CAYTON SCHOOL MEDIUM TERM CURRICULUM PLAN YEAR 4 — SPRING 2



Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

ScienceDriver: Sound

Key Enquiry: Why is the music of X loved by so many?

Science Driver

Working Scientifically		
Ask questions such as: Why are steam and ice the same thing? Why is the liver important in the digestive systems? What do we mean by 'pitch' when it comes to sound?	☐ Gather and record information using a chart, matrix or tally chart, depending on what is most sensible	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	☐ Group information according to common factors e.g. materials that make good conductors or insulators	
Use research to find out how much time it takes to digest most of our food	 Use bar charts and other statistical tables (in line with Year 4 mathematics statistics) to record findings 	
Use research to find out which materials make effective conductors and insulators of electricity	 Present findings using written explanations and include diagrams, when needed 	
Carry out tests to see, for example, which of two instruments make the highest or lowest sounds and to see if a glass of ice weighs the same as a glass of water	☐ Write up findings using a planning, doing and evaluating process	
Set up a fair test with more than one variable e.g. using different materials to cut out sound	 Make sense of findings and draw conclusions which helps them understand more about the scientific information that has been learned 	
Explain to others why a test that has been set up is a fair one e.g. discover how fast ice melts in different temperatures	☐ When making predictions there are plausible reasons as to why they have done so	
Measure carefully (taking account of mathematical knowledge up to Year 4) and add to scientific learning	☐ Able to amend predictions according to findings	
Use a data logger to check on the time it takes ice to melt to water in different temperatures	 Prepared to change ideas as a result of what has been found out during a scientific enquiry 	

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Sound	
How sounds are made Sound vibrations Pitch and Volume	
 Know how sound is made, associating some of them with vibrating Know how sound travels through a medium from a source to our ears Know the correlation between pitch and the object producing a sound Know the correlation between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it Know what happens to a sound as it travels away from its source 	Experiment how sound travels through solid and gases (air) Slinky to hear sound Tap rulers at different lengths off tables to create different pitches due to wave length change Use tuning forks to listen to different pitches. Telephone cups – pressing on the wire stops vibrations and therefore sound Data-logger experiment to test what happens to sound in decibels as children move away from the source Record on graphs at different distances

Computing

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Data and information – Data logging	
Data and information – Data logging	
Mattered O. Start and O. Start and D. Start and D.	
National Curriculum Objectives - Pupils should	Please use the learning objectives from
be taught to:	the Teach Computing website which
	may vary slightly from the above (this
Computing	ensures that we always have the up to
Use sequence, selection, and repetition in	date learning outcomes).
programs; work with variables and various forms	In this unit, learners will consider how and why data is
of input and output Select, use, and combine a variety of software	collected over time. Learners will consider the senses that
(including internet services) on a range of digital	humans use to experience the environment and how
devices to design and create a range of programs,	computers can use special input devices called sensors to
systems, and content that accomplish given goals,	monitor the environment. Learners will collect data as well as access data captured over long periods of time. They will
including collecting, analysing, evaluating, and	look at data points, data sets, and logging intervals.
presenting data and information	Learners will spend time using a computer to review and
,	analyse data. Towards the end of the unit, learners will pose
	questions and then use data loggers to automatically collect the data needed to answer those questions.
To explain that data gathered over time can be used to	data, table, layout, input device, sensor,
answer questions	l • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
 I can choose a data set to answer a given 	logger, logging, data point, interval,
question	analyse, dataset, import, export, logged,
 I can suggest questions that can be answered using a given data set 	collection, review, conclusion.
I can identify data that can be gathered over time	
To use a digital device to collect data automatically	
 I can explain what data can be collected using 	
sensors I can use data from a sensor to answer a given	
question	
I can identify that data from sensors can be	
recorded	
To explain that a data logger collects 'data points' from sensors over time	
I can recognise that a data logger collects data at	
given points	
I can identify the intervals used to collect data	
I can talk about the data that I have captured The second of the s	
To recognise how a computer can help us analyse data I can view data at different levels of detail	
I can view data at different levels of detail I can sort data to find information	
I can explain that there are different ways to view	
data	
To identify the data needed to answer questions	
 I can propose a question that can be answered using logged data 	
 I can plan how to collect data using a data logger 	
I can use a data logger to collect data	
To use data from sensors to answer questions	
I can interpret data that has been collected using deta lagger.	
 a data logger I can draw conclusions from the data that I have 	
collected	
I can explain the benefits of using a data logger	

Music

Charanga Music Scheme - https://charanga.com/site/

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Unit 4 – Feelings through music	
Listening and Appraise Music (Musicianship)	

Ap	preciate and understand a wide range of	
hig	h-quality live and recorded music drawn	
fro	m different traditions and from great	
-	mposers and musicians	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
De	velop an understanding of the history of	
	isic.	
mu	Explain what a main theme is and identify when it is	
•	repeated.	
•	Know and understand what a musical introduction is	
	and its purpose.	
	Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music.	
Sin	iging and Voice	
•	Play and perform in solo and ensemble	
	contexts using their voices with increasing	
	accuracy, fluency, control and expression	
•	Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and	Video with QR qrcode monkey website
	phrasing.	TIACO WILLI WIT GIOCUC IIIOIINEY WEDSILE
•	Sing expressively, with attention to staccato and legato.	
•	Notation	
	Notation	
•	Use and understand staff and other musical	
	notations	
•	Read and perform pitch notation within a range. Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady	
	beat: maintain individual parts accurately within the	
	rhythmic texture, achieving a sense of ensemble.	
•	Playing Instruments	
•	Play and perform in solo and ensemble	
	contexts and playing musical instruments	
	with increasing accuracy, fluency, control	
	and expression	
	Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated	Glockenspiels and bars as a whole class
	instrumental parts by ear or from notation, in the tonal centres of C major, F major, G major and D major.	
	contros of o major, i major, o major and o major.	
•	Improvising	
•	Improvise and compose music for a range	
	of purposes using the inter-related	
	dimensions of music	
•	Improvise on a limited range of pitches on the	
1	instrument you are now learning, making use of	
1	musical features, including smooth (legato) and detached (staccato) articulation.	
	The state of the s	
	Composing	
•	Composing	
•	Improvise and compose music for a range	
	of purposes using the inter-related	
	dimensions of music	
•	Use simple dynamics.	Use Charanga with pupil logins to
•	Compose song accompaniments on tuned and untuned	experiment with the notation maker.
	percussion, using known rhythms and note values.	
•	Performing	
list	ten with attention to detail and recall sounds	
	th increasing aural memory	
VVIL	in mereasing durar memory	

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	y and perform in solo and ensemble contexts	
usi	ng their voices with increasing accuracy,	
flue	ency, control and expression	
•	Rehearse and enjoy the opportunity to share what has been learned in the lessons.	Performance to parents to celebrate unit. Videos to send out on Class Dojo.
•	Perform, with confidence, a song from memory or using notation.	
•	Vocabulary	
•	Keyboard	
•	Electric guitar	
•	Bass	
•	Drums	
•	Improvise	
•	Compose	
•	Melody	
•	Pulse	
•	Rhythm	
•	Pitch	
•	Tempo	
:	Dynamics	
:	Texture Structure	
•	Compose	
	Improvise	
	Hook	
	Riff	
	Solo	
	Pentatonic scale	
•	Unison	
•	Rhythm patterns	
•	Musical style	
•	Rapping	
•	Lyrics	
•	Choreography	
•	Digital/electronic sounds	
•	Turntables	
•	Synthesizers, by ear	
:	Notation	
	Backing vocal Piano	
:	Organ	
.	Acoustic guitar	
	Percussion	
	Birdsong	
	Civil rights	
•	Racism	
•	Equality	
Ь	Lydanty	

Design Technology

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Food Technology	
understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques understand seasonality and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed	
know how to be both hygienic and safe when using food	Discuss what the class want to produce, plan like a science experiment, talk about where the ingredients come from

•	bring a creative element to the food product being designed	Produce a dish that involves cutting, weighing, kneading – pastry
		Quiche

Physical Education – Follow Real P.E. and supplement with NC P.E. experiences

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Athletics	
use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination	
 sprint over a short distance and show stamina when running over a long distance jump in different ways throw in different ways and hit a target, when needed 	Creating "Personal Best" and trying to compete with own target.
Competitive Games	
play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending	
 throw and catch accurately with one hand hit a ball accurately with control vary tactics and adapt skills depending on what is happening in a game 	Applying skills and techniques to beat an opponent Invasion games – football, rugby, netball, basketball Links to Real PE 4
Gymnastics	
develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]	
 move in a controlled way include change of speed and direction in a sequence work with a partner to create, repeat and improve a sequence with at least three phases 	
Dance	
perform dances using a range of movement patterns	
take the lead when working with a partner or groupuse dance to communicate an idea	Use some of the music we have listened to as part of our topic work, to begin creating some dance sequences.
Outdoor and Adventurous Activity	
 take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team follow a map in a (more demanding) familiar context follow a route within a time limit 	
Evaluate	
compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best	

provide support and advice to others in gymnastics and dance be prepared to listen to the ideas of others Real P.E. **Unit 4 Creative Unit 4 Creative** I can make up my own rules and versions of activities. I can I can make up my own rules and versions of respond differently to a variety of tasks or music and I can activities. recognise similarities and differences in movements and I can respond differently to a variety of tasks expression. or music and I can recognise similarities **Coordination Sending and Receiving** and differences in movements and I can send with good accuracy and weight. expression. I can get in a good position to receive.
I can send and receive with fluency/rhythm throughout. **Counter Balance With a Partner** I can maintain balance throughout. I can move smoothly and with control. I can coordinate movements with my partner. Spr 2 **Nigel Carson Sessions** Block 3 Ball Skills Hands SAQ Net and Wall Games Striking and Fielding Games Athletics Ball Skills Hands SAQ Net and Wall Games

Benchball

SAQ and Dodgeball

SAQ and Dodgeball SAQ and Dodgeball Cricket

PSHE (Year 5 Spring Unit)

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Healthy Me	Resource links from: Jigsaw
Knowledge	In this Puzzle the class look at the
 Know how different friendship groups are 	friendship groups that they are part of, how
formed and how they fit into them	they are formed, how they have leaders and
 Know which friends they value most 	followers and how they fit into them. The
Know that there are leaders and followers	children are asked to reflect on their
in groups	friendships, how different people make
 Know that they can take on different roles 	them feel and which friends they value the
according to the situation	most. The class also look at smoking and
Know the facts about smoking and its	its effects on health, they do the same with
effects on health	alcohol and then look at the reasons why
Know some of the reasons some people	people might drink or smoke. Finally, they
start to smoke	talk about peer pressure and how to deal
Know the facts about alcohol and its	with it.
effects	
on health, particularly the liver	Key vocabulary:
Know some of the reasons some people	Friendship, Emotions, Relationships,
drink alcohol	Friendship groups, Value, Roles, Leader,
Know ways to resist when people are nutting procesure on them.	Follower, Assertive, Agree, Disagree,
putting pressure on themKnow what they think is right and wrong.	Smoking, Pressure, Peers, Guilt, Advice,
The what they think is right and wrong.	Alcohol, Liver, Disease, Anxiety, Fear, Believe, Assertive, Opinion, Right, Wrong
Social and Emotional Skills	Believe, Assertive, Opinion, Right, Wrong
Can identify the feelings that they have	See the link below
about their friends and different friendship	See the link below
groups	
Recognise how different people and	
groups they interact with impact on them	

- Identify which people they most want to be friends with
- Recognise negative feelings in peer pressure situations
- Can identify the feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure
- Can tap into their inner strength and knowhow to be assertive

Sun Safety Curriculum

Can I describe how to stay safe in the sun and why it is important?
Activity- look at the power point and discuss. Look at the posters and then create a poster with reasons why to stay safe.

Please use the learning objectives from the Jigsaw website which may vary slightly from the above (this ensures that we always have the up to date learning outcomes).

https://jigsawlivestcmsuk.blob.core.windows.net/umbraco-media/j0jfera1/05-ages-8-9-jigsaw-skills-and-knowledge-progression-for-parents.pdf

Religious Education:

For this unit there is 10 hours of classroom ideas on RE Today. Please use you log in details to access this. There is planning and Idea on how to make the LC challenges more pupil friendly. Such Can I

Please focus on Eid

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Why are festivals important to religious communities? Focus on Eid (in planning on RE today there is planning for 10 hours of classroom activities) Emerging: • Recognise and identify some differences between religious festivals and other types of celebrations (B2). • Retell some stories behind festivals (e.g. Divali, Pesach) (A2). Expected: • Make connections between stories, symbols and beliefs with what happens in at least two festivals (A2). • Ask questions and give ideas about what matters most to believers in festivals (e.g. Eid) (B2).	 Recap times in their own lives when pupils remember and celebrate significant events/people, and why and how they do this. This was covered in Year 3 so it can be brief. Consider the meanings of the stories behind key religious festivals, e.g Diwali in Hinduism, Pesach, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur in Judaism, Eid in Islam. Describe how believers express the meaning of religious festivals through symbols, sounds, actions, story and rituals. Study key elements of festival: shared values, story, beliefs, hopes and commitments. Consider (using Philosophy for Children methods where possible) questions about the deep meaning of the

- Identify similarities and differences in the way festivals are celebrated within and between religions (A3).
- Explore and suggest ideas about what is worth celebrating and remembering in religious communities and in their own lives (C1).

(Diwali)? Can God free people from slavery (Pesach)? Is it good to say sorry (Yom Kippur)? Does fasting make you a better person? How? (Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr; Lent).

festivals: does light conquer darkness

Exceeding:

- Discuss and present their own responses about the role of festivals in the life of Britain today, showing their understanding of the values and beliefs at the heart of each festival studied, using a variety of media (Eid) (C2).
- Suggest how and why religious festivals are valuable to people within this religion (B2).

Foreign Languages

What I need the children to learn Listening

Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words. Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language

 Learn to listen to longer passages and understand more of what we hear by picking out key words and phrases covered in current and previous units.

Speaking

Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help. Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences. Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing

 Communicate with others with improved confidence and accuracy. Learn to ask and answer questions based on the language covered in the units and incorporate a negative reply if and when required.

Reading/Writing

Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are

Possible learning experiences

Language Angels

Spring 2 - Habitats

Teaching Type: Intermediate

Unit Objective: To speak and write about different habitats, plants and animals in French.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Say and write the key elements that animals and plants need to survive.
- Name the 5 most common types of habitats.
- Name an animal and a plant that live and grow in each type of habitat.

reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases. Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing

Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material. Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly Describe people, places, things and actions in writing

- Read aloud short pieces of text applying knowledge learnt. Understand most of what we read in the foreign language when it is based on familiar language.
- Write some short phrases based on familiar topics and begin to use connectives/ conjunctions and the negative form where appropriate – my name/ where I live/ my age.

Grammar

Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied

 Better understand the concept of gender and which articles to use for meaning ('the', 'a' or 'some').
 Introduce simple adjectival agreement (adjectival agreement when describing nationality) the negative form and possessive adjectives ('In my pencil case I have' or 'In my pencil case I do not have').

Cayton Creation

Listen to various types of music and discuss favourites. Listen to other genres to challenge the idea of "favourite". Create a Music Mood Board.

Cayton Conclusion

Use instruments they have created for science, to make "music" with others.

English

English

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Whole Class Reading	
The focus should continue to be on pupils' comprehension as a primary element in reading. The knowledge and skills that pupils need in order to comprehend are very similar at different ages. This is why the programmes of study for comprehension in years 3 and 4 and years 5 and 6 are similar: the complexity of the writing increases the level of challenge. Pupils should be taught to recognise themes in what they read, such as the triumph of good over evil or the use of magical devices in fairy stories and folk tales. They should also learn the conventions of different types of writing (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). Pupils should be taught to use the skills they have learnt earlier and continue to apply these skills to read for different reasons, including for pleasure, or to find out information	
and the meaning of new words. Can I read most words fluently and attempt to decode any	
unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill? Can I apply my knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.*?	
Can I read all Y3/Y4 exception words*, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and those occurring in the word?	
At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary. Can I identify the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise? Can I discuss and compare texts from a wide variety of genres and writers? Can I read for a range of purposes? Can I identify themes and conventions in a wide range of books? Can I refer to authorial style, overall themes (e.g. triumph of	
good over evil) and features (e.g. greeting in letters, a diary written in the first person or the use of presentational devices such as numbering and headings)? Can I identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning?	
Can I identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these?	
Can I discuss vocabulary used to capture readers' interest and imagination? Can I draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text?	
Can I justify predictions from details stated and implied?Can I recognise and discuss some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse or narrative poetry)?	
Can I prepare and perform poems and play scripts with appropriate techniques (into nation, tone, volume and action) to show awareness of the audience when reading aloud?Can I use all of the organisational devices available within a non-fiction text to retrieve, record and discuss information? Can I use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that I have read?	
Text and Composition	

Pupils should continue to have opportunities to write for a range of real purposes and audiences as part of their work across the curriculum. These	
purposes and audiences as part of their work across the curriculum. These purposes and audiences should underpin the decisions about the form the	
writing should take, such as a narrative, an explanation or a description.	
Pupils should understand, through being shown these, the skills and processes that are essential for writing: that is, thinking aloud to explore	
and collect ideas, drafting, and re-reading to check their meaning is clear,	
including doing so as the writing develops. Pupils should be taught to	
monitor whether their own writing makes sense in the same way that they monitor their reading, checking at different levels.	
Can I compose and rehearse sentences orally (including	
dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich	
vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence	
structures?	
Can I consistently organise my writing into paragraphs around a theme to add cohesion and to aid the reader?	
Can I proofread consistently and amend my own and	
others' writing, correcting errors in grammar,	
punctuation and spelling and adding nouns/ pronouns	
for cohesion?	
Can I write a range of narratives and non-fiction pieces using a consistent and appropriate structure (including	
genre-specific layout devices)?	
Can I write a range of narratives that are well- structured	
and well-paced.?	
Can I create detailed settings, characters and plot in narratives to engage the reader and to add atmosphere?	
Can I begin to read aloud my own writing, to a group or	
the whole class, using appropriate intonation and to	
control the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear?	
Grammar	
Grammar should be taught explicitly: pupils	
should be taught the terminology and concepts	
set out in English Appendix 2, and be able to	
apply them correctly to examples of real	
language, such as their own writing or books	
that they have read. At this stage, pupils should	
start to learn about some of the differences	
between Standard English and non-Standard	
English and begin to apply what they have	
learnt [for example, in writing dialogue for	
characters]. Can I always maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of	
writing?	
Can I always use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g.	
'we were' rather than 'we was' and 'I did' rather than 'I done'? Can I use subordinate clauses, extending the range of	
sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of	
conjunctions, which are sometimes in varied positions within sentences?	
Can I expand noun phrases with the addition of ambitious modifying	
adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the heroic soldier with an unbreakable spirit?	
·	
Can I consistently choose nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition, e.g. he, she, they, it? Can I use	
all of the necessary punctuation in direct speech, including a comma	
after the reporting clause and all end punctuation within the inverted commas?	
Can I consistently use apostrophes for singular and plural	
possession?	
Can I recognise and use the terms determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial?	
pronount and advorbian:	
Spellings and Handwriting	

Teachers should continue to emphasise to pupils the	
relationships between sounds and	
letters, even when the relationships are unusual. Once root	
words are learnt in this way,	
longer words can be spelt correctly, if the rules and	
guidance for adding prefixes and	
suffixes are also known.	
Can I spell words with / shuhn/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if the root	
word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd', e.g. division, invasion, confusion,	
decision, collision, television)?	
Can I spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (if the root	
word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession,	
permission, admission)?	
Can I spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'tion' (if the root word ends in 'te' or 't' or has no definite root, e.g.	
invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion)?	
Can I spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'cian' (if the root	
word ends in 'c' or 'cs'?	
e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician)?	
Can I spell words with the	
/s/ sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc'	
(e.g. science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent)?	
Can I spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words	
correctly?Can I correctly spell most words with the prefixes in-, il-,	
im-, ir-, sub-, super-, anti-, auto-, inter-, ex- and non- (e.g. incorrect, illegal, impossible, irrelevant, substandard, superhero, autograph,	
antisocial, intercity, exchange, nonsense)?	
Can I form nouns with the suffix -ation (e.g. information, adoration,	
sensation, preparation, admiration)?	
Can I spell words with the suffix -ous with no change to root words,	
no definitive root word, words ending in 'y', 'our' or 'e' and the	
exceptions to the rule (e.g. joyous, fabulous, mysterious,	
rigorous, famous, advantageous)? Can I spell words that use the	
possessive apostrophe with plural words, including irregular plurals	
(e.g. girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's)?	
Can I use my spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently?	
Can ruse my spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently?	
Can I increase the legibility, consistency and quality of my	
handwriting [e.g 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?Can I	
confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout my	
independent writing to increase fluency?	

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Can I write a range of narratives and non-fiction pieces using a consistent and appropriate structure (including genre-specific layout devices)?	Look at various pieces of explanation text. Create own pieces about how some musical instruments work or their musical instrument they have made, for example. Railway Children
Can I write a range of narratives that are well-structured and well-paced.?	Letter Biography
Can I compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures?	Preparing for writing.
Can I consistently organise my writing into paragraphs around a theme to add cohesion and to aid the reader?	
Can I create detailed settings, characters and plot in narratives to engage the reader and to add atmosphere?	Using Literacy Shed for short film clips to help with settings.
Can I begin to read aloud my own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate	

interesting and to control the tage and values are	T
intonation and to control the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear?	
Can I proofread consistently and amend my own and others' writing, correcting errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling and adding nouns/ pronouns for cohesion?	Response time and discussion about other's work.
Can I always maintain an accurate tense throughout a piece of writing?	
Can I always use Standard English verb inflections accurately, e.g. 'we were' rather than 'we was' and 'I did' rather than 'I done'?	Specific stand-alone lessons to achieve this, both oral and written.
Can I use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, which are sometimes in varied positions within sentences?	Sentence construction towards the start of the term. Consolidate
Can I expand noun phrases with the addition of ambitious modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the heroic soldier with an unbreakable spirit?	Sentence construction towards the start of the term. Consolidate
Can I consistently choose nouns or pronouns appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition, e.g. he, she, they, it?	Specific lessons and Response Time.
Can I use all of the necessary punctuation in direct speech, including a comma after the reporting clause and all end punctuation within the inverted commas?	Sentence construction towards the start of the term.
Can I consistently use apostrophes for singular and plural possession?	Specific lessons and Response Time. See **
Can I recognise and use the terms determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial?	Specific lessons and Response Time.
Can I spell words with / shuhn/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if the root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd', e.g. division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television)?	Y4 spelling unit.
Can I spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (if the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission)?	Y4 spelling unit.
Can I spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'tion' (if the root word ends in 'te' or 't' or has no definite root, e.g. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion)?	Y4 spelling unit.
Can I spell words with a / shuhn/ sound spelt with 'cian' (if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs'? e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician)?	Y4 spelling unit.
Can I spell words with the s/sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc'	Y4 spelling unit.
(e.g. science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent)?	
Can I correctly spell most words with the prefixes	Y4 spelling unit.

in-, il-, im-, ir-, sub-, super-, anti-, auto-, inter-, ex- and non- (e.g. incorrect, illegal, impossible, irrelevant, substandard, superhero, autograph, antisocial, intercity, exchange, nonsense)? Can I form nouns with the suffix -ation (e.g.	Y4 spelling unit.
information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration)?	
Can I spell words with the suffix -ous with no change to root words, no definitive root word, words ending in 'y', 'our' or 'e' and the exceptions to the rule (e.g. joyous, fabulous, mysterious, rigorous, famous, advantageous)?	Y4 spelling unit.
Can I spell words that use the possessive apostrophe with plural words, including irregular plurals (e.g. girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's)?	As for **
Can I use my spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently?	Introduce using a dictionary and if ready, use letters to the second and third place.
Can I spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly?	Baseline assessment at the start of term. Half-termly assessment to check on progress.
Can I increase the legibility, consistency and quality of my handwriting [e.g 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?	Handwriting sessions.
Can I confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout my independent writing to increase fluency?	Handwriting sessions.
Can I read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill?	Guided Reading will have to take the form of whole class work until further notice. Any "gaps" shown through Y3 Summer Term assessment done at the start of Y4 Autumn term, to be addressed.
Can I apply my knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.*?	Guided/whole class reading.

Mathematics

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Number: Fractions (4 weeks) Continue into new	Use White Rose Maths Y4 and NRich.
term to make up the weeks.	

	What is a fraction?
	Equivalent fractions (1)
	Equivalent fractions (2)
	Fractions greater than 1
	Count in fractions
	Add 2 or more fractions
\blacksquare	Subtract 2 fractions
	Subtract from whole amounts
•	Calculate fractions of a quantity
	Problem solving – calculate quantities
Numl	ber: Decimals (3 weeks)
	Recognise tenths and hundredths
	Tenths as decimals
	Tenths on a place value grid
	Tenths on a number line
	Divide 1-digit by 10
	Divide 2-digits by 10
	Hundredths
	Hundredths as decimals
	Hundredths on a place value grid
	Divide 1 or 2-digits by 100
1 wee	ek consolidation and recap work