

Autumn



Knowledge organiser for Year 4 Fitness

Motor competence -

- Strength
- Speed
- Power
- Agility
- Coordination
- Balance
- Stamina

Rules

- Social: Supporting others
- Social: Working safely
- Emotional: Perseverance
- Emotional: Determination
- Thinking: Identifying areas of strength and areas for development

Healthy participation

- increasing aerobic capacities
- lowering resting heart rate
- improving muscle tone, strength and flexibility
- improve metabolic function



Key vocabulary

- Agility: The ability to change direction quickly and easily.
- Balance: The ability to stay upright or stay in control of body movement.
- Co-ordination: The ability to move two or more body parts at the same time, under control, smoothly and efficiently.
- Stamina: The ability to move for sustained periods of time.
- Power: Speed and strength combined.
- Speed: the rate at which someone moves.
- Fitness : being physically strong and healthy
- Speed : pace in walking or running.
- Control: the ability to carefully and deliberately complete an action.



Knowledge organiser

Living Things and their Habitats



Key Knowledge

Mammals

- Warm blooded
- Have hair or fur
- Mothers feed their young

Birds

- Have feathers and wings
- Lay eggs
- Have two legs

Fish

- Can breathe underwater
- Have scales and fins
- Lay eggs in water

Reptile

- Have scales
- 4 legs or no legs
- Cold blooded
- Usually lay eggs on land but sometimes live young

Amphibian

- Live on land and water
- Moist smooth skins
- Lay eggs in the water



Key concepts covered:

Classification is a process that is used to organise organisms into groups. These groups are decided by the characteristics of the

Plant Kingdom: The plant kingdom is made up of two groups of plants: flowering plants & non-flowering plants.

Non-flowering Plants:

- mosses, lichens, & ferns
- Small & low-growing
- Spores & cones

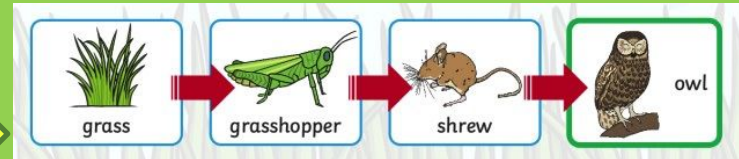
Flowering Plants:

- There are more types of flowering plants than non-flowering plants.
- flowers & seeds.
- broad-leaved trees (ex. oak tree), fruit trees, grasses, vegetables, weeds, & herbs.

Key vocabulary

Key vocabulary	Definition
herbivore	Animals who only eat plants.
omnivore	Animals who eat both plants and meat.
carnivore	Animals who eat meat.
producer	Found at the beginning of a food chain. They produce their own food from the sun. These are always plants, shrubs or trees.
consumer	Organisms that feed on plants or animals.
predator	An animal that eats other animals.
prey	Animals that are hunted down by other animals to eat.
Food chain	Shows how plants and animals get their energy.
habitat	Where an organism or a group of organisms live.
vertebrate	Organism with a backbone.
invertebrate	Organism without a backbone.
organism	A plant or animal.
classification	Putting animals into groups based on similar features

Food chains show us plants and animals get their

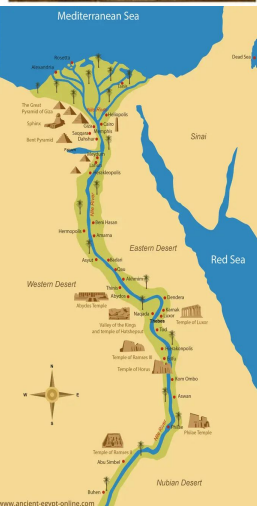




Knowledge organiser for Ancient Egyptians

Key Knowledge

Canopic Jars and Hieroglyphic Symbols



Famous & important Pharaohs		
1	Narmer	Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.
2	Khufu	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
3	Hatshepsut	First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
4	Tutankhamun	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).
5	Ramses II	Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!
6	Cleopatra VII	Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.



Key vocabulary

	Term	Definition
1	Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
2	Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!
3	Canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach
4	Dynasty	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.
5	Egyptologist	An archaeologist who focusses Ancient Egypt. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
6	Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols
7	Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
8	Papyrus	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.
9	Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
10	Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.

Key concepts covered:

Community and culture – The Ancient Egyptians are well known for their amazing architecture, especially the pyramids.



Hierarchy & power – Ancient Egyptian society was broken down into different groups.



These ranged from the Pharaoh, who had all the power, to slaves, who has none. Key jobs included: farmers, builders, craftsmen and scribes.

BCE – Before Common Era
CE – Common Era


Why was the River Nile so important?
- The River Nile was an essential resource for the Ancient Egyptians. It provided water to drink, to irrigate crops and a means by which trade could occur throughout the Empire.

Year 4 Autumn Term



				
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un	un	ou	ou	ou
				
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un	un	ou	ou	ou

**BONNE
RENTRÉE**









Expressing your opinions.

J'aime les poires.

I like pears.

Je n'aime pas les prunes.

I don't like plums.

**ALL
ABOUT
ME**

Quel est ton fruit préféré ?

What is your favourite fruit?

Je préfère les pommes.

I prefer apples.

La Chenille Qui Fait des Trous

une pomme	- an apple	une chenille	- a caterpillar
une poire	- a pear	un papillon	- a butterfly
une prune	- a plum	je suis	- I am
une orange	- an orange	j'ai faim	- I am hungry
une fraise	- a strawberry	je mange	- I eat
une pastèque	- a watermelon	dans le jardin	- in the garden



Determiners

	a/an	the (singular)	some	the (plural)
masculine	un	le	des	les
feminine	une	la	des	les

Agreement of adjectives

In French, adjectives agree with the nouns they describe. You need to add an 'e' to an adjective that describes a feminine noun. E.g. une pomme verte.

Exceptions:

rouge, jaune, rose	— do not need another e
maron, orange	- never change
blanc > blanche	violet > violette



Knowledge organiser for PE

Year 4 gymnastics



Motor competence -

- Strength
- Flexibility
- Coordination
- Balance



Healthy participation

- increasing aerobic capacities
- lowering resting heart rate
- improving muscle tone, strength and flexibility
- improve metabolic function



Rules

- Use different directions to make your sequence look interesting.
- Social: work safely together and be determined.
- Emotional: persevere and be confident.
- Thinking: observe and provide feedback; be creative.
- Movement skills:
 - Individual and partner balances
 - Rotation jumps
 - Straight roll
 - Barrel roll
 - Forward roll
 - Straddle roll
 - Bridge
 - Shoulder stand

Key vocabulary

- Balance: The ability to stay upright or stay in control of body movement.
- Co-ordination: The ability to move two or more body parts at the same time, under control, smoothly and efficiently.
- Control: the ability to carefully and deliberately complete an action.
- Body tension: squeezing muscles to help to be stable when performing actions.
- Landing position: a stable position after you jump.
- Sequence: a series of actions.
- Rotation: the circular movement of an object around a central point.
- Momentum: the direction created by weight and power.



Key vocabulary

Editing – to correct, cut, add to, or change with the goal of producing a finished piece of writing, film or photo.

Crop – to trim or cut off the top or ends of something.

Device – an invention or machine used to perform simple tasks or something else made for a specific purpose.

Portrait – the orientation of a page or picture.

Landscape – the orientation of a page or picture.

Perspective – a way of showing objects on the flat surface of a picture so that they seem the correct size and distance from one another.

Blur – to become less clear or harder to see.

Tone – the shade of a colour.

Key concepts

Photo editing is the process in digital photography of making adjustments to photographs using a photo editing programme such as Snapseed.



Photos can be tweaked after a photo has been taken. Photo editing comes after a photographer has taken photos during a shoot and selected the best photos.

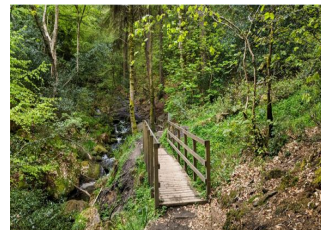
Key Knowledge

We don't edit photos for no reason. It is important to consider what we think about the reasons that we are editing for.



Sometimes editing an image can change how you feel about an image.

We want to change the way someone feels or thinks when they look at it.





Knowledge organiser for Latin

Key Knowledge

Latin verbs	English translation
laborare	to work
videre	to see
ridere	to laugh
amare	to love
habitare	to live
cantare	to sing



Latin verb ending codes

o	s	t	mus	tis	nt
I	you	he she it	we	y'all	they

laboramus	→	we work
vides	→	you see
ridetis	→	y'all laugh
habitant	→	they live
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Key concepts covered

We need to pay attention to the endings of words, not the order in which we see them. For verbs, the ending will tell us who is doing the verb, which in English has to be represented by a pronoun or a noun.



Knowledge organiser for



Key Knowledge

Gods and goddesses

The main God of the Hindu religion is Brahman. He may take on the form of anything in the world, usually a god or goddess. Brahman is present in every person as the eternal spirit or soul called the **atman**.

Each god or goddess, of which there are many, has its own personality and appearance. Some scholars believe there are up to 33 million gods and goddesses!

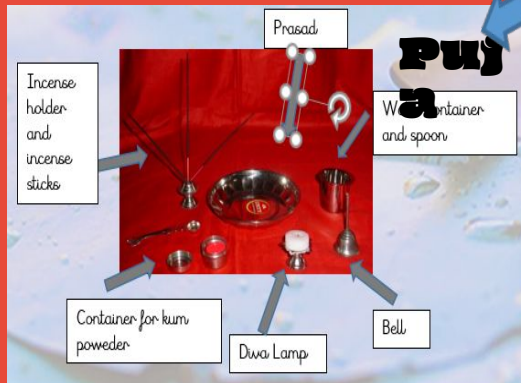


Shiva- Destroyer

Key concepts covered:

Worship

Hindu worship is usually an individual act as it involves making personal offerings to the gods. Worshippers repeat the names of their favourite gods and goddesses and repeat **mantras**. Water, fruit, flowers and incense are offered to god.



Key vocabulary

Vocabulary	Definition
karma	the belief that present actions will effect the future.
puja	the act of worship.
Mandir	Hindu place of worship
rangoli	patterns drawn during Diwali.
Diwali	Hindu festival of light.
deities	gods or goddesses
Holi	the festival of colour.
mantra	sacred words spoken out loud.



Brahma - Creator



Vishnu - Preserver



Ganesh

Festivals

Diwali - Celebrates the return of Rama and Sita. Lamps are lit to help Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, find her way into people's homes.

Spring



Knowledge organiser for



Key Knowledge

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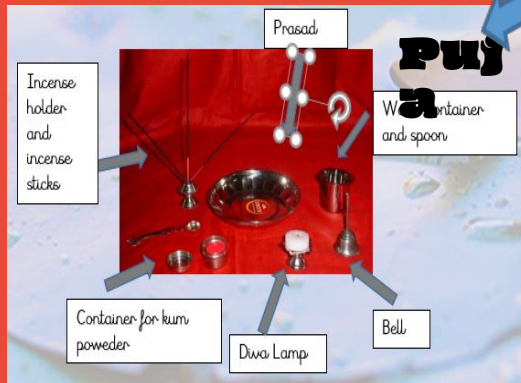


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Knowledge organiser for Year 4 handball



Motor competence -

- Agility
- Speed
- Stamina
- Coordination
- Balance



Healthy participation

- Store any unused equipment in a safe place



Rules

- The rule of three, double dribble and free pass.
- Social: kindness, communication, co-operation
- Emotional: honesty and fair play, determination, perseverance, confidence
- Thinking: decision making, select and apply, problem solving, comprehension
- Movement skills:
 - Throw
 - Catch
 - Run
 - Dribble
 - Shoot
 - Change direction/speed

Key vocabulary

- Accelerate: speed up
- Accuracy: how close the object is to the given target
- Delay: to slow an object or player
- Direction: forwards, backwards, sideways
- Intercept: to gain possession of the ball
- Invasion: a game of two teams who invade each other's space to score goals
- Momentum: the direction created by weight and power
- Opponent: someone not on your team
- Opposing: in competition with
- Possession: to have
- Referee: the person who makes sure the rules are followed
- Speed: how fast you are travelling



Year 4 Geography Knowledge Organiser – North America



Key vocabulary

Tier 2

Country A nation with its own government.

State Has its own government and laws.

Climate General weather conditions that are typical within a place.

City A large town.
Any town in the UK which has a cathedral

Tier 3

Longitude To find out how far east or west a place is. Top of the Earth to the bottom.

Latitude To find out how far north or south a place is. Lines run parallel to the Equator.

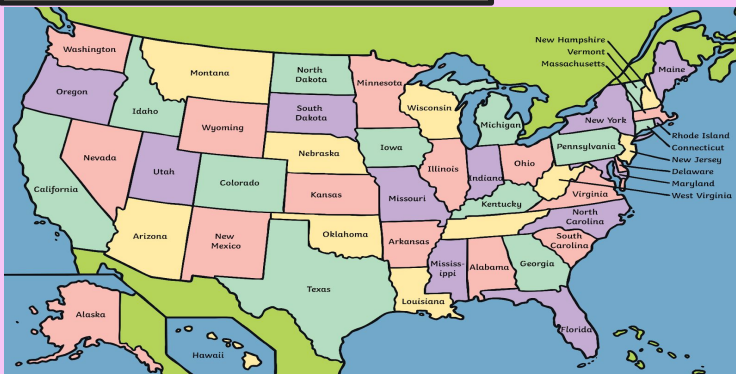
Tropic of Capricorn Farthest southern latitude at which the sun can appear directly overhead.

Tropic of Cancer Farthest northern latitude at which the sun can appear directly overhead.

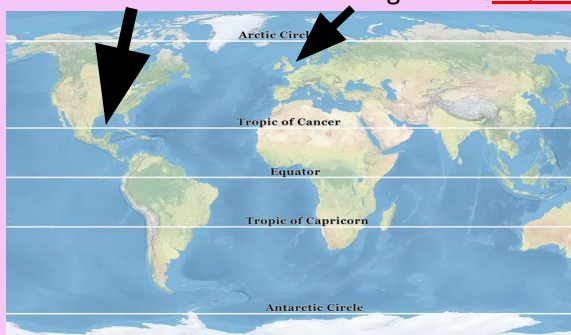
The different states in the USA. States are parts of countries and often have their own laws and government. Examples include: California, New York, Florida and Texas.

Key concepts covered

The different countries of North America. Examples include: Canada, USA, Mexico, Jamaica, Cuba and Costa Rica.



North America United Kingdom Key Knowledge



Human features

- cities
- houses
- roads
- religion
- populations
- people

Physical features

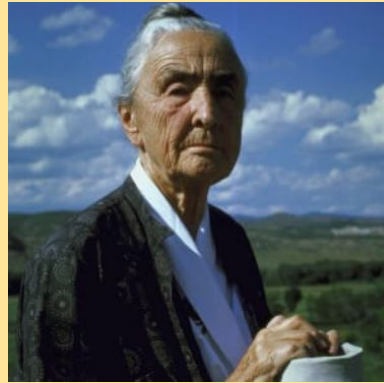
- rivers
- mountains
- coastlines
- animals
- plants
- oceans

Human and physical features vary greatly between different parts of the continent of North America.



Inspiring confidence, compassion, character and fun!

Year 4 Art Knowledge Organiser – Georgia O'Keeffe



1887 - 1986

Georgia O'Keeffe was a 20th-century American painter and pioneer of American modernism. She was best known for her canvases depicting flowers, skyscrapers, animal skulls and southwestern landscapes.



Jimson weed
1936



Oriental poppies
1928



City night
1926



Radiator building
1927



Manhattan
1932

“When you take a flower in your hand and really look at it, it's your world for the moment.”
— Georgia O'Keeffe

Key vocabulary	
<u>Tier 2</u>	
Artist	A person who creates art (such as painting, sculpture, music, or writing) using conscious skill and creative imagination.
Scale	The physical size of an object.
Medium	The type of art (for example painting or sculpting as well as the materials used to create the artwork).
<u>Tier 3</u>	
Abstract art	Art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead uses shapes, colours to achieve its effect.
Expressionism	Art in which the reality is distorted in order to make expressive of the artists feelings or ideas.
Proportion	Refers to the dimension of an object and relationship between height, width and depth.
Modernism	Modern art is art that rejects traditional techniques. It is a term that includes many different movements and ideas from the 1890s to today.

Year 4 Spring Term



BONNE
ANNÉE!



Un bon jour



Matching, extending and adapting sentences. Position and agreement of adjectives.

Voici un chat.

Voici deux canards.

Voici un grand chat.

Voici deux petits canards.

Voici un grand chat noir.

Voici deux petits canard jaunes.

Voici un grand chat noir.

Voici deux petits canard jaunes.

et une petite souris blanche.

et trois grandes poules grises.

La Surprise de Hundo – Options – I like he/it likes she/it likes

J'aime les oranges sucrées mais je n'aime pas les croissants crémeux.

J'adore les petites mandarines mais je déteste les grandes oranges.

Le singe aime la banane jaune mais la girafe aime la margue jaune.

Il aime la banane jaune mais elle aime la margue jaune.

Plural nouns – exceptions to the rule

Usually, to make a noun plural, change the determiner to des/les and add 's'.

e.g. un bon > des bons

la granailla > les granaillas

BUT – some nouns do not follow the rule.

e.g. un hibou > des hiboux

un oiseau > des oiseaux

un cheval > des chevaux

un animal > des animaux

un ours > des ours

une souris > des souris

Position of adjectives

In French, adjectives usually come AFTER the noun. E.g. un chien blanc.

Exceptions: grand and petit – size adjectives come BEFORE the noun

un petit chien blanc

un grand cheval noir

une petite souris blanche

une grande araignée noire



Knowledge organiser for Latin

Key Knowledge

Latin verbs	English translation
laborare	to work
videre	to see
ridere	to laugh
amare	to love
habitare	to live
cantare	to sing



Latin verb ending codes

o	s	t	mus	tis	nt
I	you	he she it	we	y'all	they

laborarmus	→	we work
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ridetis	→	y'all laugh
habitant	→	they live
cantat	→	he/she/it sings
amo	→	I love

Key concepts covered

We need to pay attention to the endings of words, not the order in which we see them. For verbs, the ending will tell us who is doing the verb, which in English has to be represented by a pronoun or a noun.

Knowledge organiser for PE

Year 4 Ball skills

Motor competence - a person's ability to make a range of physical actions including coordinating fine and gross motor skills.

Key skills: physical

- Throwing
- Catching
- Dribbling
- Intercepting
- Changing direction and speed
- Tracking
- Hand-eye coordination
- marking and defending
- Kicking



Strategies and tactics

- Observing and providing feedback
- Working safely
- Communication
- Working together is vital when developing ball skills, as we often rely on our team mates to get a ball to us effectively as that we can collect and use the ball.
- Playing fairly and honesty
- Perseverance
- Using soft touches can support you to maintain control of a ball effectively.

Healthy participation

- Burns calories
- Builds muscular endurance
- Improves balance and coordination
- Boosts immune system
- Builds healthy bones

Key vocabulary

- **Interception:** catching a pass made by an opposing player.
- **Possession:** when a team has a ball, they are in possession.
- **Marking:** when a player defends an opponent.
- **Getting free:** when an attacking player moves to lose their defender.
- **Collect:** to pick up.
- **Control:** to perform a skill with good technique.
- **Receive:** to collect a ball.
- **Track:** to use your body to get in line with a ball you are looking to collect.
- **React:** to respond quickly.
- **Accurate:** successful in reaching its chosen target.



Stafford Leys
Primary School

Inspiring confidence, compassion, character and fun

Knowledge organiser

Electricity



Key Knowledge

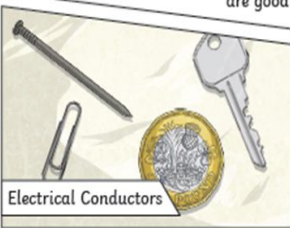
Electricity is made at a power station, travels, and travels down large cables to people's houses. This electricity is known as mains power and can be very dangerous. Power stations are like a battery.

Common Appliances

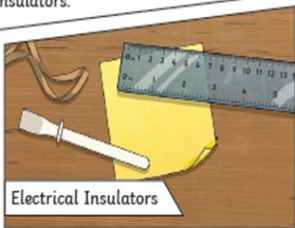
A piece of equipment or device designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or mobile phone.



A conductor of **electricity** is a material that is made up of free **electrons** which can be made to move in one direction, creating an electric current. Metals are good conductors. Electrical insulators have no free **electrons** and so no electric current can be made. Wood, plastic and glass are good insulators.

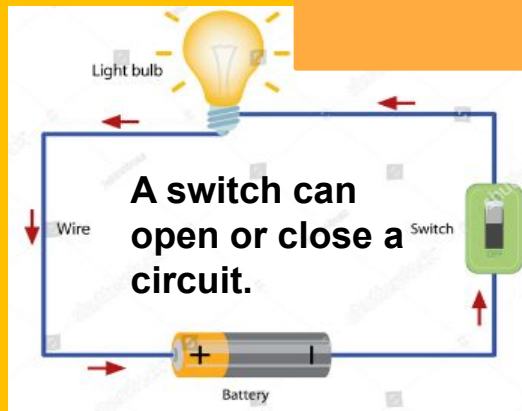
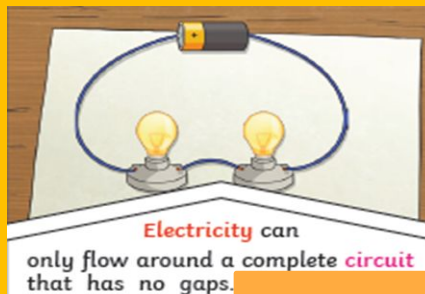


Electrical Conductors



Electrical Insulators

Key concepts covered:



Key vocabulary

Mains – electricity made at a power station, which travels down large cables to our homes. We can connect to this using our sockets.

Circuit – a circuit is a complete path around which electricity can flow.

Cell – an electrical cell is a device used to generate electricity. A battery is a cell.

Series – a series circuit is a closed circuit where the current flows in one path.

Conductor – an electrical conductor lets electricity pass through.

Insulator – an electrical insulator does not let electricity pass through.

Closed Circuit – a closed circuit is a complete circuit where the electricity can flow around.

Open Circuit – an open circuit is a broken circuit where electricity flow stops.

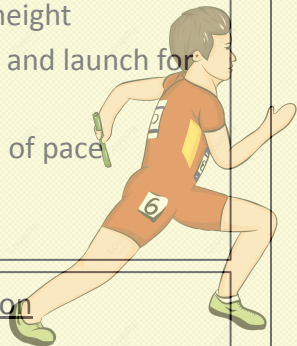
Summer



Knowledge organiser for Year 4 Athletics

Motor competence -

- pacing
- sprinting technique
- jumping for distance
- jumping for height
- throw, heave and launch for distance
- quick change of pace



Healthy participation

- Increasing aerobic capacities
- Lowering resting heart rate
- Improving muscle tone, strength and flexibility
- Mental wellbeing - feeling better after exercise.
- Being outdoors improves your mood.

Rules

An athlete is successful when:

- They only start after the whistle
- They keep their feet behind the start line
- They run past the finish line at full speed
- They pass the baton to a team member to their opposite hand
- Aim arms and eyes where the target needs to land.

Strategies and tactics

- Working as a team
- Working safely
- Determination - giving it a go
- Perseverance - never giving up
- Observing and providing feedback
- Exploring ideas.

Key vocabulary

- **Stamina:** the ability to sustain prolonged physical or mental effort.
- **Changeover:** where a baton is passed from one person to another.
- **Jump:** take off and land on two feet.
- **Hop:** take off on one foot and land on the same foot.
- **Leap:** take off on one foot and land on the other.
- **Pace:** steady speed
- **Technique:** skill or ability
- **Perseverance:** continued effort to do or achieve something.





Knowledge organiser for PE

Year 4 Cricket

Motor competence - a person's ability to make a range of physical actions including coordinating fine and gross motor skills.

Key skills: physical

- Throwing
- Catching
- Tracking
- Hand-eye coordination
- striking
- Reaction time



Strategies and tactics

- Balls can be bowled underarm or overarm using the bowling action.
- Wicket keeper stays behind the stumps to catch out or run out the batter quickly.
- Fielders need to spread out and communicate effectively with each other in order to get the ball to the wickets as quickly as possible to score a run out.
- If you are batting, hit the ball away from fielders, aim it towards open space so that it takes fielders longer to retrieve.

Healthy participation

- Builds muscular endurance
- Improves balance and coordination
- Boosts immune system
- Builds healthy bones

Key vocabulary

- Accuracy- how close the ball is to the target.
- Bowled out – when a bowler hits the wickets.
- Caught out – when a player catches the ball.
- No ball – a bowled ball outside of the rules (too high/wide).
- Retrieve – to collect.
- Run out – when a fielder hits a wicket before the batter reaches them.
- Short barrier- creating a barrier with hands in front of feet to stop a ball.
- Wicket- the three upright sticks and base which the batter stands in front of and the bowler aims at.
- Grip – the way an object is held.
- Momentum – when power and weight create direction.



Knowledge organiser for Science

Year 4 Sound

Key vocabulary:

Ear- an organ used for hearing.

Particles- solids, liquids and gasses are made of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them.

Distance- a measurement of length between two points.

Soundproof- to prevent sound from passing.

Absorb sound- to take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.

Vacuum- a space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.

Ear drum- a part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

Vibration- a movement backwards and forwards.

Sound wave- vibrations travelling from a sound source.

Volume- the loudness of a sound.

Amplitude- the size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.

Pitch- how low or high a sound is.

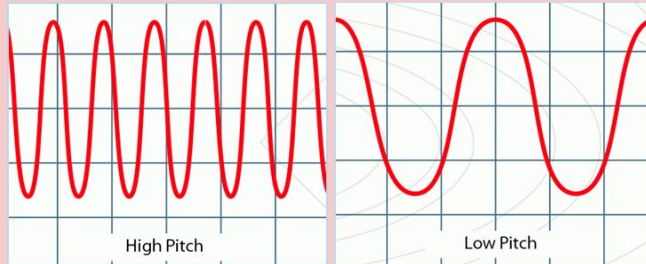
Key concepts covered:



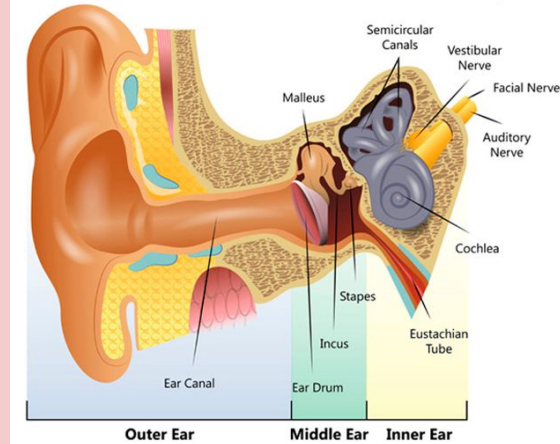
When you hit a drum, the drum skin vibrates. This makes the air particles closest to the drum start to vibrate as well.

Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high pitched sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low pitched sound.

You can change the pitch of the sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing.



Key Knowledge:



Inside your ear, the vibrations hit the eardrum and are passed to the middle and then in the inner ear. They are charged into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing sound.





Stafford Leys
Primary School

Knowledge Organiser for Anglo-Saxons

Inspiring confidence, compassion, character and fun



Key Knowledge

By 410 AD, the Romans had left Britain to protect Rome from invaders.

Scots and Picts from Ireland and Scotland began to raid the Britons who were still in Britain.

The Angles, Saxons and Jutes came to Britain to help fight off the Scots and Picts, but eventually decided to stay.

Tribes of Angles, Saxons and Jutes settled in Britain, eventually setting up 7 Kingdoms:

Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex and Kent.

Push factors	Pull factors
Their homeland often flooded.	The Romans had left.
Their climate was colder.	They were invited.
The population in their area was increasing.	Much of Britain, would have had a warmer climate.



The 7 Anglo Saxon

Kingdoms.



Key concepts covered

Community and culture - Settlement,
Myth, Religion art, nation
Invasion and conflict - invasion,
conquest, conflict, raid
Advancement - migration
Power- monarchy, country, government
peasantry, hierarchy

Key Vocabulary

Settlement: an established community.

Migration: the movement of people to a new location.

Pagan: a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main religion.

Raid: a surprise attack on an enemy or settlement.

Angles, Saxons and Jutes: tribes from modern day Denmark, Germany and Holland who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.

Scots and Picts: people from Ireland (the Scots) and Scotland (the Picts) who were fierce and powerful fighters who invaded Britain once the Romans left.

Britons: The people left in Britain after the Romans had left.

Government: how an area is managed and who by.

Peasantry: poor people who do not own land.

Nation : a group of people who are governed as one.



Knowledge Organiser for designing, programming and making a step counter

Computing - key vocabulary and concepts

Computing - How it works

- This program uses a variable called 'count' to keep track of the number you're counting.
- It counts how many times the Microbit has been shaken. It stores this number in a variable called 'steps'.
- Variables are used by computers to store information that may change, such as the number of steps you've taken.
- Every time the microbit accelerometer input senses a shake, the program increases the variable by 1, and shows the new number on the LED display output.

Key vocabulary

- Microbit - a pocket sized computer with a light display, sensors and buttons that can be programmed
- Variables
- Input

DT - Key vocabulary and concepts

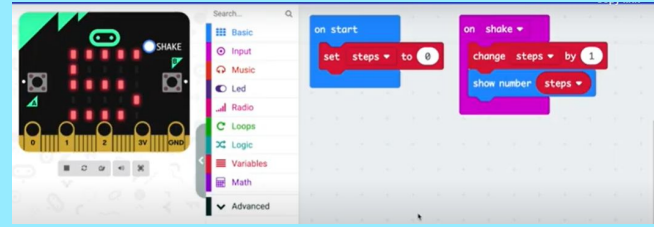
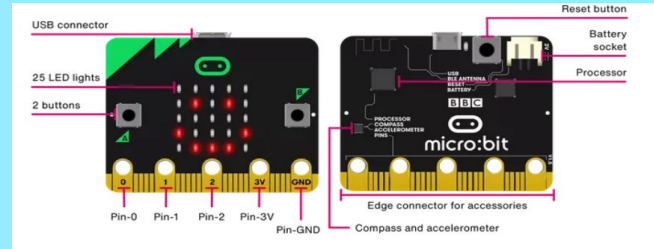
CAD (Computer Aided Design) - software such as Tinkercad that helps you design something in 3D



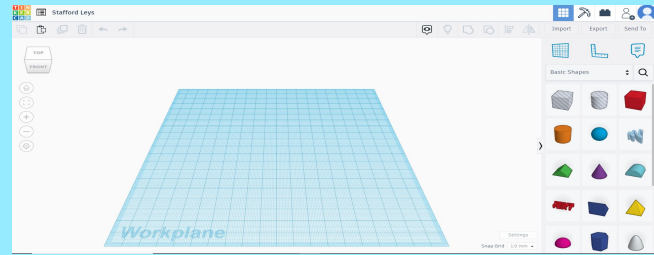
Prototype - the first model you build of your design
Container - the part of the step counter that houses the Microbit
Aperture - a hole in the container that allows the microbit screen to be seen



Microbit



Tinkercad





Year 4 Summer Term

Bonjour !

Je m'appelle Panthère.

Je suis noire.

Je suis féroce.

Je suis dans la jungle.

Je mange des lapins.

J'aime sauter mais je n'aime pas nager dans la rivière.



Hello!

My name is Panther.

I am black.

I am fierce.

I am in the jungle.

I eat rabbits.

I like to jump but I do not like to swim in the river.



Giving your opinion.

J'aime le gros éléphant.

I like the big elephant.

J'aime les grands écureuils.

I like tall squirrels.

Qui aime ?

Who likes.....?

Remember word order and agreements.

Je n'aime pas le serpent effrayant.

I do not like the scary snake.

Je n'aime pas les grenouilles agitées.

I do not like fidgety frogs.

Cher Zoo — Vocabulary

Nouns			Adjectives (m)	Adjectives (f)	
l'éléphant	the elephant	gros	grosse	big/fat	
la griffe	the giraffe	grand	grande	big/tall	
le lion	the lion	féroce	féroce	fierce	
le chameau	the camel	gros	gros	grumpy	
le serpent	the snake	effrayant	effrayant	scary	
le singe	the monkey	coquin	coquine	naughty	
la grenouille	the frog	agité	agitée	fidgety	
le chien	the dog	parfait	parfaite	perfect	

Verbs(Infinitives) (1st Person Singular) Adverbial Phrases

chanter	to sing	je chante	I sing	dans la boîte	in the box/crate
danser	to dance	je danse	I dance	dans la forêt	in the forest
manger	to eat	je mange	I eat	dans la jungle	in the jungle
nager	to swim	je nage	I swim	dans la rivière	in the river
sauter	to jump	je saute	I jump	dans le jardin	in the garden
voler	to fly	je vole	I fly	dans les bois	in the woods

Les Quatre Saisons

Il y a quatre saisons dans une année
Les printemps, l'été, l'automne, l'hiver.

Au printemps, il y a du vent.

En été, il y a du soleil.

En automne, il y a du brouillard.

En hiver, il y a de la neige.

Au printemps, le ciel est bleu et blanc.

En été, le ciel est bleu.

En automne, le ciel est gris.

En hiver, le ciel est blanc.



Confusing?

This is a hard concept to understand so how do we deal with that? Do we just dismiss it or accept there are things we just do not fully understand? What do you think?



Key concepts covered:

- Baptism is an occasion when promises are made to God and people are welcomed as a member of the church.
- Water is a symbol of baptism.
- People can be baptised at any age, in the font at church, in a pool, a river or the sea.
- Jesus was baptised in the river Jordan.
- People of faiths other than Christianity also welcome new babies in special ways.

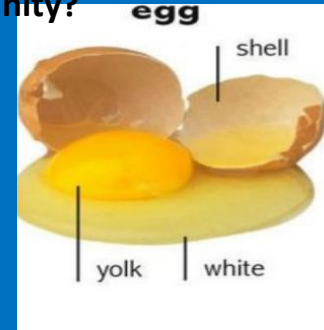


Key Knowledge:

Key Vocabulary

Trinity	God is one but made up of 3 equal parts.	The Holy Spirit	Christians believe the Holy Spirit lives within them, guiding and helping them.
God the Father	God who lives in Heaven and created the world.	Baptism	Baptism is a ceremony that symbolises a commitment to living life as a Christian.
God the Son	Known as Jesus who came to Earth to die on the cross and now lives in Heaven.	Pentecost	Pentecost is a Christian holiday that celebrates the time the Holy Spirit descended to the 12 disciples of Jesus.
God the Spirit	Known as the Holy Spirit.	empower	To give someone the means to achieve something.

What is the Holy Trinity?



The Holy Trinity

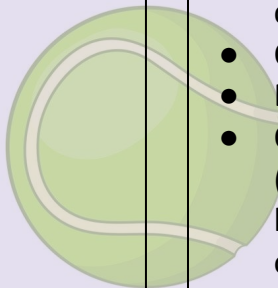




Knowledge organiser for Year 4 Tennis

Motor competence -

- Increasing reaction times
- Underarm throwing
- Catching
- Forehand
- Backhand
- Ready position
- grip strength



Healthy participation

- increasing aerobic capacities
- lowering resting heart rate
- improving muscle tone, strength and flexibility
- improve metabolic function

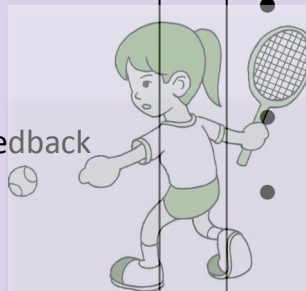
Rules

A player wins a point when:

- Opponent hits the ball in the net.
- Opponent hits the ball out of the court area.
- Opponent misses the ball.
- Ball bounces twice.
- Opponent does a double fault (meaning if they serve the ball and it hits the net, doesn't land on their opponent's side, they can have another go. If they miss again it is a double fault).

Strategies and tactics

- Observing and providing feedback
- Working safely
- Communication
- Working together
- Playing fairly and honestly
- Perseverance



Key vocabulary

- **Ready position:** the way you stand to be ready to play
- **Racket:** an object used to hit the tennis ball
- **Track:** watching the direction the ball takes
- **Rally:** a sequence of play involving two players hitting the ball back and forwards without stopping
- **Control:** to be able to hit the ball at the speed and direction you want it to go
- **Court:** the area that tennis is played in
- **Return:** when your opponent hits the ball back to your side of the court
- **Opponent:** the person you are playing against.



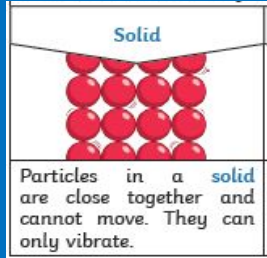
Knowledge organiser



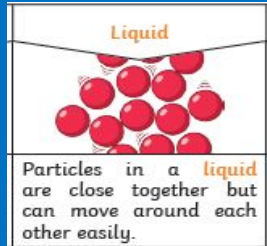
Key vocabulary



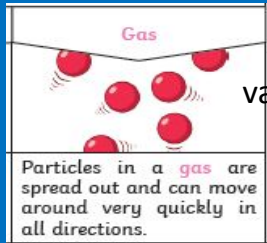
Key Knowledge



ice
coins
bricks
sand



water
honey
blood

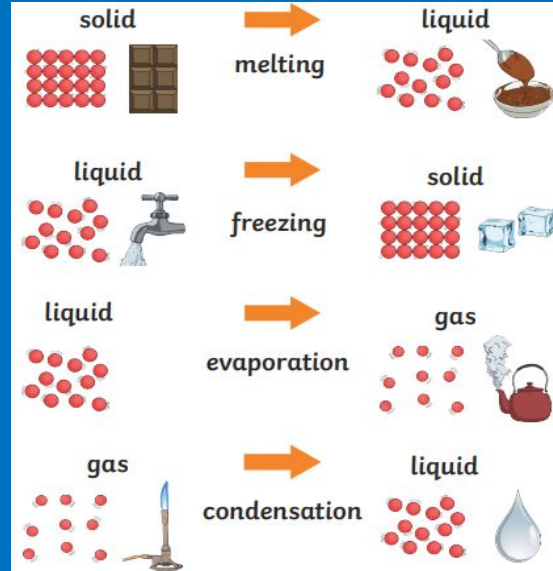


water
vapour
helium
oxygen

Key concepts

Changes in States of Matter

When water and other liquids reach a certain temperature, they change state into a solid or a gas. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the **boiling, melting or freezing point**. Different materials have different **boiling, melting or freezing points**.



States of Matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases . Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
Solids	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
Liquids	Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow or be poured.
Gases	Gases can spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in. They do not have any fixed shape but they do have a mass.
Water Vapour	This is water that takes the form of a gas . When water is boiled, it evaporates into a water vapour .
Boiling Point	The boiling point of a substance is the temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid equals the pressure surrounding the liquid and the liquid changes into a vapor. ... For example, water boils at 100 °C
Melting	The melting point is the temperature at which a solid changes into



Knowledge organiser The Water Cycle

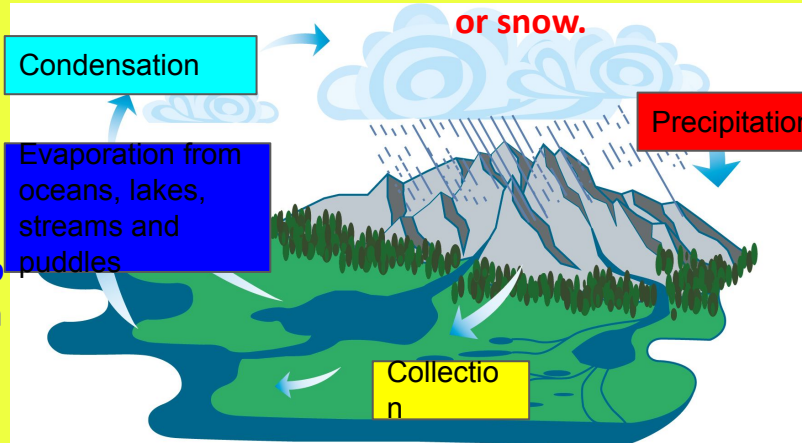


Key Knowledge

Water at the surface of seas, lakes, rivers, puddles and damp ground *evaporates* into water vapour, a gas.

Water vapour rises and cools. It *condenses* back into liquid water droplets which form clouds.

When the water droplets in a cloud get too heavy, they fall as *precipitation* - rain, sleet or snow.



The fallen precipitation is then “collected” in bodies of water – such as rivers, lakes and oceans – from where it will eventually evaporate back into the air, beginning the cycle all over again.

Key concepts covered:

Key vocabulary

evaporation	Liquid water is heated and becomes water vapour (gas).
condensation	Water vapour in the air cools and becomes tiny droplets of liquid water, forming clouds.
precipitation	Water droplets in clouds fall as rain, snow, hail or sleet.
collection	Precipitation collects in bodies of water . These include oceans, rivers, lakes and streams.