



End of Year Expectations

Year 4

To support the learning of your child at home the teachers have put together a set of “End of Year Expectations” for English and maths.

These “Expectations” are based on outcomes in the National Curriculum and our own high expectations of the children at school.

We hope that you find these helpful in supporting the learning of your child at home.



English - Reading

- To give a personal view point on a text.
- Re-explain a text with confidence.
- Justify inferences with evidence, predicting what might happen from details stated or implied.
- Use appropriate voices for characters within a story.
- Recognise different forms of poetry and describe their features.
- Explain why a writer has used different sentence types or a particular word order and the effect it created.
- To be able to skim and scan text to locate information and/or answer a question.
- To be able to read aloud a variety of different text types to demonstrate understanding of how punctuation and sentence structure affect intonation, tone, volume and expression
- Identify and summarise ideas drawn from more than one paragraph.
- To know the meaning of root words, prefixes (e.g. re-, auto-, anti) and suffixes (e.g. -ed, -ing)
- Use dictionaries and thesauruses to check the meaning of unfamiliar words and find appropriate synonyms.
- To read, decode and investigate words that do not follow spelling patterns.

Glossary

Adverb: A word which describes a verb (e.g. he ran quickly).

Adverbial: A word or phrase doing the job of an adverb

Fronted adverbials: An adverbial which is placed at the beginning of a sentence.

Clause: A sentence or part of a sentence containing a subject and a verb (e.g. The boy ran).

Conjunctions: A word which joins two clauses together (and, because, but).

Inferences: Conclusions reached by the child based on their reasoning and from the evidence from the text.

Prepositions: A word to describe the position or placing of a noun (e.g. behind, above, in etc..).

Possessive pronoun: The personal pronouns *mine, yours, hers, his, ours, and theirs* are known as possessive pronouns.

Pronouns: Pronouns are used in place of a noun that has already been mentioned or that is already known, often to avoid repeating the noun (e.g. Kate was tired so **she** went to bed).

Root word: A basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it.

- Count backwards through zero including negative numbers and begin to calculate with negative numbers

Maths

- Find 1000 more or less than a given number
- Read, write, order, round and compare numbers to at least 1000 and determine the value of each digit up to 100 000, including tenths and hundredths
- Read Roman numerals to 100.
- Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using written column method,
- Solve addition and subtraction 2 step word problems, deciding which operation to use and why, estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation
- Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication up to 12×12 and count in multiples of 25 and 100
- Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.
- Count up and down in tenths and hundredths and round decimals to 1 decimal place to nearest whole number.
- Multiply 2-digit and 3-digit numbers by a 1-digit number using formal written layout, whilst beginning to multiply 2 and 3 digits by 2 digits and divide using short division
- Recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ and recognise families of equivalent fractions.
- Divide one- or two-digit numbers by 10 and 100.
- Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredth
- Convert between units of metric measurement, including money.
- Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres. Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares
- Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks.
- Compare and classify shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles and recognise and find lines of symmetry in 2D shapes.
- Read coordinates on a grid and describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down
- Identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size
- Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs and solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms and tables.

English - Writing

- Use varied punctuation accurately including inverted commas consistently and is evidenced in other subjects
- Use a variety of ambitious vocabulary to create a specific effect e.g. a mystery story setting description
- Identify the subject, verb and object within a clause or sentence and ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural in a sentence
- To write complex sentences using a variety of clauses (main, subordinate) and use commas to separate these accurately.
- Vary sentence structure using different openers, including fronted adverbials to show time, place and manner.
- Recognise and use the correct verb tense in a piece of writing, mostly correctly and begin to experiment with more unusual verb tense aspects (e.g. future perfect, present progressive)
- Apply year 4 spelling words consistently in their writing.
- To place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [e.g. girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [e.g. children's].
- Using organised paragraphs to indicate a change in place, time (fiction) or topic (non-fiction)
- To select and use a variety of organisational devices in non-fiction writing.
- Understand the following terminology: pronoun, possessive pronoun and adverbial, while using them for clarity and cohesion
- Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, cause and place.
- Write with increasing legibility, consistency and fluency.
- Proof read and edit effectively including use of a thesaurus to develop new vocabulary and be able to read their own writing aloud using appropriate intonation so that the meaning is clear
- To adapt writing to suit a variety of text types, audiences and purposes (including through drama, presentations and debate).
- Begin to use a wider range of figurative language in writing (simile, metaphor, alliteration)