Art	Develop ideas:
	 Develop ideas from starting points
	throughout the curriculum.
	 Collect information, sketches and resources.
	• Adapt and refine ideas as they progress.
	• Explore ideas in a variety of ways.
	 Comment on artworks using visual language.
	Master techniques:
	 Use a number of brush techniques using thick
	and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures,
	patterns and lines.
	Mix colours effectively.
	Use watercolour paint to produce washes for
	backgrounds then add detail.
	• Experiment with creating mood with colour.
	Collage:
	 Select and arrange materials for a striking
	effect.
	 Ensure work is precise.
	 Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic
	and montage.
	Drawing:
	• Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line, tone
	and texture.
	Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.
	• Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct
	mistakes).
	 Use shading to show light and shadow.
	 Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and
	texture.
	Print:
	 Use layers of two or more colours.
	Replicate patterns observed in natural or built
	environments.
	• Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a
	block).
	Make precise repeating patterns.
Computing	We are Software Developers.
	We are Toymakers.
	We are Meteorologists.
	We are Co-authors.
	 Motion- Use specified screen coordinates to control
	movement.
	 Looks- Set the appearance of objects and create
	sequences of changes.
	• Sound- Create and edit sounds. Control when they
	are heard, their volume, duration and rests.
	 Control - Use IF THEN conditions to control events
	or objects.

	 Variables and lists- Use variables to store a value. Use the functions define, set, change, show and hide to control the variables.
Design and	Materials:
Technology	• Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting
rechnology	appropriate tools.
	• Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre.
	• Apply appropriate cutting and shaping techniques that
	include cuts within the perimeter of the material (such as
	slots or cut outs).
	 Select appropriate joining techniques.
French	Speak confidently:
French	
	• Understand the main points from spoken passages.
	• Ask others to repeat words or phrases if necessary.
	 Ask and answer simple questions and talk about interests.
	• Take part in discussions and tasks.
Coorena hu	Demonstrate a growing vocabulary.
Geography	Investigate places:
	Ask and answer geographical questions about the abycical and human characteristics of a location
	physical and human characteristics of a location.
	• Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.
	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer
	mapping to locate countries and describe features.
	• Use a range of resources to identify the key physical
	and human features of a location.
	Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify
	their main physical and human characteristics.
	Investigate patterns:
	 Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.
History	
History	Investigate and interpret the past:
	Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to
	questions about the past.
	Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical
	 enquiries. Use more than one source of evidence for historical
	enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding
	of history.
	 Describe different accounts of a historical event,
	explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may
	differ.
	 Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main
	events and changes in history.
	Understand chronology:
	• Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time
	line using dates.
	 Understand the concept of change over time,
	representing this, along with evidence, on a time line.

	Т. н.
	• Use dates and terms to describe events.
	Communicate historically:
	• Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate,
	including:
	• dates
	• time period
	• era
	change
	chronology.
	• Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good
	standard in order to communicate information about the
	past.
Maths	Know and use numbers
Matris	• Count in multiples of 2 to 9, 25, 50, 100 and 1000.
	• Find 1000 more or less than a given number.
	-
	Count backwards through zero to include negative
	numbers.
	Identify, represent and estimate numbers using
	different representations.
	• 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.
	 Order and compare numbers beyond 1000.
	• Recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit
	number. (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)
	• Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000.
	Solve number and practical problems with increasingly
	large positive numbers.
	Add and subtract
	 Solve two-step addition and subtraction problems in
	contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use
	and why.
	• Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the
	formal written methods of columnar addition and
	subtraction where appropriate.
	Add and subtract numbers mentally, including:
	• A three-digit number and ones.
	• A three-digit number and tens.
	• A three-digit number and hundreds.
	• Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers
	to a calculation.
	• Solve problems, including missing number problems,
	using number facts, place value and more complex
	addition and subtraction.
	Multiply and divide
	• Solve problems involving multiplying and dividing,
	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).
L	

 Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-
digit number using formal written layout.
 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.
 Recognise and use the inverse relationship between
multiplication and division and use this to check
calculations and solve missing number problems.
• Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication
tables up to 12×12 .
Fractions
• Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of
objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small
denominators.
• Recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions
and non-unit fractions with small denominators.
• 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.
• Count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths
arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in
dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10.
 Count up and down in hundredths; recognise that
hundredths arise when dividing an object by one
hundred and dividing tenths by ten.
• Compare and order unit fractions and fractions with the
same denominators.
 Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of
common equivalent fractions.
• Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number
of tenths or hundredths.
• Recognise and write decimal equivalents to 1/4, 1/2,
3/4.
• Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
within one whole.
• Solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions.
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.
• 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.
Solve simple measure and money problems involving
fractions and decimals to two decimal places.
Understand the properties of shapes

• Draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using
modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different
orientations and describe them.
 Recognise angles as a property of shape or a
description of a turn.
• Identify right angles, recognise that two right angles
make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn
and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are
greater than or less than a right angle.
 Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of
perpendicular and parallel lines.
 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.
Describe position, direction and movement
• Recognise angles as a property of shape and as an
amount of rotation.
• Identify right angles, recognise that 2 right angles
make a half turn and 4 make a whole turn.
• Identify angles that are greater than a right angle.
 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 siven polycon
given polygon.
Use measures
Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths
(m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml).
• Measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes.
• Add and subtract amounts of money to give change. (£
and p)
• Tell and write the time from an analogue clock,
including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-
hour and 24-hour clocks.
• Estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the
nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of
seconds, minutes and hours; use appropriate vocabulary.
 Know the number of seconds in a minute and the
number of days in each month, year and leap year.
Compare durations of events.
 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. Use statistics Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables. Solve one-step and two-step questions (for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?') using information presented in scaled bar shorts.
	 information presented in scaled bar charts, pictograms and tables. 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. Use algebra Solve addition and subtraction, multiplication and division problems that involve missing numbers.
Music	Perform:
	 Maintain a simple part within a group. Play notes on an instrument with care so that they are clear. Perform with control and awareness of others. Transcribe: Recognise the notes EGBDF and FACE on the musical
	stave.
P.E.	 Dance: Plan, perform and repeat sequences. Move in a clear, fluent and expressive manner. Refine movements into sequences. Create dances and movements that convey a definite idea. Change speed and levels within a performance. Develop physical strength and suppleness by practising moves and stretching.
PSHE	 Healthy lifestyles: Know that they can make choices which are healthy or unhealthy and reflect on their own lifestyle.

	all contribute to a healthy lifestyle.Understand some of the reasons people sometimes make unhealthy choices.
	• Be able to talk about some of the physical and mental benefits of exercise.
	 Know that a healthy lifestyle involves choosing a range of activities, some of which will be more active than others.
	 Be able to state some of the influences on food choices and some of the persuasive methods used in advertising. Understand why our bodies need foods from each of the food groups and be able to suggest daily menus or meals.
	 Be able to talk about the benefits of food for our bodies and plan and prepare simple healthy meals or snacks. Know why dental hygiene is important and how they can look after their teeth.
	Financial capability:
	 know that we receive money through a variety of means, including paid work.
	 know ways to keep money safe, including saving it.
	 understand that some of the ways we use money can make it grow or involve risk.
	 understand that we make choices about spending for
	 many different reasons. begin to understand that the choices we make affect us, our communities and the wider world.
	 begin to understand and manage the sometimes uncomfortable and changing feelings we have about money.
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	• Identify religious artefacts and explain how and why they are used.
	• Describe religious buildings and explain how they are
	used.Explain some of the religious practices of both clerics
	and individuals.
	Understand how beliefs are conveyed:
	• Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts. Reflect:
	• Show an understanding that personal experiences and
	feelings influence attitudes and actions.
	• Give some reasons why religious figures may have
	acted as they did.
	• Ask questions that have no universally agreed answers.
	Understand values:
	• Explain how beliefs about right and wrong affect
	people's behaviour.Describe how some of the values held by communities
	or individuals affect behaviour and actions.
	• Discuss and give opinions on stories involving moral
	dilemmas.
Reading	Read words accurately:
Reading	• Apply a growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and
	suffixes (etymology and morphology).
	• Read further exception words, noting the spellings.
	Understand texts:
	• Draw inferences from reading.
	Predict from details stated and implied.
	Recall and summarise main ideas.
	• Discuss words and phrases that capture the imagination.
	Retrieve and record information from non-fiction, using
	titles, headings, sub-headings and indexes.
	• Prepare poems and plays to read aloud with
	expression, volume, tone and intonation.
	• Identify recurring themes and elements of different
	stories (e.g. good triumphing over evil).
	Recognise some different forms of poetry.
	• Explain and discuss understanding of reading,
	maintaining focus on the topic.Draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings,
	thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying
	inferences with evidence.
	• Predict what might happen from details stated and
	implied.
	Identify main ideas drawn from more than one
	paragraph and summarise these.
	• Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.

	Ask questions to improve understanding of a text.
Science	Rocks and Soils:
	Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on
	the basis of their simple, physical properties.
	• Relate the simple physical properties of some rocks to
	their formation (igneous or sedimentary).
	Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when
	things that have lived are trapped within sedimentary
	rock.
	• Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic
	matter.
	Investigate living things:
	 Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety
	of ways.
	• Explore and use classification keys.
	• Recognise that environments can change and that this
	can sometimes pose dangers to specific habitats.
	Understand animals and humans:
	• Identify that animals, including humans, need the right
	types and amounts of nutrition, that they cannot make
	their own food and they get nutrition from what they eat.
	 Construct and interpret a variety of food chains,
	identifying producers, predators and prey.
	Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons
	and muscles for support, protection and movement.
	• Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the
	digestive system in humans.
	• Identify the different types of teeth in humans and
	their simple functions.
	Understand light and seeing:
	 Recognise that they need light in order to see things
	and that dark is the absence of light.
	 Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.
	 Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous
	and that there are ways to protect their eyes.
	Recognise that shadows are formed when the light
	from a light source is blocked by a solid object.
	• Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows
	change.
Writing	Composition
	Write with Purpose
	• Use the main features of a type of writing (identified in
	reading).
	• Use techniques used by authors to create characters
	and settings.
	Compose and rehearse sentences orally.
	•
	 Plan, write, edit and improve.
	Use Imaginative Description

 Create characters, settings and plots.
 Use alliteration effectively.
Use similes effectively.
 Use a range of descriptive phrases including some
collective nouns.
Organise Writing Appropriately
 Use organisational devices such as headings and sub
headings.
• Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of
time and cause.
• Use connectives that signal time, shift attention, inject
suspense and shift the setting.
Use Paragraphs
• Organise paragraphs around a theme.
Sequence paragraphs.
Use Sentences Appropriately
• Use a mixture of simple, compound and complex
sentences.
Write sentences that include:
conjunctions
adverbs
 direct speech, punctuated correctly
clauses
adverbial phrases.
Transcription
Present Neatly
 Join letters, deciding which letters are best left un-
joined.
 Make handwriting legible by ensuring downstrokes of
letters are parallel and letters are spaced appropriately.
Spell Correctly
• Use prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add
them.
Spell homophones correctly.
 Spell correctly often misspelt words.
 Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words
with regular plurals (for example, girls', boys') and in
words with irregular plurals (for example, children's).
• 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.
Punctuate Accurately
• Develop understanding of writing concepts by:
• Extending the range of sentences with more than
one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions,
including when, if, because, although.
• Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to
the past tense.

• Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.
 Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to
express time and cause.
 Using fronted adverbials.
 Indicate grammatical and other features by:
 Using commas after fronted adverbials.
 Indicating possession by using the possessive
apostrophe with plural nouns.
 Using and punctuating direct speech.
Analysis and Presentation
Analyse Writing
 Use and understand grammatical terminology when
discussing writing and reading:
 pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial.
Present Writing
 Read aloud writing to a group or whole class, using
appropriate intonation.

Year 4 Content Overview for 2020-2021