Year 4 Curriculum Progression Statements - All subjects

	1		Y4 Progre	ssion Statements – A	art	
hathaa musik		Autumn 1 Autumn 2 Spring 1		Spring 1	Spring Summer 1	Summer 2
lea ho studis an Properties of the properties of			ressed throughout the year th	Spring 1	Summer 1 Of Substantive Knowledge, and show a substantive Knowledge, and show artists and give reasons for my opinions. Describe in detail how artists (including sculptors, illustrators, craftspeople, painters from different times, cultures and countries) are influenced by the environment and select use materials and processes to suit their purpose. Describe the differences and similarities between differen practices and disciplines used by the substantial sub	ir
		a range of artists, craft makers and designers, making				

		Tea	r 4 Curriculum Progression S	statements - An subjects	
		links to their own work. Use art, craft and design as a means of self-expression, evoking moods, thoughts and ideas.	links to their own work. Use art, craft and design as a means of self-expression, evoking moods, thoughts and ideas.	links to their own work. Use art, craft and design as a means of self-expression, evoking moods, thoughts and ideas.	links to their own work. Use art, craft and design as a means of self-expression, evoking moods, thoughts and ideas.
Substantive Knowledge	Sketchbook	 Use a sketchbook to collect and record media explorations and experimentations. Use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources. Use sketchbooks for planning, trying out ideas, planning colours and collecting source material for future works. 	collect and record visual information from different sources. • Use sketchbooks	 Use a sketchbook to collect and record media explorations and experimentations. Use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources. Use sketchbooks for planning, trying out ideas, planning colours and collecting source material for future works. 	Use a sketchbook to collect and record media explorations and experimentations. Use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources. Use sketchbooks for planning, trying out ideas, planning colours and collecting source material for future works.
	Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Printing, Textiles	Drawing: Draw for an ageappropriate sustained period. Develop techniques to create intricate patterns and marks	 Demonstrate increasing control in the types of marks made when painting. Experiment with 	Printing: Use equipment and media correctly to produce a clean printed image. Use a variety of printmaking techniques including:	Textiles: Name a range of different fabrics. Become confident in applying colour to fabric e.g., by printing. Explore using resist paste or batik, using more than one colour.

	with a variety of media. Demonstrate experience in different grades of pencil and other implements to draw different forms, shapes, create lines, marks and develop tone, understanding why they best suit. Develop drawings featuring a third dimension and perspective. Create textures and patterns with a wide range of drawing implements.	and tones with increasing confidence. Confidently create different effects and textures with paint according to what they need for the task. Develop a painting from a drawing. Produce original art working in the	 combining prints taken from different objects to produce an end piece 3 colour printing 	Use a variety of techniques to create different textural effects, e.g., printing, dyeing, weaving and stitching.
Key In addition	to vocabulary from provious	art working in the style of a selected artist (not copying).	king mood: 3 colour printin	g; resist; batik; clean printed image; repeating
•	ewpoint, overlaying colours; p		•	g, resist, patik, clean printed image, repeating

	N		Y4 Progress	ion Statement	s – Design and T	echnology	
Ų	>	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
		Disciplinary Knowledge revisited in a range of c		ut the year through the	• teaching and learning of	Substantive Knowledge	• Understand
					and gather		and gather
					information about		information about
					what a particular		what a particular
					group or people want		group or people want
					from a product.		from a product.
					 Investigate 		 Investigate
					an existing product		an existing product
					for understanding		for understanding
	Dosign				of:		of:
	Design : Planning				o purp		o purp
	what to				ose		ose
	make,				o desig		o desig
Disciplinary	Investigate,				n features		n features
Knowledge	criteria,				o realis		o realis
·····ouriougo	materials,				tic ideas		tic ideas
	user,				o avail		o avail
	audience,				ability		ability
	label, model.				o need s of intended		o need s of intended
					user		user
					o inven		o inven
					tors/chefs/de		tors/chefs/de
					signers etc.		signers etc.
					linked to		linked to
					their		their
					product		product
					o whet		o whet
					her it can be		her it can be
					recycled or		recycled or
					reused.		reused.

Year 4 Curriculum Progression Statements - All subjects

	 Develop their 	 Develop their
	own design criteria	own design criteria
	and use for planning	and use for planning
	ideas on:	ideas on:
	o how	o how
	the parts of	the parts of
	their product	their product
	would work.	would work.
	o mate	o mate
	rials to use	rials to use
	based on	based on
	suitability of	suitability of
	their	their
	properties.	properties.
	 Use drawings 	• Use drawings
	and labels when	and labels when
	designing.	designing.
	Order the	Order the
	main stages of	main stages of
	making.	making.
	 Represent 	 Represent
	ideas in diagrams,	ideas in diagrams,
	annotated sketches	annotated sketches
	and computer-based	and computer-based
	programs (where	programs (where
	appropriate).	appropriate).
	• Create	• Create
	simple pattern pieces	simple pattern pieces
	and prototypes.	and prototypes.
Make: Tools,	 Use materials 	• Use materials
safety,	appropriate to their	appropriate to their
measuring,	DT project, e.g.,	DT project, e.g.,
joining,	construction	construction
problem	materials and kits,	materials and kits,
solving,	textiles, food,	textiles, food,
finishing.	mechanical	mechanical
jinisiniig.	components.	components.

	• Choose	
		• Choose
	suitable tools for	suitable tools for
	making, explaining	making, explaining
	why they should be	why they should be
	used.	used.
	• Follow	• Follow
	outlined safety	outlined safety
	procedures,	procedures,
	explaining to peers	explaining to peers
	the reasons why	the reasons why
	these are in place.	these are in place.
	• Use design	 Use design
	criteria whilst	criteria whilst
	making.	making.
	• Measure,	 Measure,
	mark, cut and shape	mark, cut and shape
	materials and	materials and
	components with	components with
	increasing accuracy.	increasing accuracy.
	• Join,	• Join,
	assemble and	assemble and
	combine materials	combine materials
	and components	and components
	with increasing	with increasing
	accuracy.	accuracy.
	Think about	 Think about
	and seek solutions	and seek solutions
	when faced with a	when faced with a
	problem.	problem.
	Use finishing	 Use finishing
	techniques, with	techniques, with
	increasing accuracy.	increasing accuracy.
	Use design	Use design
Evaluate	criteria to evaluate	criteria to evaluate
Evaluate	their product,	their product,
	identifying both	identifying both

		TCUT 4 CUTTICUTUTE	Togression Statements - All subjects	
			strengths and areas	strengths and areas
			for development.	for development.
			Assess the	 Assess the
			extent to which they	extent to which they
			took into account	took into account
			their design criteria	their design criteria
			whilst designing and	whilst designing and
			making.	making.
			Consider the	• Consider the
			views of others,	views of others,
			including intended	including intended
			user, whilst	user, whilst
			evaluating their	evaluating their
			product.	product.
			Mechanisms:	Textiles:
			Levers and	Create a 3D
			linkages:	textile product using
			o Inves	more than one fabric
	Technical		tigate how	shape.
			mechanical	 Measure,
			systems such	tape or pin, cut and
	Knowledge:		as levers and	join fabric with some
	Food,		linkages	accuracy using a
Substantive	Construction		create	range of stitches,
Knowledge	(tools and		movement.	including but not
	techniques),		Pneumatic	limited to: running
	Textiles,		systems:	stitch, back stitch and
	Mechanisms.		o Inves	whip/overcast stitch.
	Wicchamsins.		tigate how	
			mechanical	
			systems such	
			as pneumatic	
			systems	
			create	
			movement.	

	Key	In addition to vocabulary from previous year groups: Syringe, plunger, pneumatic systems, compression, inflate, deflate, system, input, output,
ŀ	Vocabulary	linear, rotary, component, templates, stiffening, seam allowance, annotated sketch, prototype, back stich, running stitch, tacking, Binca, cross
		stitch, loom, pinking shears, sewing machine.

	N	Y4 Progression Statements – Geography						
Ų	>	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
	Concept ual Underst anding	range of contexts: Develop understa Location can be o Absolute Relative distance and Geographic featu generalization of the shows a greater amo	anding that: described in two ways (absence describes the position of uses descriptive text to define a place from the are visualised using a features being mapped, eunt of detail (e.g. the entires.)	solute and relative) and a f a feature or event in spa escribe the position of the another? map which is a represent .g.: A large scale map sho	nswers the question of "W ce, using some form of ge e feature or event in relati ation of reality (and bias). ws a smaller geographic a pranches of a river).	ographic coordinates. onship to another object on The size and scale affect t rea (e.g. a map of a city or	or event. What is the he degree of a neighbourhood) but	
Discipl inary Knowl edge	Enquiry Skills	Enquiry skills are addressed throughout the year through the teaching and learning of Substantive Knowledge, and should be revisited in a range of contexts: Create their own geographical enquiry questions. Explain why they have chosen certain sources, tools and processes to answer their enquiry question: Begin to explore atlases, globes and world maps on a variety of scales, including Ordnance Survey maps and digital mapping. Make plans and maps using symbols and keys. Begin to use 4 figure grid references and an 8-point compass. Interpret, use and compare a range of aerial photographs. Plan data collection steps and strategies towards answering their question. Use increasingly complex atlases and world maps to identify the seven continents, five oceans, and the four countries and major cities the UK. Use a range of methods to record the information they are collecting. Select, interpret, combine and analyse their sources/ findings to draw simple conclusions in relation to question posed. Be able to compare a range of geographical elements, identify similarities and differences and express an opinion on the different elements. Be able to select an appropriate method of communicating learning considering audience and purpose, explaining their reasoning and using						
Substa ntive Knowl edge		increasingly technical geo Local - use their conceptual understanding and enquiry skills to: Locate a range of places in Devon and identify their features.	0		conceptual understanding and enquiry skills to: • Locate a range of	Similarities and differences between Lundy island and the Cyclades - use their conceptual understanding and enquiry skills to: Understand their similarities and differences (both		

	understanding and enquiry skills to: Name and locate geographical regions of the UK and their identifying human and physical characteristics and key topological features (e.g. hills, mountains, coasts, rivers). Consider how and why settlements have developed.	and human characteristics and major cities.	•	human and physical) Compare and summarise data from the two regions (i.e. population, temperature, trade etc.).	
Physical and Human Feature s and Process es	 Understand that people's choices have different impacts on their local area, internationally and globally. Understands the cause and effect of an event in one region or area that affects another area e.g. a change in land use from rural to city can affect traffic congestion in adjoining areas. 	 Identify and describe key aspect of the world's climate zones and biomes. Identify how and why natural phenomena occur and the ways in which they affect people and the environment. 	•	Name and describe features of a coastline and some famous UK coastal features. Describe some ways that weather can change the coastline. Explain how coastal features are formed Describe how a coastline might have looked in the past.	
Key Vocabulary	Settlement, location, coordinates, grid reference, hydraulic action, tide, wave, current, headland, are	economy, distribution, p	opula	ation, import, export,	erosion, precipitation,

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Year 4 Progression Statements – Global Learning

To be addressed throughout the curriculum.

			To be addressed thro			
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Skills and Capabilities: Critical and creative thinking, Empathy, Self- awareness and reflection, Communication, Cooperation and conflict resolution, Ability to manage complexity and uncertainty, Informed and reflective action.	 Work cooperatively in pairs or small groups to solve problems or achieve goals. Use knowledge of others' viewpoints to resolve problems and compromise in pairs or small groups. Use some strategies to manage anger and frustration. 	challenging	Begin to identify bias and opinion. Assess different points of view.	 Listen to, question and respond to others. Adapt their behaviour to take into account the feelings of others. Identify matters that are important to themselves and others and understand these may be different or opposing. 		Suggest ways they can contribute to the well-being of the wider community.
		Demonstrate:	Demonstrate:	Demonstrate:	Demonstrate:	Demonstrate:
Sense of identity and self-	 understanding of 		 understanding 	a sense of	 listening to a 	 proactive
esteem, Commitment to	what contributes	events.	that it is	responsibility for	range of	inclusion of other

	Year 4 Curriculum Progression Statements - All subjects
social justice and equity, Respect for people and human rights, Valuing diversity, Concern for the environment and commitment to sustainable development, Commitment to participation and inclusion, Belief that people can bring about change.	to their own identity. positive attitudes towards themselves and others, including those who are different. readiness to independently think through the consequences of their own words, actions and choices on others.
Knowledge and Understanding: Social justice and equity, Identity and diversity, Globalisation and interdependence, Sustainable development, Peace and conflict, Human rights, Power and governance. Key Vocabulary	Understand the need for rules in their own school and wider society and how people can take part in making and changing them. Know about a range of strategies for managing, resolving and preventing conflict. Understand the hour lorease their knowledge and understanding of the knowledge and understanding of the Ways in which people depend on the environment. Increase their understanding of the ways in which people depend on the environment. Increase their understanding of the basics of climate change (causes and effects). Know about a range of contributions of different cultures to our lives. In addition to vocabulary from previous year group: Know some of the ways in which people depend on the environment. Increase their understanding of the ways in which people depend on the environment. Increase their understanding of climate change (causes and effects of poverty and inequality. In addition to vocabulary from previous year group:
ito, rounding	stereotype, generalisations, assumptions, prejudice, discrimination, diversity.

Y4 Progress					tements – His	tory	
	I	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	2	Spring 1	Sprin Summe g 2 r 1	Summer 2
Dis cipl ina ry Kn ow led ge	Conceptual Understanding: Chronology, Continuity and Change, Cause and Consequence, Similarity and Difference, Significance, Interpretation and Perspective, Reliability Historical Enquiry: Ability to ask questions, Prediction, Exploring how to find answers, Research and gathering of evidence, Evaluating and justifying, Communicating about their enquiry	studied. Assessment: Unde Assessment: Begin periods/societies studied. Demonstrate some Identify and explair Identify and explair Explore a range of studied explair Explore a range of studied explair Assessment: Devel Assessment: Make Plan and organise h Directly find and se Suggest reasons wh Organise and expla Present findings ab (data handling). Use dates and term Discuss most appro	erstand what change to make connection in the evidence the most relevant the prediction in the evidence the most relevant the post by select the most relevant the evidence the post by select the past by	ge is and give exampons between main end give reasons for an ences to compare curts are historically important from the past manup with reasons why to the year through the of enquiry/interests on their own know out their enquiry. Want sources that will may or may not be reat they've found and lecting their own meas been taught.	les from different tievents, situations and results of, historical ture at different perpactful. y exist. one might be more teaching and learning they want to find o ledge or prior learning they are to justify the ight. present it clearly withod, e.g., speaking,	y, relating these to part of the periods studied and changes within an earlier and events & changes eriods that have been a reliable than another of Substantive Known out more about withing. The periods studied in the periods that have been another in the periods that have been another in the periods and the periods in the period in the periods in the period in the periods in the period in	previous periods I. Ind across different S. In studied. er. In a historical period. In a skills, drama or maths
Su bst ant ive Kn ow	Historical Knowledge and Understanding		Roman Empire d its impact on Britain	The changing power of the monarchy			Ancient Greek life and achievements, including their influence on the western world

led	• Pla	ace the period	•	Place the			
ge		a timeline in		period(s) on a			Place the period
80		lation to prior		timeline in			on a timeline in
		arning.		relation to prior			relation to prior
		ssessment:		learning.			learning.
		now some of		Know some of			Know some of
		hat was		what was		-	what was
		appening in		happening in			happening in
							different parts
		fferent parts		different parts			of the world,
		the world,		of the world,			including
		cluding		including Britain,			•
		itain, at this		at this time.			Britain, at this
		me.	•	Assessment:			time.
		ssessment:		Understand		•	Assessment:
		nderstand		how we know			Understand
		ow we know		about the			how we know
		out the		monarchs			about Ancient
		oman		studied.			Greece.
			•	Assessment:		•	Assessment:
		ritain (hook		Understand and			Understand the
	ba	ick to Y3		explain the			difference
	Au	ıtumn 2).		concept of			between a
	• As	ssessment:		monarchy.			civilisation and
	Un	nderstand that	•	Understand			an
	Ro	ome was at		some of the			empire.(Hook
	the	e centre of a		power			back to Y3
	hu	ige empire		structures			Summer 2 and
	(hc	ook back Y3		within Britain at			Y4 Autumn 2)
		ımmer 2).		the time of		•	Know about
		now why the		monarchs			some of the
		omans came to		studied e.g.			ways Ancient
		itain.		King/Queen,			Greece has
		nderstand		Barons, Nobles			influenced our
		me of the	•	Compare the			society today
		ower		power of the			e.g democracy,
		ructures within		monarchy			Olympics,
		e civilisation		during different			architecture,
	l the	e civilisation		during unicicit		l	

Year 4 Curriculum Progression Statements - All subjects time periods, by philosophy, e.g. Emperors, Senators, using case medicine. plebians, studies such as: Assessment: legionaries Elizabeth 1, **Understand the** Know what the Victoria, internal power struggles within Romans did to Elizabeth II improve Britain o Charles I and **Ancient Greece** and that groups e.g. making Charles II roads, William I and often battled John aqueducts, for supremacy. heating. Assessment: Know that Know why some **Ancient Greeks Understand and** Britons resisted explain how the believed in a number of the Roman concepts of occupation. empire and Gods. Know the main democracy reasons why the relate to Know and use Romans left relevant the key Britain. monarchs. vocabulary: Archaeologist Know some of 0 Know and use the ways in Artefact 0 the key which a Athenians 0 vocabulary: monarchy can BCE (Before the Archaeologist Common/Curre end. nt Era), also Artefact BCE (Before the Know and use known as BC Common/Curren the key (Before Christ) t Era), also vocabulary: CE 0 known as BC **Absolute** (Common/Curre (Before Christ) monarchy nt Era), also Archaeologist CE known as AD (Common/Curre o Artefact (Anno Domini or The Year of Our nt Era), also Autocracy BCE (Before the known as AD Lord)

RESPECT CONFIDENCE COLLABORATION INNOVATION

t Era), also

(Anno Domini or

The Year of Our

Lord)

Common/Curren

Classical

Democracy

0

	1001 10011001011 1108100010110110110 71110000000	
	'	o Gods/Goddesse
	o Democracy (Before Christ)	S
	· ·	 Government
		Impact
	"	 Influence
		 Monarchy
	o Impact (Anno Domini or	 Oligarchy
	o Invasion The Year of Our	 Philosophy
	Occupation Lord)	o Rule
	o Republic o Civil War	 Spartans
	o Resistance o Conquest	 Tyranny
	o Rule o Constitutional	
	o Senate monarchy	
	o Coronation	
	o Democracy	
	o Divine	
	o Empire	
	o Feudalism	
	o Global	
	o Government	
	o Head of state	
	o Invasion	
	o Magna Carta	
	o Middle Ages	
	o Monarch	
	o Monarchy	
	o Parliament	
	o Peasantry	
	o Rebel/rebellion	
	o Reign	
	o Resistance	
	o Rule	
	o Rule/ruler	
	o Sovereign	
	o Succession	
	acy, Empire, Invasion, Migration/immigration/emigration, Monarchy, Parliament, Power, R	lesistance,
Historical Concepts Settlement, Social cl	ss/aristocracy/peasantry, Trade	



Year 4 Progression Statements – IT and Computing

https://teachcomputing.org/curriculum

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 4	E-safety	Audio production:	E-safety	Data logging:	E-safety	Repetition in games:
		 Effective use of 		 Computing 		 Programming
	The internet:	tools	Repetition in shapes:	systems	Photo editing:	 Design and
	 Networks 	 Creating media 	 Algorithms 	 Data and 	 Effective use of 	development
	 Safety and 		 Programming 	information	tools	
	security				 Creating media 	

N		Year 4 Progression Statements – Music							
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Singing	 Sing with confidence using a wide vocal range. Sing in tune. Sing with awareness of pulse and control of rhythm. 		 Recognise phrase lengths and begin to understand when to breathe. Show an awareness of other parts when singing. 		 Sing songs and create a range of different vocal effects, appropriate to the piece. Sing in a round with more than 2 parts. 				
Listening	Use the appropriate musical vocabulary they have learnt to describe what they hear.		Be able to recognise different pattern structures within a piece of music.		Identify and name a wide range of different musical genres and styles they hear, including live music.				
Improvising and composing	 Create music for a specific purpose. 		Use technology to compose.		Demonstrate the ability to improve their work.				
Notation – reading and writing	Continue to develop staff notation reading skills.		 Read rhythms using crotchets, quavers, semi- quavers, minims and rests. 		Compose using staff notation.				
Playing	statements will be addr	essed as appropriate ac	nstruments will be playe cording to the allocated tly keeping an appropria	instruments.	er, a new instrument each	term. The Progression			

	Suggest, follow and lead simple performance directions (include start, stop and dynamic changes).
Suggested genres	• Year 4 has a bespoke list of songs from many different genres, of varying styles and from many countries, traditions and cultures in
	chronological order. From the Model Music Curriculum :
	https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLitQ2pP9mJeigXP056mW2dTK4Kp2Wgbpx
	Use these songs as a starting point to discuss:
	musical elements
	• to inspire creativity in your classroom, maybe listen during the register, getting changed for PE or whilst playing Times Tables
	Rockstars
Key Vocabulary	Pulse, Rhythm, Pitch, Dynamics, Tempo, Texture and Timbre
	• Timbre – all instruments, including voices, have a certain sound quality e.g. the trumpet has a very different sound quality to the
	violin.



Year 4 Progression Statements – PE

Based on *Dance in a Box* and *PPE* Planning and resources:

- Progression of Key Skills
- Vocabulary progression

Further supporting documents

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Indoor	Gymnastics		Da	nce	Dodgeball	Indoor Athletics
Outdoor	High 5 netball	Handball	Orienteering	• Football	• Rounders	AthleticsHouse competitions

N	Year 4 Progression Statements — Primary Languages The Primary French Project - Niveau blanc							
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2		
Speaking and Listening	Autumn 1	 Revise vocabulary from previous year. Name 8 animals. Identify the name of an animal in French by hearing it be spelled out or within a sentence. Understand and respond to questions that include the conjunction ou. Use a speaking frame to practise asking and answering questions with a partner. Understand the concept of liaison in spoken language Pronounce a noun and indefinite article, when it begins with a vowel, e.g. un âneand recap the liaison. Construct spoken 		 Understand spoken sentences including an adverbial opener, a verb, nouns, adjectives and conjunctions. Create simple spoken sentences including an adverbial opener, a verb, nouns, adjectives and conjunctions. Learn a new verb – je vois (I see). Recognise learned nouns by hearing the word being spelt. Spell learned words using the French pronunciation of the alphabet. Learn a new adverbial phrase of place – dans les bois. Use speaking frames to construct spoken sentences including nouns of both 	Summer 1	 Summer 2 Ask questions using Où est? Talk about favourite animals using j'aime and je n'aime pas Create another negative statement using the negative adverb nepas. Ask and answer questions about how many things there are, using a numeral as a determiner. Say whether they live in a house or a flat Say what is in their garden. Develop and practise their skills in listening comprehension. 		
		sentences with more than one		genders, and adjectives.				

		rear 4 Curricului	n Progression State	illelits - All subjects		
		noun using				
		conjunctions.				
	•	Use colours to				
		describe nouns.				
	•	Create spoken				
		sentences including				
		an adverbial				
		opener, a verb,				
		nouns, adjectives,				
		and conjunctions as				
		appropriate.				
Reading, Writing,	•	Phonics – key		 Phonics – key 	•	Phonics – key
Grammar and Phonics		graphemes:		graphemes:		graphemes:
		o on		o ch		o en/an
		o ien		o ê	•	Know about the
	•	Read and spell the		 Know what a 		subject pronouns il
		names of 8 animals.		cognate is and		and <i>elle</i> and the
	•	Know an exception		explore some		subject pronouns in
		to the rule about the		cognates in French		the plural – ils and
		silent final		and English.		elles.
		consonant: un ours.		 Understand written 	•	Revise all 4 forms of
	•	Construct simple		sentences including		the definite article; le,
		written sentences		an adverbial opener,		la, l', les.
		using a writing		a verb, nouns,	•	Understand the
		frame.		adjectives and		function of the
	•	Compare syntax in		conjunctions.		negative adverb
		simple English and		 Know the concept of 		nepas
		French sentences		the grammatical	•	Know the concept of
		(e.g. colours coming		gender of nouns and		elision in spoken
		after the noun in		know that un is used		language.
		French but preceding		for masculine nouns	•	Know how to use the
		the noun in English).		and une is used for		adverbial pronoun
				feminine nouns.		en.
				 Recognise certain 	•	Develop and practise
				homophones in		their skills in reading
				English and in		comprehension.
				French.		

		 Know that a French adjective must agree with the gender of the noun it is describing. Identify a question, by noticing if a sentence begins with a question word. Use a writing frame to create simple sentences using a fronted adverbial, a verb, a range of masculine and feminine nouns and a range of colour adjectives (applying 	 Write about themselves, their home and garden, and where they live. Use a piece of text as a stimulus for creating their own piece of writing.
Cultural Understanding	Share knowledge about London and Paris from a map a through discussion Identify the UK and Expression as a blank.	conjunction as necessary). Develop further their knowledge about Paris and its landmarks, and their ability to	Practise talking about Paris, using a growing bank of words.
Key Vocabulary	France on a blank map. • Develop further th ability to describe Paris and its landmarks. Year 4 Knowledge Organisers containing K	speak about them in French.	

N	YN - Y6 Progression Statements — PSHE							
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2		
https://jigsawpshe.online/mater ials/pshe-primary/	BM Being Me in My World	CD Celebrating Difference	DG Dreams & Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	CM Changing Me		

	N		Year 4 Progression Statements – RE				
Page numbers refer to the location of the Progression Statements in Devon-and-Torbay-Agreed-Syllabus-2019-2024-FINAL (1).pdf							
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
Year 4	Page 63	Page 67	Page 68 Unit L2.8	Page 65 Unit L2.5	Page 66	Page 71 Unit L2.11	
	Unit L2.3	Unit L2.7	What does it mean to	Why do Christians call	Unit L2.6	How and why do	
	What is the 'Trinity' and	What do Hindus believe	be Hindu in Britain	the day Jesus died	For Christians, when	people mark the	
	why is it important for	God is like?	today?	'Good Friday'?	Jesus left, what was the	significant events of	
	Christians?			,	impact of Pentecost?	life?	



Year 4 Progression Statements – Science

In each half term there is a focus on an area of Working Scientifically, as well as an Enquiry Type.

All Working Scientifically statements are to be integrated into each block of Science knowledge teaching and are revisited in different contexts over Y3 and Y4.

14.		
Working Scientifically: Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Use prior knowledge to suggest what might happen in an enquiry; make a prediction. Working Scientifically: Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.	(3,5)	 Consider their prior knowledge when asking questions. Independently use a range of question stems and where appropriate, they answer these questions. Answer questions posed by the teacher. Given a range of resources, the children decide for themselves how to gather evidence to answer the question. Recognise when secondary sources can be used to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical work. Identify the type of enquiry that they have chosen to answer their question. Make own predictions based on what they know. Make systematic and careful observations. Use a range of equipment for measuring length, time, temperature and capacity. Use standard units for their measurements.
Working Scientifically: Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.		 Select from a range of practical resources to gather evidence to answer questions generated by themselves or the teacher. Follow their plan to carry out: observations and tests to classify; comparative and simple fair tests; observations over time; and pattern seeking. Explanatory note: A comparative test is performed by changing a variable that is qualitative e.g. the type of material, shape of the parachute. This leads to a ranked outcome. A fair test is performed by changing a variable that is quantitative e.g. the thickness of the material or the area of the canopy. This leads to establishing a causative relationship.

Working Scientifically: Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions; Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. Working Scientifically: Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. Working Scientifically: Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. Working Scientifically: Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of		 Sometimes decide how to record and present evidence. Record their observation e.g. using photographs, videos, pictures, labelled diagrams or writing. Record their measurements e.g. using tables, tally charts and bar charts (given templates, if required, to which they can add headings). Record classifications e.g. using tables, Venn diagrams, Carroll diagrams. With support, present the same data in different ways in order to help with answering the question. Answer their own and others' questions based on observations they have made, measurements they have taken or information they have gained from secondary sources. Give answers consistent with the evidence. Interpret their data to generate simple comparative statements based on their evidence. Begin to identify naturally occurring patterns and causal relationships. Communicate their findings to an audience both orally and in writing, using appropriate scientific vocabulary.
explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Working Scientifically: Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.		 Draw conclusions based on their evidence and current subject knowledge. Identify ways in which they adapted their method as they progressed or how they would do it differently if they repeated the enquiry. Use their evidence to suggest values for different items tested using the same method e.g. the distance travelled by a car on an additional surface. Following a scientific experience, ask further questions which can be answered by
Coverage Working Scientifically Focus	Enquiry type Focus	extending the same enquiry. Knowledge

Autumn 1	Q ()		States of matter – Page 38: Y1-6 Progression Statements – PLAN Science
Autumn 2			Living things and their habitats - Page 34: Y1-6 Progression Statements — PLAN Science
Spring 1			Sound – Page 41: Y1-6 Progression Statements – PLAN Science
Summer 1	3.53	@	Electricity – Page 44: Y1-6 Progression Statements – PLAN Science
Summer 2			Animals, including humans – Page 36: Y1-6 Progression Statements – PLAN Science