

End of Year Expectations English for Years 3 and 4

Please note that in line with the progress children make this list is subject to change and the objectives are not necessarily taught in the order listed below.

Reading
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology), 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. • 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.
Writing
<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 [for example, 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]. • Plan writing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar ○ discussing and recording ideas • Draft and write by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures ○ organising paragraphs around a theme ○ in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot ○ in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] • Evaluate and edit by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements ○ proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences ○ proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

- Read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.
- Develop their understanding of grammatical 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
 - use and understand some grammatical terminology accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.

New grammatical terminology

Year 3	Year 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preposition, conjunction word family • prefix clause, subordinate clause • direct speech • consonant, consonant letter • vowel, vowel letter • inverted commas (or 'speech marks') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determiner • pronoun, possessive pronoun • adverbial

Statutory spelling list

accident(ally) actual(ly) address answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy/business calendar caught centre century certain circle complete consider continue decide describe different difficult	disappear early earth eight/eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forward(s) fruit grammar group guard guide heard heart height history imagine increase important	interest island knowledge learn length library material medicine mention minute natural naughty notice occasion(ally) often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess(ion) possible potatoes	pressure probably promise purpose quarter question recent regular reign remember sentence separate special straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though/although thought through various weight woman/women
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