



## Larkhill Primary School National Curriculum 2014 Planning Document

Statutory Requirements Y4

			ENGLISH			
	Word Reading	Comprehension	Writing – transcription	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation
taught to: taugh listen and respond appropria t ely to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understan ding and knowledg e use relevant strategies to build their vocabular y anticulate and justify answers, argument s and opinions	s should be ht to: apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morpholog y) as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet read further exception words, noting the unusual correspond ences between spelling	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: <ul> <li>listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks</li> <li>reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</li> <li>using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read</li> <li>increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally</li> <li>identifying themes and conventions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Spelling (see English Appendix 1)</li> <li>Pupils should be taught to: <ul> <li>use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)</li> <li>spell further homophones</li> <li>spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)</li> <li>place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]</li> <li>use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</li> <li>write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Pupils should be taught to: 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 increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstroke s of letters are parallel and equidistant;	Pupils should be taught to: plan their writing by: discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar discussing and recording ideas draft and write by: composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2) organising paragraphs	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul> <li>extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</li> <li>using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</li> <li>choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition</li> <li>using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause</li> <li>using fronted adverbials</li> <li>learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

structured	and sound,	in a wide range of	that lines of	around a theme	Appendix 2
descriptio	and sound, and where	books preparing	writing are		Appendix 2
	these	poems and play	_	<ul> <li>in narratives,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>indicate grammatical and</li> </ul>
ns, explanati	occur in	scripts to read	spaced sufficiently	creating settings,	other features by:
	the word.	aloud and to	so that the	characters and	<ul> <li>using commas after</li> </ul>
ons and narratives	the word.		ascenders	plot	fronted adverbials
for		perform, showing understanding	and	<ul> <li>in non-narrative</li> </ul>	
different		-		material, using	<ul> <li>indicating</li> </ul>
		through	descenders of letters do	simple	possession by
purposes,		intonation, tone,		organisational	using the
including		volume and action	not touch].	devices [for	possessive
for		<ul> <li>discussing words</li> </ul>		example,	apostrophe with
expressin		and phrases that		headings and	plural nouns
g feelings		capture the		sub-headings]	<ul> <li>using and</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>maintain</li> </ul>		reader's interest		and water and a dit has	punctuating direct
attention		and imagination		<ul> <li>evaluate and edit by:</li> </ul>	speech
and		<ul> <li>recognising some</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>assessing the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use and understand</li> </ul>
participat		different forms of		effectiveness of	the grammatical
e actively		poetry [for		their own and	terminology in
in		example, free		others' writing	English Appendix 2
collaborat		verse, narrative		and suggesting	accurately and
ive		poetry]		improvements	appropriately when
conversat		- understand what they		<ul> <li>proposing</li> </ul>	discussing their
ions,		<ul> <li>understand what they read, in books they can</li> </ul>		changes to	writing and reading.
staying				grammar and	triang and roading.
on topic		read independently, by:		vocabulary to	
and		<ul> <li>checking that the</li> </ul>		improve	
initiating		text makes sense		consistency,	
and		to them,		including the	
respondin		discussing their		accurate use of	
g to		understanding		pronouns in	
comment		and explaining the		sentences	
S		meaning of words		proof-read for spelling	
use		in context		proorroud for opening	
<ul> <li>use spoken</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>asking questions</li> </ul>		and punctuation errors	
language		to improve their		<ul> <li>read aloud their own</li> </ul>	
to		understanding of		writing, to a group or the	
develop		a text		whole class, using	
understan		<ul> <li>drawing</li> </ul>		appropriate intonation	
ding		inferences such		and controlling the tone	
ung				and volume so that the	

through speculatinas inferring characters'meaning is clear.g, hypothesifeelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying andinferences with	
g,feelings, thoughtshypothesiand motives fromsing,their actions, andimaginingjustifyingandinferences with	
hypothesiand motives fromsing,their actions, andimaginingjustifyingandinferences with	
sing,     their actions, and       imagining     justifying       and     inferences with	
imagining and     justifying       inferences with	
imagining     justifying       and     inferences with	
and inferences with	
exploring evidence evidence	
- previously what	
speak might happen	
audibly from details stated	
and and implied	
fluently identifying main	
with an ideas drawn from	
increasin more than one	
g paragraph and	
command summarising	
of these	
Standard • identifying how	
- Identifying now	
participat     structure, and	
e in presentation	
discussio contribute to	
ns, meaning	
presentati   retrieve and record	
ons, information from non-	
performa fiction	
nces, role	
play, • participate in	
improvisa discussion about	
tions and both books that	
debates are read to them	
and those they	
<ul> <li>gain,</li> <li>can read for</li> </ul>	
maintain themselves,	
and taking turns and	
monitor listening to what	
the others say.	
interest of	
the	

liste	ener(s)			
• cor	nsider			
and				
	aluate			
	ferent			
	wpoint			
s,				
	ending			
	and			
	ilding			
	the			
	ntributi			
	s of			
	ners			
	lect d use			
	propria			
te				
	gisters			
for				
	ective			
	mmuni			
	tion.			
-				

			Maths				
Number – Number and Place Value	Number – Addition and subtraction	Number – Multiplication and division	Number – fractions inc decimals	Measurement	Geometry – Properties of shape	Geometry – Position and direction	Statistics
Pupils should be taught to count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 find 1000 more or less than a	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where</li> </ul>	Pupils should be taught to: recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 ×	Pupils should be taught to: recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common	Pupils should be taught to: Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to	Pupils should be taught to: Compare and classify geometric shapes, including	Pupils should be taught to: describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first	Pupils should be taught to: interpret and present discrete and

•	given number count backwards	•	appropriate estimate and use inverse operations to	•	12 use place value, known and		equivalent fractions count up and		metre; hour to minute] measure and		quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and	•	quadrant describe movements		continuous data using appropriat
	through zero to include negative numbers		check answers to a calculation solve addition and		derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including:		down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths		calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including	•	identify acute		between positions as translations of a given unit to		graphical methods, including
	recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit		subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods		multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying		arise when dividing an object by one		squares) in centimetres and metres		angles and compare and order angles up		the left/right and up/down plot specified		bar charts and time graphs.
	number (thousands, hundreds, tens,		to use and why.		together three numbers recognise and		hundred and dividing tenths by ten.	•	find the area of rectilinear shapes by	-	to two right angles by size identify lines of		points and draw sides to complete a	1	solve compariso n, sum and
i.	and ones) order and compare numbers beyond 1000				use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations	•	solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate	•	counting squares estimate, compare and calculate different		symmetry in 2- D shapes presented in different orientations		given polygon.		difference problems using informatio n
	identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations				multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout		quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non- unit fractions where the		measures, including money in pounds and pence read, write and convert time	•	complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of				presented in bar charts, pictogram s, tables and other
	round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000			•	solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including		answer is a whole number add and subtract		between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks		symmetry.				graphs.
	solve number and practical problems that				using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one		fractions with the same denominator	•	solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes:						
	involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers				digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such	•	recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or		minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days.						

read Roman	connected to m		recognise and			
		-				
numerals to 100	objects.		write decimal			
(I to C) and			equivalents to			
know that over			$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$			
time, the			4, 2, 4			
numeral system		•	find the effect of			
changed to			dividing a one-			
include the			or two-digit			
concept of zero			number by 10			
and place value.			and 100,			
			identifying the			
			value of the			
			digits in the			
			answer as ones,			
			tenths and			
			hundredths			
			nunareaths			
			round decimals			
			with one			
			decimal place to			
			the nearest			
			whole number			
			whole humber			
		•	compare			
			numbers with			
			the same			
			number of			
			decimal places			
			up to two			
			decimal places			
			decimal places			
		•	solve simple			
			measure and			
			money			
			problems			
			involving			
			fractions and			
			decimals to two			
			decimal places.			
			decimal places.			
I	I	-		1		

		Science	e		
Working Scientifically	Living things and their habitats	Animals, inc Humans	State of Matter	Sound	Electricity
<ul> <li>During years 3 and 4, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</li> <li>asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</li> <li>setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests</li> <li>making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</li> <li>gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li> <li>recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</li> <li>reporting on findings from enquiries, including or an enduries of the point of</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways</li> <li>explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment</li> <li>recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans</li> <li>identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions</li> <li>construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases</li> <li>observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C)</li> <li>identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating</li> <li>recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear</li> <li>find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it</li> <li>find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it</li> <li>recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to: <ul> <li>identify common appliances that run on electricity</li> <li>construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers</li> <li>identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery</li> <li>recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit</li> <li>recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals</li> </ul></li></ul>

and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions	with being good conductors.
<ul> <li>using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li> </ul>	

artists, architects and designers in	opportunities they offer for communication and	communicate their ideas through	(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use	through teaching the British, local and world history outlined	seek clarification and help*	high-quality live and recorded music drawn	<ul> <li>perform dances using a range of movement</li> </ul>
history.	<ul> <li>collaboration</li> <li>use search technologies effectively, appreciate how</li> </ul>	discussion, annotated sketches, cross- sectional and exploded diagrams,	<ul> <li>patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</li> <li>identify the position and</li> </ul>	below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the	<ul> <li>speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary,</li> </ul>	from different traditions and from great composers and musicians	<ul> <li>take part in outdoor and adventurous activity</li> </ul>
	results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content	prototypes, pattern pieces and computer- aided design	significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic	complexity of specific aspects of the content. Pupils should be taught about:	<ul> <li>phrases</li> <li>and basic</li> <li>language</li> <li>structures</li> <li>develop</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>develop an understanding of the history of music.</li> </ul>	challenges both individually and within a team compare their
	<ul> <li>select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a</li> </ul>	Make select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment	and Capitorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	<ul> <li>changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age</li> <li>the Roman</li> </ul>	accurate pronunciati on and intonation so that		performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to
	range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and	to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately select from and use a wider	<ul> <li>Place knowledge</li> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America</li> </ul>	Empire and its impact on Britain • Britain's	others understand when they are reading aloud or		achieve their personal best.
	content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing,			settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots • the Viking and	using familiar words and phrases*		
	evaluating and presenting data and information	range of materials and components, including construction		Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward	<ul> <li>present ideas and information orally to a range of</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacce</li> </ul>	materials, textiles and ingredients, according to	Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of:	<ul> <li>a local history study</li> </ul>	range of audiences* read carefully		
	ptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report	their functional properties and aesthetic	<ul> <li>physical geography , including:</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a study of an aspect or theme in British</li> </ul>	and show understandi ng of		

concerns about	qualities	climate zones,	history that	words,		
content and	22 - Carl	biomes and	extends pupils'	phrases		
contact.	Evaluate	vegetation	chronological	and simple		
	<ul> <li>investigate and</li> </ul>	belts, rivers,	knowledge	writing		
	analyse a range	mountains,	beyond 1066			
	of existing	volcanoes and		<ul> <li>appreciate</li> </ul>		
	products	earthquakes,	• the	stories,		
		and the water	achievements	songs,		
	<ul> <li>evaluate their</li> </ul>	cycle	of the earliest	poems and		
	ideas and	<ul> <li>human</li> </ul>	civilizations -	rhymes in		
	products	and the second	an overview of	the		
	against their	geography,	where and	language		
	own design	including: types of settlement	when the first	<ul> <li>broaden</li> </ul>		
	criteria and	and land use,	civilizations	their		
	consider the		appeared and a	vocabulary		
	views of others	economic	depth study of	and		
	to improve their	including trade	one of the	develop		
	work	links, and the	following:	their ability		
	<ul> <li>understand how</li> </ul>	distribution of	Ancient Sumer;	to		
	key events and	natural	The Indus	understand		
	individuals in	resources	Valley; Ancient	new words		
	design and	including	Egypt; The	that are		
	technology have	energy, food,	Shang Dynasty	introduced		
	helped shape		of Ancient	into familiar		
	the world	minerals and water	China	written		
		water		material.		
	Technical knowledge		<ul> <li>Ancient Greece</li> </ul>	including		
	<ul> <li>apply their</li> </ul>	Geographical skills and fieldwork	<ul> <li>a study of</li> </ul>	through		
	understanding	<ul> <li>use maps, atlases,</li> </ul>	Greek life and	using a		
	of how to	globes and	achievements	dictionary		
	strengthen,	digital/computer	and their	2		
	stiffen and	mapping to locate	influence on	<ul> <li>write</li> </ul>		
	reinforce more	countries and describe	the western	phrases		
	complex	features studied	world	from		
	structures			memory,		
		<ul> <li>use the eight points of a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a non-</li> </ul>	and adapt		
	<ul> <li>understand and</li> </ul>	compass, four and six-	European	these to		
	use mechanical	figure grid references,	society that	create new		
	systems in their	symbols and key	provides	sentences,		
	products [for	(including the use of	contrasts with	to express		
	example, gears,	Ordnance Survey	British history -	ideas		

<ul> <li>pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]</li> <li>understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]</li> </ul>	maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.	<ul> <li>clearly</li> <li>describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing</li> <li>understand basic grammar appropriate to the</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>apply their</li> </ul>			language	
understanding of computing to			being studied,	
program,			including	
monitor and			(where	
control their			relevant):	
products.			feminine,	
			masculine	
Cooking and nutrition			and neuter	
			forms and	
<ul> <li>understand and</li> </ul>			the	
apply the			conjugation	
principles of a			of high-	
healthy and			frequency	
varied diet			verbs; key features	
<ul> <li>prepare and</li> </ul>			and	
cook a variety of			patterns of	
predominantly			the	
savoury dishes			language;	
using a range of			how to	
cooking			apply	
techniques			these, for	
<ul> <li>understand</li> </ul>			instance, to	
seasonality, and			build	
know where and			sentences;	

how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.		and how these differ from or are similar to English.	
		The starred (*) content above will not be applicable to ancient languages.	