

## Reading Overview Year 4

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Word Reading	Positive Attitudes and	Accuracy, Fluency and	Discussion, Retrieval and
	Pleasure in Reading	Understanding	Analysis
At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be	P1. To develop positive attitudes to reading, and an	F1. To understand what they read, in books	D1. To participate in discussions about
taking precedence over teaching word reading. Any focus	understanding of what they read.	they can read independently.	both books that are read to them and those they can read for
on word reading should support the development of			themselves, taking turns and listening
vocabulary.	P2. To listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction,	F2. To identify how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning using	to what others say
W1. To read further exception words, noting the	poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or	texts at an appropriate level for the year	
unusual correspondences between spelling and	<u>textbooks</u> at an appropriate level for the year group.	group.	D2. To provide reasoned justifications for
sound, and where these occur in the word (Y4 list, moving to Y5 when ready).	gi vup.		opinions.
list, moving to 75 when ready).	D2 To seed be deather than a second in different	F3. To check that the text makes sense to	D3. To explain and discuss their
W2 <del>-</del>	P3. To read books that are structured in different ways and read for a range of purposes	them, discuss their understanding, and explain the meaning of words in context	understanding of what they have read,
W2. To apply a growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and		explain the meaning of words in context	including through discussion and debates.
morphology) both to read aloud and to	P4. To identify features of different fiction genres		debutes.
understand the meaning of new words. e.g.	verbally and in written form.	F4. To self-correct where a text does not make sense.	D4. To retrieve and record information
inter-, -ture, -cian, -ir-, -ally, <u>(See English</u> appendix 1).	,	sense.	from non-fiction.
<del></del>	P5. To increase familiarity with a wide range of	FF To identify main ideas down from many	
W3. To read books that are appropriate for age and interest level.	books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally.	F5. <u>To identify main ideas drawn from more</u> than 1 paragraph and summarise these.	D5. To locate information using skimming,
interest level.	and reteiling some of these orally.	F6. e.g. the character is evil because1/2/3	scanning and text marking including
W4. To use punctuation to determine intonation		reasons verbally and in written.	dates, numbers and names.
'	P6. To read a variety of books for enjoyment.		
and expression when reading aloud to a range of audiences		F7. To empathise with a character, inferring on	D6. To navigate texts e.g using contents
audiences.	P7. To identify themes and conventions in a wide range of books	character's thoughts, feelings, motives from their actions and justify with secure	and index pages, in order to locate and
		evidence. (Locate and evidence) verbally and	retrieve information in print and on
	P8. To make connections verbally and in written form between books by the same author, example,	in written form.	screen.
	Michael Morpurgo often starts his stories in the	F8. To pull together clues from action, dialogue	
	present but then goes back in time.	and description to infer meaning verbally and	D7. To understand how the author wants
	DO. To make the use and affect of mathematic	in written form.	the reader to respond both verbally
	P9. To recognise the use and effect of patterned language in text both verbally and in written form.	F9 To make predictions with evidence (details	and in written form.
	anguage in room born voi bany and in written form.	F9. To make predictions with evidence (details stated and implied) from the text and with	
		knowledge of wider reading, both verbally and	D8. To find, comment on and write about
		in written form.	examples of how authors express





An angus	Sentence Stems ment for/against is I understand, however	V
	P15. To discuss, explain and write about the meaning o key vocabulary within the context of the text.	of
	P14. <u>To discuss words and phrases that capture the</u> reader's interest and imagination.	2
	P13. <u>To use dictionaries to check the meaning of wa</u> that they have read.	ords
	P12. To perform a range of poems to an auidence,thro the use of tone and expression.	F11. To demonstrate active reading strate ugh generating questions, finding answers, refining thinking, manages.
	P10. To prepare poems and play scripts to read alor and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action P11. To recognise some different forms of poetry [ example, free verse, narrative poetry]	F10. To ask questions to improve their understanding of a text.

egies e.g. nodifying

different moods, feelings and attitudes.

D9. To make simple comments both verbally and in written form on how the readers or writers context makes a difference to the social, cultural or historical setting/ example- the island sounds really dangerous to us because we have not heard of these creatures.

D10. To know how suspense is built up in a story, including the development of the plot both verbally and in written form.

It appears to be...

I understand that depending on...

I understand your point of view however, ...

You could improve this work by ...

It was successful because...

Due to the fact that...

Most reasonable people would agree that...

Due to...

Subsequently...

## Vocabulary

Metaphor, onomatopoeia, genre, point of view, resolution, novel, haiku, Cinquain, kennings determiner pronoun, possessive pronoun adverbial.









## Year 4

	Spelling	Handwriting	Composition Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
<b>5</b> 1.		H1. To continue to build muscle strength, enabling comfortable writing at length.	C1. To plan their writing.  V1. To learn the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2.
<b>52</b> .	To spell words ending in -ture.	H2. To increase the legibility, consistency and guality of their handwriting [for example,	C2. To discuss writing similar to that which they  are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and  between plural and possessive -s.
<b>53</b> .	To spell words ending in -sion and -cian.	by ensuring that the down strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that	grammar.  V3. To use Standard English forms for verb
<b>54</b> .	To spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)	lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].	C3. To discuss and record ideas e.g. story mountain, text map.  (For example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)
<b>5</b> 5.	To spell the Year 4 spelling list words (selected from the Y3/4 statutory word list).	H3. To develop my own handwriting style.	C4. To draft and writing.  V4. To use the possessive pronouns, yours, mine, theirs, ours, hers, its
<b>5</b> 6.		H4. To use the diagonal and horizontal	(including dialogue), progressively building a  varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing  V5. To expand noun phrases by the addition of
	accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]	strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left	range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)  modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: The strict maths teacher with curly hair)  C6. To organise paragraphs around a theme in
<b>S</b> 7.	To know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s including irregular words, e.g. child -children.	un-joined  H5. To use a joined style throughout my independent writing.	fiction and non-fiction texts  V6. To explore, identify, collect and use noun phrases e.g. the crumbly cookie with tasty  C7. To create settings, characters and plot in marshmallow pieces.
<b>58</b> .	To spell further homophones	maepenaem wiring.	narrative writing.  V7. To use adverbs to modify verbs
	Affect/effect ball/bawl		C8. To understand that writing can be third or first person
	Berry/ bury here/hear Heel/heal/ he'll		V8. <u>To use fronted adverbials</u> C9. To use simple organisational devices [for
	Knot/not mail/male Mane/main meat/meet Medal/meddle missed/mist Plain/plane Whose/who's		example, headings and sub-headings] in non- narrative material.  V9. To create complex sentences with adverb starters e.g. Silently trudging through the snow, Sam made his way up the mountain.
	Rain/rein/reign		C10. To use adverbs and adverbials.  V10. To create sentences with fronted adverbials to express when e.g. As the clock struck
<b>59</b> .	To use further prefixes and suffixes and		C11. <u>To evaluate and edit</u> twelve, the soldiers sprang into action and for where e.g. In the distance, a lone wolf
	understand how to add them (English Appendix 1) e.g. mis, sub-, inter-, -ture, -cian,		C12. To assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
	-ir-, -ally, anti-, auto(Linked to expectation in reading- children to be taught to read		V11. To use paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme



words containing these prefixes and suffixes



to improve consistency, including the accurate

before being expected to spell them, ensure	use of pronouns in sentences proof-read for	V12	. To choose nouns or pronouns appropriately
termly planning reflects this).	spelling and punctuation errors.		(within and across sentences) for clarity
			and cohesion and to avoid repetition
	C14. To read aloud own writing, to a group or the	V13	. To indicate grammatical and other features
S10. To use knowledge of root words to apply	whole class, using appropriate intonation and		
prefixes and suffixes to make a greater	controlling the tone and volume so that the	V14	. To use commas after fronted adverbials
range of words.	meaning is clear with increasing confidence.		
		V15	To indicate possession by using the
511. To apply spelling rules and guidance, as			possessive apostrophe with plural nouns [for
listed in English Appendix 1.			example, the girl's name, the girls' names]
512. To write from memory simple sentences,		V16	. To use inverted commas & other
dictated by the teacher, that include words			punctuation to indicate direct speech [e.g.
and punctuation taught so far.			a comma after the reporting clause; end
			punctuation within inverted commas: The
			conductor shouted, "Sit down!"]
		V17	. To use commas to mark clauses in complex
			sentences.
		V18	. To use and understand the grammatical
			terminology in English Appendix 2
			accurately and appropriately when
			discussing their writing and reading.
		a)	Determiner
		,	
		ь)	<u>Pronoun</u>
		c)	possessive pronoun
		d)	adverbial
			<del></del>
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## Genres of Writing

Narrative	Non-Fiction	Poetry
Classic Text	Information texts (Reports)	Poetry Appreciation (Take One Poet)
Stories set in an imaginary world/ Adventure Stories	Persuasive texts	Exploring form
Myths and Legends	Newspaper articles	Language play
Stories with a historical setting	Recount	Creating images
	Explanation texts	Writing Own Poems
Stories which raise issues or dilemmas	Note writing	Poems to perform
Stories from other cultures	Instructions	
Play scripts	Leaflets	
Narrative writings from different	Letters/informal	
viewpoints		



