Year 4				
Term				
Autumn 1	Driver Text: Escape from Pompeii by Christina Balit			
	Fiction	Non Fiction	Poetry	
ESCAPE FROM POMPEII  CINSTPAN BALE	Writing Focus Diary entry- describing the escape from Pompeii.  *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 54-Can we talk about how others are feeling?*	Writing Focus Newspaper report- reporting the tragedy of Pompeii.  *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 38-How can we talk about speed?*	Writing Focus Pompeii- Unknown  To write a three-stanza poem about the rumbling, eruption and aftermath.  *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity-Page 48- Can we find out where words originate from?*	
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 4	Word The grammatical difference between plural and possessive 's' Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)  Sentence Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to – the strict maths teacher with curly hair) Fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I heard bad news)  Text Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun with and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition  Punctuation Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g. a comma after the reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, 'Sit down!' Apostrophes to mark plural possession (e.g. The girl's name, the girls' name) Use of commas after fronted adverbials			

Reading	<u>Comprehension</u>
Focus	

	Content domain reference		
<b>2</b> a	give / explain the meaning of words in context		
2b	retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction		
2c	summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph		
2d	make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text		
2e	predict what might happen from details stated and implied		
2f	identify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole		
2g	identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases		
2h	make comparisons within the text		

## Autumn 2

## **Driver Text: The Firework Maker's Daughter by Philip Pullman**

Fiction	Non Fiction	Poetry
Writing Focus	Writing Focus	Writing Focus
Narrative- short story with a dilemma about a	Explanation – How do Things happen e.g.	On Bonfire Night- Holly James
journey.	How do earthquakes happen? How is	
	igneous rock formed?	To use onomatopoeic words within a
*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 40-		repetitive poem.
Can we examine words and phrases in	*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 42-	
fiction?*	Can we use prefixes to change meaning- 'il,	*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity-
	'im, and 'in'?*	Page 44- Can we analyse how the
		poet uses vocabulary?*

## Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 4

## Word

The grammatical difference between plural and possessive 's'
Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done) **Sentence** 

Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to – the strict maths teacher with curly hair) Fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I heard bad news)

## Text

Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme

Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun with and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition

## **Punctuation**

**Fiction** 

Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g. a comma after the reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, 'Sit down!'

Apostrophes to mark plural possession (e.g. The girl's name, the girls' name)

Use of commas after fronted adverbials

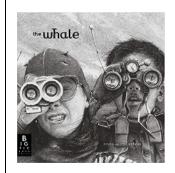
# Reading Comprehension Focus

	Content domain reference
<b>2</b> a	give / explain the meaning of words in context
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Non-Fiction

## Spring 1

## **Driver Text: The Whale by Vita Murrow**



1 ICUOII	HOIF ICTION	1 och y	
Writing Focus	Writing Focus	Writing Focus	
Narrative- creating a setting using descriptive	Information text- Whales, conservation and	Haiku poetry	
language and imagery. Children to tell the	hunting	The Last Whale- Ron Wilson	
story by using rich language to describe			
settings and events within the images.		*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity-	
		Page 52- Can we make words and	
*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 56-		idioms?*	
Can we describe an intelligent predator?*			

Poetry

Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 4  Reading Comprehension	Word The grammatical difference between plural and possessive 's' Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done) Sentence Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to – the strict maths teacher with curly hair) Fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I heard bad news) Text Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun with and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Punctuation Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g. a comma after the reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, 'Sit down!' Apostrophes to mark plural possession (e.g. The girl's name, the girls' name) Use of commas after fronted adverbials			
Focus	Content domain reference			
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	2b	2b retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction		
	2c	2c summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph		
	2d	2d make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text		
	2e	predict what might happen from det	ails stated and implied	
	2f	2f identify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole		
	2g identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases			
	2h	2h make comparisons within the text		
	Driver	Text: Thor and Loki in the Lar	nd of the Giants: A Norse Myth	
	Fiction		Non-Fiction	Poetry

Spring 2	Writing Focus Create a story in the style of a myth using the creatures from Norse myths and legends.	Writing Focus Instructions- How to look after a mythical creature e.g. a troll, a dragon  *Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 60-Can we explore the origin of words?*	Writing Focus The Godless- Unknown Children to tell the tale of Thor and Loki in the style of a free verse poem.
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 4	Word The grammatical difference between plural and possessive 's' Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)  Sentence Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to – the strict maths teacher with curly hair) Fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I heard bad news)  Text Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun with and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition  Punctuation Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g. a comma after the reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, 'Sit down!' Apostrophes to mark plural possession (e.g. The girl's name, the girls' name) Use of commas after fronted adverbials		

Reading	<u>Comprehension</u>
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## Summer 1

# Charlie AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY: A Play Browner by Read Day

## **Driver Text: Charlie and The Chocolate Factory (the play)**

Fiction	Non- Fiction	Poetry
Writing Focus	Writing Focus	Writing Focus
Script writing- write an additional scene to the play script. What happens next	Letter writing- writing formal letters of complaint	Veruca Salt Poem
		To form a poem about the descent of Veruca Salt going down the shoot.
		*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 66- Can we explore synonyms poetry?*

# Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 4

## **Word**

The grammatical difference between plural and possessive 's'

Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)

Sentence

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## Text

Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme

Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun with and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition

## **Punctuation**

**Fiction** 

Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g. a comma after the reporting clause, end punctuation within inverted commas: The conductor shouted, 'Sit down!'

Apostrophes to mark plural possession (e.g. The girl's name, the girls' name)

Use of commas after fronted adverbials

# Reading Comprehension Focus

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## Summer 2





## Driver Text: Voices I the Park by Anthony Browne, The Tunnel by Anthony Browne

**Non-Fiction** 

Writing Focus
Share the story without the words. Discuss
what the chn think is happening and make
predictions.
Compare texts linking common themes.
Character Study looking at the different
characters in each story.
Describe one in detail.

## Writing Focus

Persuasive writing- creating a leaflet to advertise a local event.

\*Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- Page 46-Can we learn new words from non-fiction writing?\*

# Poetry Writing Focus

Nightmare- Michael Rosen

Children to write a short poem, similar to 'Nightmare' about something they are afraid of- using repeated phrases. Eg. I'm.....I'm.....
There's.....There's.....There's....

		tars Vocabulary Activity- Page 50-lescribe a forest?*	F	Rising Stars Vocabulary Activity- age 68- Can we create words and hrases using silence?*	
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation for Year 4  Reading Comprehension	Word The grammatical difference between plural and possessive 's' Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (e.g. we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I Sentence Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to strict maths teacher with curly hair) Fronted adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I heard bad news) Text Use of paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun with and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition Punctuation Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech (e.g. a comma after the reporting clause, end punctuation inverted commas: The conductor shouted, 'Sit down!' Apostrophes to mark plural possession (e.g. The girl's name, the girls' name) Use of commas after fronted adverbials				
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	2a	give / explain the meaning of words in context			
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	2g identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases				
	2h	make comparisons within the text			
Terminology	-	Determiner Pronoun, posses adverbial	sive pronoun		