

Literacy Curriculum - Year 4

Autumn		Spring		Summer		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playscripts • Recounts (Newspaper) • Poetry - Exploring Form / Images 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories from Other Cultures (Narrative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Texts • Stories with Issues & Dilemmas (Diary) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion/Balanced Argument • Imaginary Worlds (Setting Description) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation Texts 		
Spoken Language						
Years 1 - 6	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ▪ ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge ▪ use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary ▪ articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions ▪ give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings ▪ maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments 					
Phonics						
Teaching of Phonics will continue for children who are not secure at phase 5. This will be daily and timetabled for a session each morning.						
Reading - Word Reading			Reading - Comprehension			
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) 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 correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word. 			<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks ▪ reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes ▪ using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read ▪ increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally ▪ 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 ▪ discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination ▪ recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry] ➢ understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence ▪ 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. 			
Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation						
Text Structure		Sentence Structure		Punctuation		
Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun across sentences		Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within a sentence to avoid ambiguity and repetition Fronted adverbials <i>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although.</i> <i>Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.</i> <i>Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.</i> <i>Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</i>		Use of speech marks to punctuate direct speech Apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession (e.g. <i>the girl's name, the boys' boots</i>) Use of commas after fronted adverbials (e.g. <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</i>)		
Terminology for Pupils						
pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial						
Composition (Planning, Writing and Editing)						
Year 4	Planning	<p>a. discussing texts similar to the one they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from their structure, grammar and vocabulary</p> <p>b. discussing and recording ideas</p>		Draft and Write	<p>a. composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures</p> <p>b. organising paragraphs around a theme</p> <p>c. in narrative texts, creating settings, characters and plot</p> <p>d. in non-narrative texts, using simple organisational devices such as headings and sub-headings</p> <p>e. using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause</p>	
				Evaluate and Edit	<p>a. assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements</p> <p>b. proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency e.g. the accurate use of pronouns in sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors • read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling tone and volume so that the meaning is clear 	
Writing - Transcription (Spelling)			Writing - Handwriting			
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (Appendix 1) ▪ spell further homophones ▪ spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1) ▪ use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary ▪ write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. 			<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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, 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. 			