-: inactive, incorrect</p> |
| | <p>Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-.</p> <p>re- means 'again' or 'back'.</p> | <p>illegal, illegible</p> <p>immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect</p> <p>irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible</p> <p>re-: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>sub- means 'under'.</p> <p>inter- means 'between' or 'among'.</p> <p>super- means 'above'.</p> <p>anti- means 'against'.</p> <p>auto- means 'self' or 'own'.</p> | <p>sub-: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge</p> <p>inter-: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related)</p> <p>super-: supermarket, superman, superstar</p> <p>anti-: antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antisocial</p> <p>auto-: autobiography, autograph</p> |
| The suffix -ation | The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply. | information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration |
| The suffix -ly | <p>The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.</p> <p>The suffix -ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words.</p> | sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly) |
| | <p>If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word <i>publicly</i>.</p> <p>The words <i>truly</i>, <i>duly</i>, <i>wholly</i>.</p> | basically, frantically, dramatically |
| Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/ | <p>The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt -sure.</p> <p>The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt -ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in (t)ch with an er ending – e.g. <i>teacher</i>, <i>catcher</i>, <i>richer</i>, <i>stretcher</i>.</p> | measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure |
| Endings which sound like /ʒən/ | If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion . | division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television |

| <i>Statutory requirements</i> | <i>Rules and guidance (non-statutory)</i> | <i>Example words (non-statutory)</i> |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| The suffix –ous | <p>Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.</p> <p>Sometimes there is no obvious root word.</p> <p>–our is changed to –or before –ous is added.</p> <p>A final ‘e’ of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of ‘g’ is to be kept.</p> <p>If there is an /i:/ sound before the –ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.</p> | <p>poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various</p> <p>tremendous, enormous, jealous</p> <p>humorous, glamorous, vigorous</p> <p>courageous, outrageous</p> <p>serious, obvious, curious</p> <p>hideous, spontaneous, courteous</p> |

The National Curriculum for Mathematics

Lower Key Stage 2 – Years 3 and 4

The principal focus of mathematics teaching in lower key stage 2 is to ensure that pupils become increasingly fluent with whole numbers and the four operations, including number facts and the concept of place value. This should ensure that pupils develop efficient written and mental methods and perform calculations accurately with increasingly large whole numbers.

At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to solve a range of problems, including with simple fractions and decimal place value. Teaching should also ensure that pupils draw with increasing accuracy and develop mathematical reasoning so they can analyse shapes and their properties, and confidently describe the relationships between them. It should ensure that they can use measuring instruments with accuracy and make connections between measure and number.

By the end of year 4, pupils should have memorised their multiplication tables up to and including the 12 multiplication table and show precision and fluency in their work. Pupils should read and spell mathematical vocabulary correctly and confidently, using their growing word reading knowledge and their knowledge of spelling.

Number and Place Value

Pupils will be taught to:

- count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000
- find 1000 more or less than a given number
- count backwards through zero to include negative numbers
- recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)
- order and compare numbers beyond 1000
- identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
- round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000

- solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers
- read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value.

Addition and Subtraction

Pupils will be taught to:

- add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate
- estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation
- solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.

Multiplication and Division

Pupils will be taught to:

- recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12
- use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including:
multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers
recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations
- multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout
- solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.

Fractions (including decimals)

Pupils will be taught to:

- recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions
- count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.
- solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number

- add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
- recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths
- recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$
- find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths
- round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number
- compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places
- solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.

Measurement

Pupils will be taught to:

- Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute]
- measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres
- find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares
- estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence
- read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks
- solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days.

Geometry – Properties of Shapes

Pupils will be taught to:

- compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes
- identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size
- identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations
- complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.

Geometry – Position and Direction

Pupils will be taught to:

- describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant
- describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down
- plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.

Statistics

Pupils will be taught to:

- interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs.
- solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.

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