Year 4

English

Speaking and Listening

Level 2 Pupils begin to show confidence in talking and listening, particularly where the topics interest them. On occasions, they show awareness of the needs of the listener by including relevant detail. In developing and explaining their ideas they speak clearly and use a growing vocabulary. They usually listen carefully and respond with increasing appropriateness to what others say. They are beginning to be aware that in some situations a more formal vocabulary and tone of voice are used.

Level 3 Pupils talk and listen confidently in different contexts, exploring and communicating ideas. In discussion, they show understanding of the main points. Through relevant comments and questions, they show they have listened carefully. They begin to adapt what they say to the needs of the listener, varying the use of vocabulary and the level of detail. They are beginning to be aware of Standard English and when it is used.

Reading

Level 2 Pupils’ reading of simple texts shows understanding and is generally accurate. They express opinions about major events or ideas in stories, poems and non-fiction. They use more than one strategy, such as phonic, graphic, syntactic and contextual, in reading unfamiliar words and establishing meaning.

Level 3 Pupils read a range of texts fluently and accurately. They read independently, using strategies appropriately to establish meaning. In responding to fiction and non-fiction in a range of modes they show understanding of the main points and express preferences. They use their knowledge of the alphabet and of search techniques to locate sources and find information.

Writing

Level 2 Pupils’ writing communicates meaning in both narrative and non-narrative forms, using appropriate and interesting vocabulary, and showing some awareness of the reader. Ideas are developed in a sequence of sentences, sometimes demarcated by capital letters and full stops. Simple, monosyllabic words are usually spelt correctly, and where there are inaccuracies the alternative is phonetically plausible. In handwriting, letters are accurately formed and consistent in size.
**Level 3** Pupils’ writing is often organised, imaginative and clear. The main features of different forms of texts are used appropriately, beginning to be adapted to different readers. Sequences of sentences extend ideas logically and words are chosen for variety and interest. The basic grammatical structure of sentences is usually correct. Spelling is usually accurate, including that of common, polysyllabic words. Punctuation to mark sentences – full stops, capital letters and question marks – is used accurately. Handwriting is joined and legible.

**ICT**

**Level 2** Pupils find and use information to answer questions. They sort and organise information and present it in different forms. They use simple editing and formatting techniques to develop their work. They use ICT to communicate with others following instructions on safe use. They plan and give instructions to make things happen or to control devices and describe the effects. They make informed choices when using ICT to explore what happens in real and imaginary situations. They describe how they use ICT to develop their work.

**Level 3** Pupils search for and use information from a range of sources and make judgements about its usefulness when following straightforward lines of enquiry. They collect and answer questions and present formatting techniques to develop and improve its quality and sequences of instructions to specific outcomes. They answer models and simulations. They record and organise data to present findings. They use editing and refine their work to improve its quality and presentation. They use sequences of instructions to control devices and achieve specific outcomes. They answer questions when using ICT models and simulations. They use communication tools to share and exchange their ideas with others, and follow strategies for staying safe. They describe their use of ICT inside and outside school.

**Maths**

**Using and Applying**

**Level 2** Pupils select the mathematics they use in some classroom activities. They discuss their work using mathematical language and are beginning to represent it using symbols and simple diagrams. They explain why an answer is correct.
Level 3 Pupils try different approaches and find ways of overcoming difficulties that arise when they are solving problems. They are beginning to organise their work and check results. Pupils discuss their mathematical work and are beginning to explain their thinking. They use and interpret mathematical symbols and diagrams. Pupils show that they understand a general statement by finding particular examples that match it.

Number and Algebra

Level 2 Pupils count sets of objects reliably, and use mental recall of addition and subtraction facts to 10. They begin to understand the place value of each digit in a number and use this to order numbers up to 100. They choose the appropriate operation when solving addition and subtraction problems. They use the knowledge that subtraction is the inverse of addition. They use mental calculation strategies to solve number problems involving money and measures. They recognise sequences of numbers, including odd and even numbers.

Level 3 Pupils show understanding of place value in numbers up to 1000 and use this to make approximations. They begin to use decimal notation, in the context of measures and money, and to recognise negative numbers in practical contexts such as temperature. Pupils use mental recall of addition and subtraction facts to 20 in solving problems involving larger numbers. They add and subtract numbers with two digits mentally and numbers with three digits using written methods. They use mental recall of the 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 multiplication tables and derive the associated division facts. They solve whole-number problems involving multiplication or division including those that give rise to remainders. They use simple fractions that are several parts of a whole and recognise when two simple fractions are equivalent.

Shape Space and Measure

Level 2 Pupils use mathematical names for common 3-D and 2-D shapes and describe their properties, including numbers of faces, edges and vertices. They distinguish between straight and turning movements, recognise angle as a measurement of turn, and right angles in turns. They begin to use every-day non-standard and standard units to measure length and mass.

Level 3 Pupils classify 3-D and 2-D shapes in various ways using mathematical properties such as reflective symmetry for 2-D shapes. They use non-standard units, standard metric units of length including finding perimeters, capacity and mass, and standard units of time, in a range of contexts.
Statistics

**Level 2** Pupils sort objects and classify them using more than one criterion. When they have gathered information to answer a question or explore a situation, pupils record results in simple lists, tables, diagrams and block graphs, in order to communicate their findings.

**Level 3** Pupils extract and interpret information presented in simple tables and lists. They construct charts and diagrams to communicate information they have gathered for a purpose, and they interpret information presented to them in this form.

French

**Listening and Responding**

**Level 2** Pupils show that they understand a range of familiar spoken phrases. They respond to a clear model of standard language, but may need items to be repeated.

**Level 3** Pupils show that they understand the main points from short spoken passages made up of familiar language. They identify and note personal responses. They may need short sections to be repeated.

Speaking

**Level 2** Pupils answer simple questions and give basic information. They give short, simple responses to what they see and hear, and use set phrases. Their pronunciation shows an awareness of sound patterns and their meaning is clear.

**Level 3** Pupils ask and answer simple questions and talk about their interests. They take part in brief prepared tasks, using visual or other clues to help them initiate and respond. They use short phrases to express personal responses. Although they use mainly memorised language, they occasionally substitute items of vocabulary to vary questions or statements.
**Reading and Responding**

**Level 2** Pupils show that they understand familiar written phrases. They match sound to print by reading aloud familiar words and phrases. They use books or glossaries to find out the meanings of new words.

**Level 3** Pupils show that they understand the main points and personal responses in short written texts in clear printed script made up of familiar language in simple sentences. They are beginning to read independently, selecting simple texts and using a bilingual dictionary or glossary to look up new words.

**Writing**

**Level 2** Pupils write one or two short sentences, following a model, and fill in the words on a simple form. They label items and write familiar short phrases correctly. When they write familiar words from memory, their spelling may be approximate.

**Level 3** Pupils write a few short sentences, with support, using expressions that they have already learnt. They express personal responses. They write short phrases from memory and their spelling is readily understandable.

**Music**

**Level 2** Pupils recognise and explore how sounds can be organised. They sing with a sense of the shape of the melody, and perform simple patterns and accompaniments keeping to a steady pulse. They choose carefully and order sounds within simple structures such as beginning, middle, end, and in response to given starting points. They represent sounds with symbols and recognise how the musical elements can be used to create different moods and effects and communicate ideas. They improve their own work.

**Level 3** Pupils recognise and explore the ways sounds can be combined and used expressively. They sing in tune with expression and perform simple melodic and rhythmic parts. They improvise repeated patterns and combine several layers of sound with an awareness of the combined effect. They recognise how the different musical elements are combined and used expressively and make improvements to their own work, commenting on the intended effect.
**Physical Education**

**Level 2** Pupils explore simple skills. They copy, remember, repeat and explore simple actions with control and coordination. They vary skills, actions and ideas and their deployment and link them in ways that suit the activities. They begin to show some understanding of simple tactics and basic compositional ideas. They talk about differences between their own and others’ performance and suggest improvements. They understand how to take part in physical activity safely, and describe how their bodies feel during different activities. They work with others, devising simple ideas for practices and rules.

**Level 3** Pupils select and use skills, actions and ideas appropriately, applying them with control and coordination. They show that they understand tactics and composition by starting to vary how they respond. They can see how their work is similar to and different from others’ work, and use this understanding to improve their own performance. They give reasons why warming up before an activity is important, and why physical activity is good for their health. They are able to take the lead in pairs and small groups when carrying out practices or deciding upon their own games, challenges, tactics and sequences.

**Science**

**How Science Works**

**Level 2** Pupils respond to suggestions and make their own suggestions, with help, about how to collect relevant data and answer questions. They find information by using texts, with help. They follow direct instructions in order to stay safe. They make observations and measurements to compare living things, objects and events, using equipment provided for them. They record findings using prepared tables and communicate observations using scientific vocabulary. They say whether what happened was what they expected and, when prompted, suggest different ways they could have done things.

**Level 3** Pupils respond to suggestions and put forward their own ideas about how to investigate an idea or find answers to questions. They recognise why it is important to collect data to investigate ideas and answer questions, and use texts to find information. They begin to
recognise risks with help. They make relevant observations and measure quantities, such as length or mass, selecting and using a range of simple equipment. They carry out fair tests with some help, recognising and explaining what makes them fair. They record findings in a variety of ways, including tables or charts. They give explanations for observations and for patterns in measurements they have made and recorded. They communicate in a scientific way what they have found out and suggest improvements in their work.

**Organism, their behaviour and the environment**

**Level 2** Pupils use their knowledge related to organisms, their behaviour and the environment to describe plants and animals, the places they are found and the basic conditions they need in order to survive. They recognise and describe similarities and differences between the plants, humans and other animals they observe, using these to sort them into groups. They use questions based on their own ideas and evidence such as finding different types of plants and animals in different places. They identify science in everyday contexts and say whether it is helpful, for example ways of growing vegetables for food.

**Level 3** Pupils use knowledge and understanding of organisms, their behaviour and the environment, such as the basic life processes of growth and reproduction, to describe similarities, differences and changes in the plants, animals, and non-living things they observe. They use simple scientific ideas with evidence they have collected to give explanations of their observations, linking cause and effect, for example lack of light or water affecting plant growth and the ways in which animals or plants are suited to their environments. They recognise and explain the purpose of a variety of scientific and technological developments in their everyday lives, for example medicines helping people get better when they are ill.

**Materials, their properties and the earth**

**Level 2** Pupils use their knowledge related to materials, their properties and the Earth to identify a range of common materials and some of their properties. They recognise, and describe similarities and differences between the materials they observe, using these to sort them into groups.
They recognise and describe ways in which some materials are changed by heating or cooling or by processes such as bending or stretching. They suggest answers to questions, such as the best material to reflect light, based on their own ideas and evidence. They identify science in everyday contexts and say whether it is helpful, for example ice melting.

**Level 3** Pupils use knowledge and understanding of materials, their properties and the Earth to sort materials into groups in a variety of ways, according to their properties. They explain the ways in which some materials are suited to specific purposes such as glass for windows or copper for electrical cables. They classify changes in materials as reversible, such as water freezing, and non-reversible, such as baking of cakes. They use simple scientific ideas with evidence they have collected to give explanations of their observations, linking cause and effect, for example the evaporation of water. They recognise and explain the purpose of a variety of scientific and technological developments in their everyday lives, for example sustainable packaging.

**Energy, forces and space**

**Level 2** Pupils use their knowledge related to energy, forces and space to recognise, describe and compare a range of properties and effects of light, sound, forces, and electricity, such as the ways in which devices work in different electrical circuits, the brightness or colour of lights, the loudness of sounds or the speed or direction of different objects. They suggest answers to questions such as which sound is loudest based on their own ideas and evidence. They identify science in everyday contexts and say whether it is helpful, for example electricity in domestic appliances.

**Level 3** Pupils use their knowledge and understanding of energy, forces and space to link cause and effect in their observations of the properties and effects of light, sound, forces, and electricity, such as a bulb failing to light because of a break in an electrical circuit, or a push or pull changing the speed or direction of a moving object. They begin to make generalisations such as sounds getting fainter the further the listener is from the source. They use simple scientific ideas with evidence they have collected to give explanations of their observations, linking cause and effect, for example using a switch to turn off a light bulb in an electrical circuit. They recognise and explain the purpose of a variety of scientific and technological developments in their everyday lives, for example streamlining and air resistance.
Geography

**Level 2** Pupils show their knowledge, skills and understanding in studies at a local scale. They describe physical and human features of places, and recognise and make observations about those features that give places their character. They show an awareness of places beyond their own locality. They express views on the environment of a locality and recognise how people affect the environment. They carry out simple tasks and select information using resources that are given to them. They use this information and their own observations to help them ask and respond to questions about places and environments. They begin to use appropriate geographical vocabulary.

**Level 3** Pupils show their developing knowledge and understanding of places by describing the physical and different explanations for some of those features. They recognise that different places may have both similar and different characteristics that influence the lives and activities of people living there. They recognise that people seek to improve and sustain environments. They offer simple reasons for their observations and views about these places and environments. They use skills and sources of evidence to respond to a range of geographical questions, and begin to use appropriate vocabulary to communicate their findings.

History

**Level 2** Pupils show their developing knowledge and understanding of the past by using common words and phrases about the passing of time, by placing events and objects in order, by recognising that their own lives are different from the lives of people in the past and by describing some of the topics, events and people they have studied. They are beginning to recognise that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did. They are beginning to identify some of the different ways in which the past has been represented. They observe or handle sources to find answers to questions about the past.
**Level 3** Pupils show their increasing knowledge and understanding of the past by using dates and terms, by describing some of the main events, people and periods they have studied and by placing them into different periods of time. They begin to recognise some of the similarities and differences between these periods and are beginning to suggest causes and consequences of the main events and changes. They identify some of the different ways in which the past has been represented. They use sources to find answers to questions about the past.