End of Year Expectations for Year 4 for National Curriculum

Year 4 Maths								
Year 4 Number and Place Value								
Number and Place Value	Addition and Subtraction	Multiplication and Division	Fractions					
Sufficient evidence shows the ability 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.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability 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.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability 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 onedigit 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.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability 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 1/4, 1/2, 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.					
	Year 4 Geometr	y and Measures						
Measures	Geometry - Properties of Shapes	Geometry - Position and Movement	Statistics					
Sufficient evidence shows the ability 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.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability 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.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability 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.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability 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.					

Year 4 Reading					
Word Reading	Comprehension				
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to		ARMARY SCHOOL		
 Read with fluency a range of age-appropriate text types from those specified for YRs 3 and 4 (including fairy stories, myths and legends, poetry, plays and non-fiction books). Read at a speed sufficient for them to focus on understanding. Read most common exception words effortlessly, noting unusual correspondence between spelling and sound. Know the full range of GPCs, and use phonic skills consistently and automatically to address unfamiliar or challenging words. Determine the meaning of new words by sometimes applying knowledge of root words and their affixes e.g. information, invasion, enclosure, mountainous. Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and perform. Demonstrate understanding by using appropriate intonation and volume when reciting or reading aloud. 	Recognise several different forms of poetry, such as free verse, rhyming, shape, narrative, humorous; explain their differences. Draw inferences, and justify with evidence, e.g., characters, feelings, thoughts, and motives, from their actions, or words. Draw comparisons. Predict, what might credibly happen from				
		improve their understanding; take turns and build on what other Writing	's have to say,		
Transcription		Composition			
Spelling Sufficient evidence shows the ability to Write from memory, simple dictated sentences which include familiar GPCs, common exception words and punctuation. Use knowledge of morphology to spell words with prefixes e.g. in-, il-, im-, re-, sub-, inter-, auto Add suffixes which begin with a vowel e.g. forget, forgetting. Add suffixes -sion, -ous, -cian and -ly e.g. completely, basically. Write words spelt ch e.g. scheme, chemist, chef. Spell most homophones in the YR 3-4 spelling appendix e.g. accept, except; scene, seen. Use apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession e.g. the girl's name; the girls' names; include irregular plurals e.g. children's bags. Spell the majority of words from the YR 3-4 word list.	Handwriting Evidence:	Composition: structure and purpose Sufficient evidence shows the ability to Discuss and develop initial ideas in order to plan and draft before writing. Write to suit purpose and with a growing awareness of audience, using some appropriate features. Organise writing into sections or paragraphs, including fiction and non-fiction. Appropriately use a range of presentational devices, including use of title and subheadings. Use dialogue, although balance between dialogue and narrative may be uneven. Describe characters, settings and plot, with some interesting details. Evaluate own and others' writing; proof read, edit and revise.	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation Sufficient evidence shows the ability to Write a range of sentence types which are grammatically accurate e.g. commands, questions and statements. Experiment with sentences with more than one clause. Use a variety of connectives to join words and sentences e.g. or, but, if, because, when, although. Use time connectives. Vary sentence openers, changing the pronoun e.g. He / Jim, or with a fronted adverbial e.g. Later that day, he Use expanded noun phrases and adverbial phrases to expand sentences. Use sentence demarcation with accuracy, including capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks; commas to separate items in lists, and for fronted adverbials. Use inverted commas accurately for direct speech. Identify the correct determiner e.g. a, an, these, those. Usually use the past or present tense, and Ist/3rd person, consistently.		