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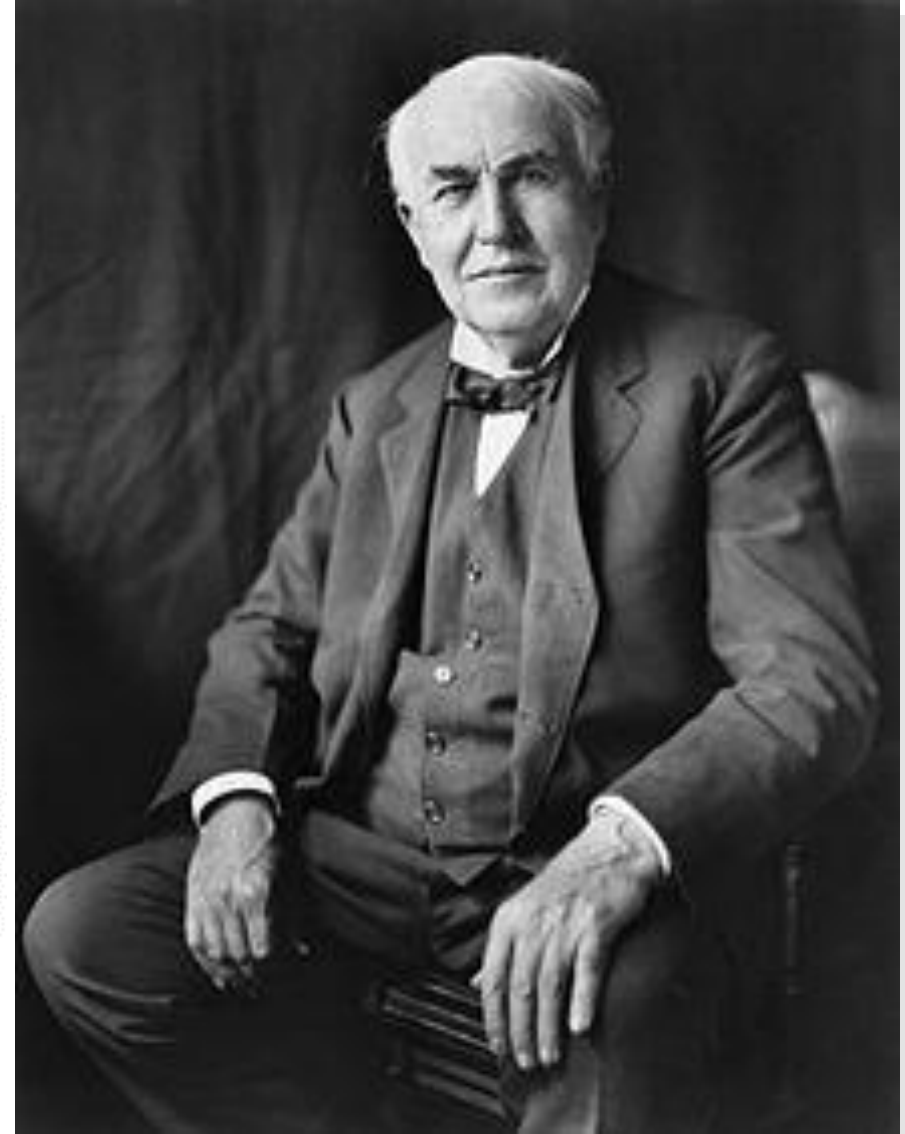
Year 4
Knowledge
Organiser

Autumn Term
2021

Thomas Edison

*I have not failed.
I've just found 10,000 ways
that won't work.*

Thomas A. Edison



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What are Knowledge Organisers?

What are knowledge organisers?

- A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic.
- Knowledge organisers outline the essential knowledge that the teachers are covering across a unit of work: including, key dates, key people, vocabulary, definitions and other information.
- The curriculum has a greater focus on retrieval and application of knowledge this puts increasing pressure on our children to know and retain even more information for longer.
- The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory.



How to use a Knowledge Organiser?

How to use these knowledge organisers

Every week you should be studying one section of these knowledge organisers in order to be prepared for quizzes in class. The quizzes will test the knowledge from the organisers plus knowledge learnt in class that week.

You should be using your notes to self test yourself on the knowledge you have studied in your organiser.

You can do this in a number of different ways, here are a few suggestions:

- Read through the organiser
- Teach someone the knowledge in the organiser to see if you understand it
- Write the keywords in your book then cover your KO and see if you can write out the definitions.
- Use the 'Look, Cover, Write, Check and Correct' technique.
- Make up questions from your organiser and answer them later.
- Create a mind map or revision clock and test yourself.
- Read out loud the knowledge organiser into a microphone and listen back to the recording



Year 4D timetable (Miss Rogers)

	Registration 7:00-7:30	Period 1 7:30-8:20	Break 8:20- 8:40	Period 2 8:40-9:30	Period 3 9:30-10:20	Lunch 10:20- 11:00	Period 4 11:00-11:50	Period 5 11:50-12:40	Period 6 12:40-13:20
Sunday (wear P.E kit to school)	Assembly	English		Maths	Spanish/Islamic Studies		Guided Reading	P.E	Qatar History
Monday	Handwriting	English		Maths	Spanish/Arabic		Guided Reading	Arabic	Library / PSHE
Tuesday (wear P.E kit to school)	Spellings	P.E		Maths	English		Islamic Studies	Foundation	Foundation
Wednesday	Maths skills	English		Maths	Guided Reading		Computing	Arabic	Spanish/Arabic
Thursday	F.I.T	English (SPAG)		Maths (times tables/skills)	MUSIC		Guided Reading	Science	Science



Year 4B timetable (Miss Hoque)

	Registration 7:00-7:30	Period 1 7:30-8:20	Break 8:20- 8:40	Period 2 8:40-9:30	Period 3 9:30-10:20	Lunch 10:20- 11:00	Period 4 11:00-11:50	Period 5 11:50-12:40	Period 6 12:40-13:20
Sunday	Assembly	English		Maths	Spanish/Islamic Studies (planning)		Guided Reading	P.E	Qatar History
Monday	Handwriting	English		Maths	Spanish/Arabic		Guided Reading	Arabic	PSHE / Library
Tuesday	Spellings	P.E		Maths	English		Islamic Studies	Foundation	Foundation
Wednesday	Maths skills	English		Maths	Computing		Guided Reading	Arabic	Spanish/Arabic
Thursday	F.I.T	English (SPAG)		Maths (times tables/skills)	Guided Reading		Science	MUSIC	Science



Year 4S timetable (Miss Monan)

	Registration 7:00-7:30	Period 1 7:30-8:20	Break 8:20- 8:40	Period 2 8:40-9:30	Period 3 9:30-10:20	Lunch 10:20- 11:00	Period 4 11:00-11:50	Period 5 11:50-12:40	Period 6 12:40-13:20
Sunday	Assembly	English		Maths	Spanish/Islamic Studies (planning)		Guided Reading	P.E	Qatar History
Monday	Handwriting	English		Maths	Spanish/Arabic		Computing	Arabic	Guided Reading
Tuesday	Spellings	P.E		Maths	English		Islamic Studies	Foundation	Foundation
Wednesday	Maths skills	English		Maths	Guided Reading		Library / PSHE	Arabic	Spanish/Arabic
Thursday	F.I.T	English (SPAG)		Maths (times tables/skills)	Guided Reading		Science	Science	MUSIC



English - Grammar

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Prefix	A group of words added at the beginning of a word. (E.g. il- ir- un- re-)	Pronoun	Word that take the place of a noun. E.g.. It, he, she.	Adverb	A word that modifies or describes the verb.
Suffix	A group of words at the end of a word. (E.g.. -ing -ed -ness)	Tense	Shows whether you are writing in past, present or future.	Adverbial	Links ideas across paragraphs. Time (later) a place (nearby) a number (firstly).
Adjective	A descriptive word used before a noun.	Possessive pronoun	Words that demonstrate ownership e.g. His, her, their.	Subject/ object	The subject is the person or thing doing something. The object is having something done to it.
Synonym	Words meaning the same.	Exclamation	When something is exclaimed/ shouted.	Noun phrase	A phrase involving an adjective before the noun.
Indirect/ reported speech	Summarising what has been said.	Fronted adverbial	Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence to describe an action that follows.	Subordinate clause	Introduced by a conjunction, that forms a part of and is dependent on a main clause.
Statement	State a fact or something that has happened.	Conjunction	A word used to connect clauses or sentences.	Preposition	A word which shows where something is in relation to another.
Verb	A doing or being word.	Noun	A person, place or thing.	Question	To ask something.



English – Punctuation

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Capital letter	Used as an initial letter of a proper noun or the first word of a sentence A B C D	Exclamation mark	Used to exclaim strong feelings or high volume !
Full stop	Used at the end of a sentence ●	Apostrophe	To show ownership or to indicate the omission of a letter to contract ’
Comma	Indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list. ,	Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word or sentence ...
Question mark	Used at the end of a question ?	Speech marks	Used around the spoken words. “ ”



English – Spelling List for Year 4

Spelling patterns covered	
Prefix ir-	Prefix im-
Prefix il-	Prefix re-
Prefix sub	Prefix inter-
Prefix super-	Prefix anti-
Suffix -ation	Suffix -ture
Suffix -sion	Suffix -ous
Suffix -ion	que makes 'k'
sc makes 's'	ei/ eigh makes 'ay'
Possessive apostrophe plural	Homophones

Common exception words		
Address	Favourite	possession
Answer	Grammar	possible
Appear	Group	potatoes
Build	Guard	purpose
Busy	Guide	quarter
Business	Height	recent
Centre	History	regular
Century	Island	reign
Certain	Knowledge	special
Continue	medicine	straight
Difficult	Mention	suppose
Disappear	Minute	surprise
Early	Natural	therefore
Earth	Occasionally	through
Eight	Often	various
Eighth	opposite	weight
Famous	position	



English – Tier 2 vocabulary

Sequence	Recall	Question	Label	Minimum
Maximum	Collect	Claim	Create	Define
Discuss	Draw	Evidence	However	Identify
Include	Investigate	Strategy	Cause	Event



English – Reading

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Decoding	Breaking down a word into different phonemes to help read it	Comprehension	Understanding what has been read
Retrieval	Finding information from a text	Inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know
Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something	Deduction	Using evidence in a text to support an idea

Recommended Reading List Year 4			
Author	Title	Author	Title
E.B White	Charlotte's Web	Emily Jenkins	Toys Go Out
Edith Nesbitt	The Railway Children	Wendy Orr	Nim's Island
Rudyard Kipling	How the Camel got his Hump	Eve Merriam	Catch a Little Rhyme
Margery Williams	The Velveteen Rabbit	Antonia Barber	The Molehouse Cat
Neil Gaiman	Fortunately the Milk	Malorie Blackman	Cloud Busting
Sharon Creech	Walk Two Moons	Sharon Creech	Love That Dog
Mandy Ross	Dominic Grows Sweetcorn	Chris Van Allsburg	The Mysteries of Harris Burdick
Roald Dahl	The Witches	William Brighty Rands	Topsy Turvy World



Maths – Number and Place Value

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Round / Rounding	To change a number to a shorter or simpler number that is very close to the original number. When rounding a number you will either "round up" or "round down".
Value	How much something is worth.
Number line	Is a line with numbers on it and is separated with intervals.
Represent	To show something using concrete objects or pictorial images.
Partition	To split a large number into smaller values: thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.
Compare	To look at the differences between numbers, quantities or values and decide if it is greater than, less than or equal to another quantity.
Negative Numbers	Numbers that are less than zero. On a number line, these numbers are to the left of the zero and include : -1, -2, -3, -4 and so on.
Roman Numerals	Are a system that the Ancient Romans used for writing numbers. This system only uses letters which stand for a number.



Maths – Number and Place Value

Roman Numerals

The seven main symbols



I = 1
V = 5
X = 10
L = 50
C = 100
D = 500
M = 1000

Other useful ones include:

IV = 4
IX = 9
XL = 40
XC = 90

PLACE VALUE BLOCKS

THOUSAND	HUNDRED	TEN	ONE
1,000	100	10	1
4,352	4,352	4,352	4,352

Positive and Negative Numbers



Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Rounding Rules

"About how many..."

"Round to the nearest..."

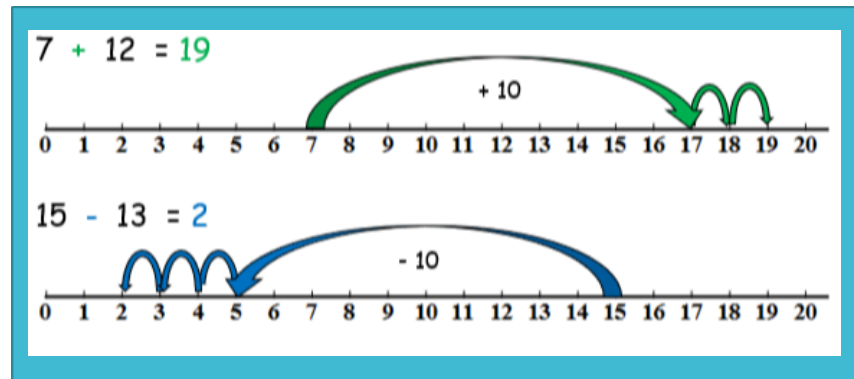
Example:
Round 23 to nearest ten.
23=20

Remember: When it's in the middle (5), you round up!
25=30



Maths – Addition and Subtraction

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Addition / add	Finding the total, or sum, by combining two or more numbers. The answer will get bigger.
Subtraction / subtract	Finding how many are left when some are taken away <u>or</u> to find the difference between two numbers. The answer will get smaller.
Estimate	To find a value that is close to the correct answer. To estimate is to have a 'good guess'.
Commutative Law	When adding, the numbers before the = sign can be swapped around and the answer will still be the same. This does not apply to subtraction.



ADDITION	SUBTRACTION
add plus and total	increase more sum together
	take away minus less reduce remain
	take from fewer take difference how many more

$$\begin{array}{r} 675 \\ + 247 \\ \hline 922 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 874 \\ - 598 \\ \hline 276 \end{array}$$

commutative Property of Addition

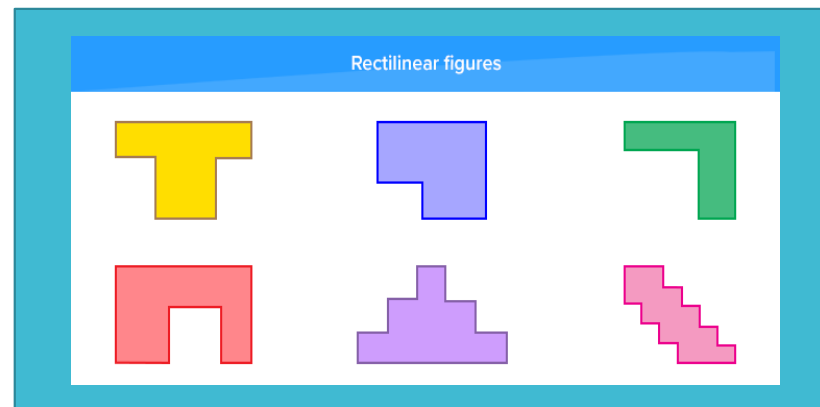
You can change the order of addends.

$$3 + 8 = 8 + 3$$





Maths – Measurement: Length and Perimeter

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Length	The measured distance from one end to the other of the longer or longest side of an object. To measure length is to measure how long something is.
Equivalent	Equal to, the same.
Measure	The exact size, weight, or amount of something that is found by using a ruler, yardstick, scale, or measuring device.
Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape.
Rectilinear Shapes	A figure or shape with sides that all meet at right angles. (See image below)



Perimeter

The **perimeter** is the total distance around the outside of a 2D shape.



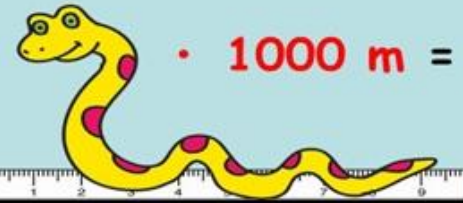
You calculate the perimeter of a 2D shape by adding together all the lengths of the shape.

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Converting Units of Length

To be able to convert units of length you need to know...

- 10 mm = 1 cm
- 100 cm = 1 m
- 1000 m = 1 km



Maths – Multiplication and Division

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Multiply	The process of adding a number to itself a certain number of times <u>or</u> an increase in the number or amount of something.
Multiple	A number that may be divided by another a certain number of times with no remainder. It is the numbers in a particular times tables. (E.g.: 10, 15, 20... are multiples of 5, they are all in the 5x tables)
Divide	Break a number up into an equal number of parts.
Common multiples	A number that is a multiple of 2 or more numbers. (E.g.: Common multiples of 3 and 4 are 12, 24, 48 etc.)
Common factors	Is a whole number that divides two or more other numbers exactly. (E.g.: 4 is a common factor of 8,16 and 32)
Factor	Is a number that you multiply with another number to get a product (the answers). E.g.: 2 and 4 are factors of 8. A number can have just two factors or many, many factors.

MULTIPLICATION DIVISION

multiply
times
product
multiplied by

X

groups of
lots of
doubled
times tables

divided by
share
divide
divide into

÷

divisible by
group
each
share equally

24 x 6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 144 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer: 144

$$186 \div 6 = 31$$

no groups of 6 can be made

3 x 6 = 18

1 x 6 = 6

$$112 \times 3 = 336$$


$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

factor of 20

factor of 20

multiple of 4

multiple of 5



Maths – times tables

Times tables	Link
2x tables	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iiR8hqJeQsw
5x tables	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZAqhF_2vvs
10x tables	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kwlccQGcro
3x tables	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXzfQUXqiYY
4x tables	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=guegKux95Ho
6x tables	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9os1VUUUp5io
7x tables	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VEnQbnxWtqM
8x tables	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oX6zoleUkYE
9 x tables	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cGsrC6ZPVGM



×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144



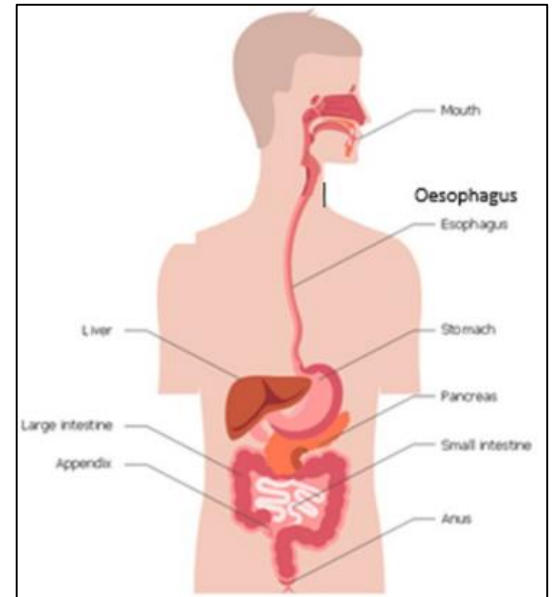
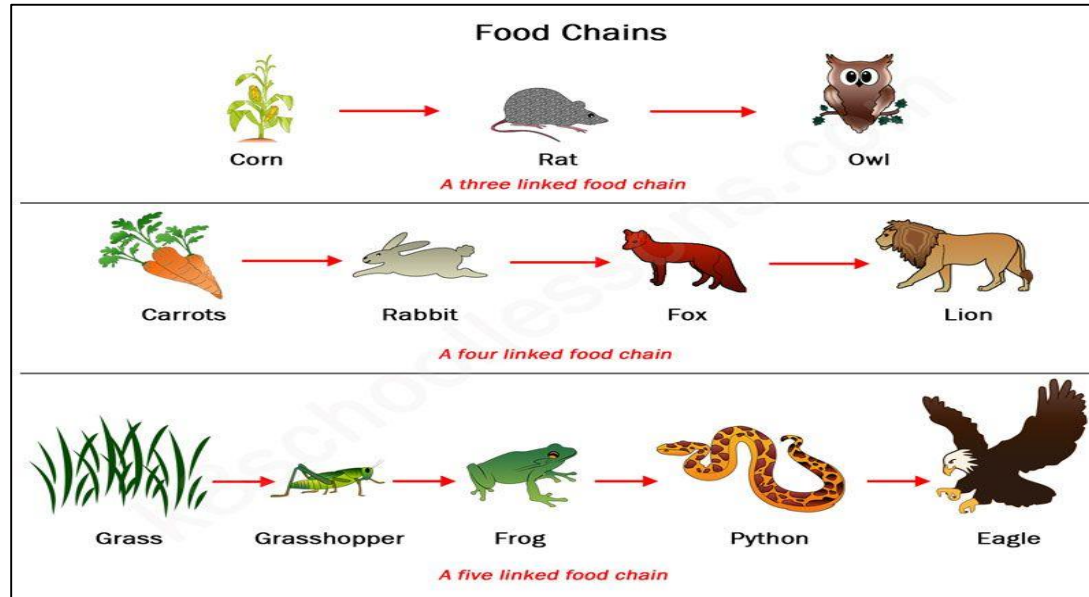
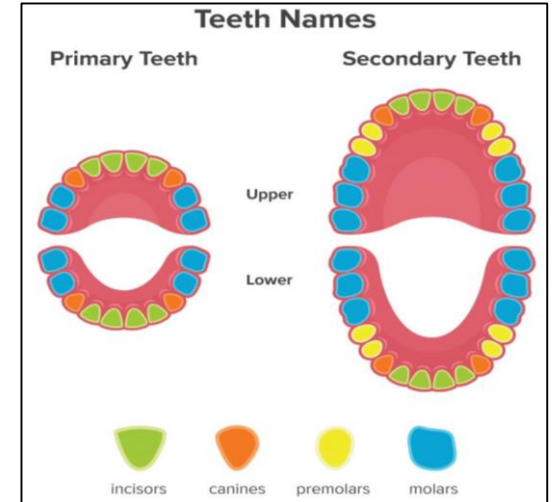
Science – Animals Including Humans

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Canine	Pointed teeth near the front of the mouth of humans and some animals	Incisors	The shovel-shaped teeth at the front of the mouth, used for cutting food.
Carbo-hydrates	The food group made up of sugars, which can be used for energy.	Intestines	The very long tubes in a body through which food passes when it has left your stomach. Food is broken down even further and taken in by the body in these tubes.
Carnivore	An animal that eats only or mostly meat	Molar	The large, flat teeth towards the back of your mouth that are used for chewing and grinding up food.
Decay	The process of something slowly being destroyed and broken down by natural means such as bacteria.	Nutrition	The state of having all the necessary things required for good health and growth. Such as amino acids from protein and essential fatty acids from fats.
Digestion	The process of breaking down undigested food material into smaller parts which can be used by the body for different purposes.	Omnivore	An animal that eats a wide variety of foods from both meat and plants.
Enamel	The hard, white substance that forms the outer part of the tooth.	Pre-molar	A tooth which is small and flat that comes before the molars but after the canines in the jaw.
Fat	The food group required for energy and good nutrition.	Protein	The essential food group required for energy, good nutrition, growth and repair.
Herbivore	An animal that eats only or mostly plants		



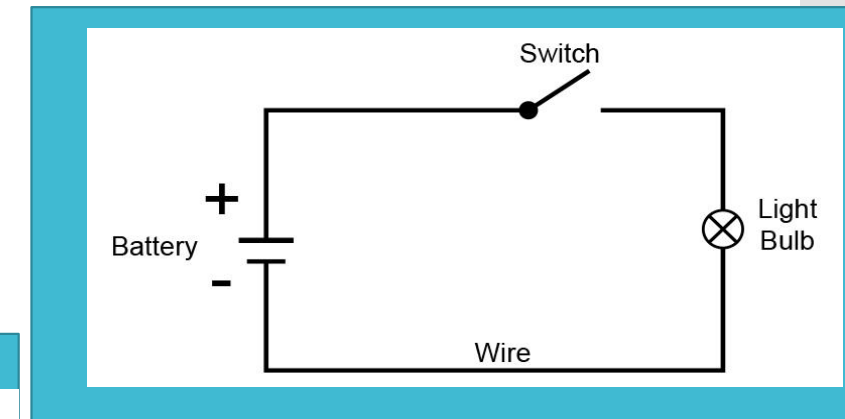
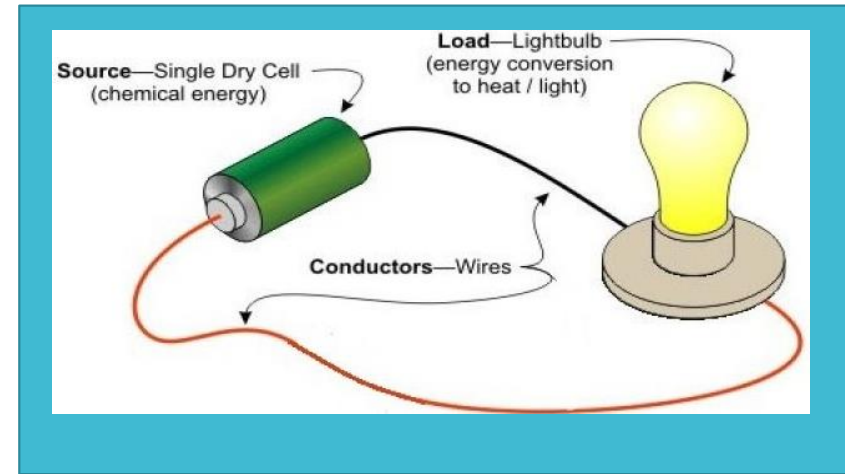
Science – Animals Including Humans

Key focus of scientific enquiry			
Comparative and fair testing	Which types of liquids have worst effect on teeth?	Identify, group and organise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The different types of teeth - The different types of foods - The different types of animals within food chains
Observe over time	The effects different foods have upon teeth	Research and pattern seeking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Looking for patterns between teeth, digestive systems and diets of different animals - Researching interesting facts about this topic!



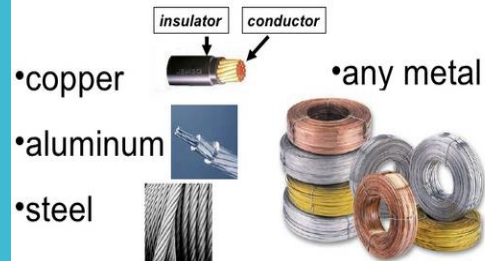
Science – Electricity

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Current	A flow of electricity.
Voltage	the pressure from an electrical circuit's power source that pushes electricity (current) through a conducting loop.
Electricity	a form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles.
Battery (cell)	a container chemical energy which is converted into electricity and used as a power source.
Motor	a machine, especially one powered by electricity, with moving parts.
Voltmeter	an instrument for measuring electric potential in volts.



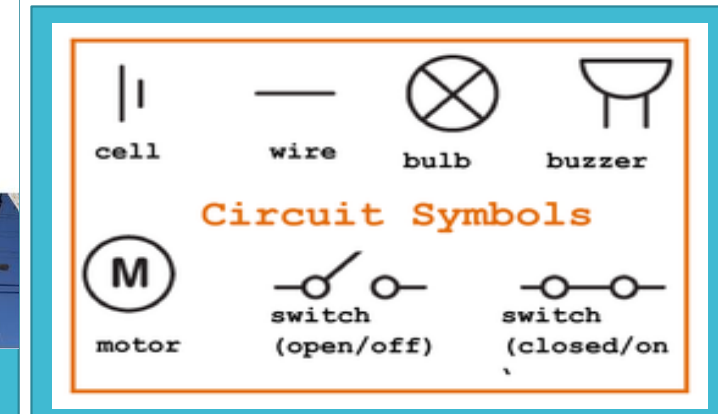
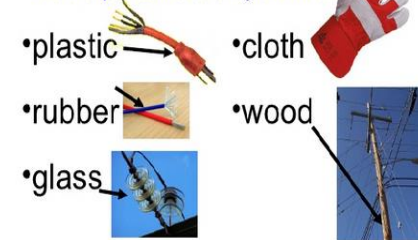
Conductor –

Any material that allows electric current to pass through it



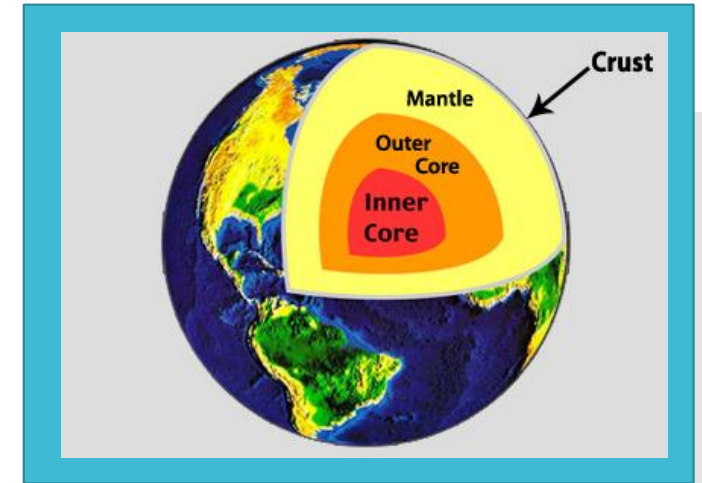
Insulator –

Any material that does not allow electric current to pass through it
•like the protective coating on wires



Geography – Extreme Earth

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Earth	Is one of the eight planets. The planet in which we live.
Tsunami	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake under water, a submarine landslide or other disturbance. Most tsunamis are less than 3m in height.
Tidal Wave	A wave caused by ocean tides.
Amplitude	Is the distance that a wave dips down or rises higher than its calm or flat surface.
Earthquake	Are vibrations caused by rocks breaking under stress. The underground surface along with the rock breaks and moves. Earthquakes can occur when two tectonic plates rub against each other.
Magnitude	Is a number that shows the power of an earthquake.
Epicenter	The origin or central point of an earthquake.
Richter Scale	is a scale of numbers used to tell the power (or magnitude) of earthquakes. The higher the measurement, the more destructive the earthquake.



Geography - Extreme Earth

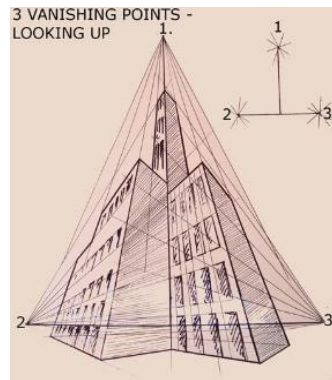
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Volcano	Is an opening in the Earth's surface where molten (liquid) rocks emerges from underground. They are formed when 2 tectonic plates meet and the earth's crust is heated so much that the rock melts to create magma. There are 3 types: active, dormant and extinct.
Hurricane	A hurricane is a type of storm called a tropical cyclone which forms over tropical or subtropical waters. They move in a circular motion.
Equator	Is an imaginary circle around Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. It runs east and west halfway between the North and South poles. The distance around the Equator is about 24,900 miles (40,000 kilometers).



Art and Design

– Extreme Earth

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Research	Investigate the study of materials and sources to gather facts	Planning	The process of making plans for something
Evaluate	To assess the quality and ability of something	Prototype	An early sample or model of a product built to test a concept before completing the final product
Design	a plan or drawing produced to show the look and function of something before it is made.	Product	Something to be made as a result of a design process
Perspective	Perspective is what gives a three-dimensional feeling to a flat image	Vanishing point	a point at which something disappears or ceases to exist.



We will learn how to draw using 3 point perspective.



We will create our own volcanoes using Papier Mache.



We will learn about the layers of a volcano and create our own artwork.



Notation

- \bigcirc = SEMIBREVE - 4 BEATS
 - ♩ = MINUM - 2 BEATS
 - ♪ = CROTCHET - 1 BEAT
 - $\text{♩} \text{ ♩} \text{ ♩}$ = QUAVER - $\frac{1}{2}$ BEAT (FLAGS ARE ATTACHED IF IN GROUPS)
 - $\text{♩} \text{ — }$ = CROTCHET / 1 BEAT REST
 - $\text{♩} \text{ — — }$ = MINUM / 2 BEAT REST
 - $\text{♩} \text{ — — — }$ = FULL BAR REST
 - $\text{♩} \text{ — — — — }$ = QUAVER / $\frac{1}{2}$ BEAT REST
- $\text{♩} \cdot / \text{♩} \cdot / \text{♩} \cdot / \text{♩} \cdot$ - A DOT AFTER A NOTE INCREASES IT BY HALF ITS VALUE.

Music

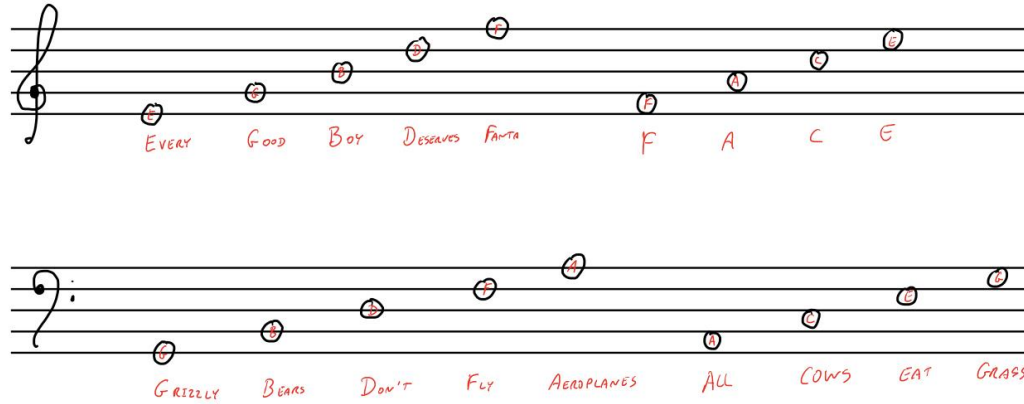
Time Signatures

NUMBER OF BEATS PER BAR	→ 4	3	2
TYPE OF BEAT BEING COUNTED	→ 4	4	4

Ukulele Chords



Mnemonics



Instrument Families



Key Terms

Composer	- A person who writes music
Tempo	- The speed of the music
Allegro	- Fast
Andante	- A walking speed
Lentos	- Slow
Presto/Vivace	- Very fast
Dynamics	- The volume of the music
ff	- Fortissimo - Very loud
f	- Forte - Loud
mf	- Mezzo forte - Medium loud
mp	- Mezzo piano - Medium soft
p	- Piano - Soft
pp	- Pianissimo - Very soft
Orchestra	- A large group of musicians who play together
Conductor	- The leader of the orchestra





Spanish Knowledge Organiser for Year 4 Term 1 Autumn 1

Key vocabulary

*Normas de clase		**La familia		**Verbo SER - To be																												
Silencio por favor	Silence please	Padre	Fater	<p>A verb is a doing word, e.g. to speak, to eat, to live. It is in the Infinitive when it starts with to. E.g to dance. In spanish the verb ends in -ar, -er, -ir. E.g hablar, comer, vivir. Different people can do a verb; I, you, he/she/it, we, you (pl), they.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>yo</td> <td>soy</td> <td>nosotros</td> <td>somos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>tú</td> <td>eres</td> <td>vosotros</td> <td>sois</td> </tr> <tr> <td>él/ella Ud</td> <td>es</td> <td>ellos/ellas /Uds</td> <td>son</td> </tr> </table>	yo	soy	nosotros	somos	tú	eres	vosotros	sois	él/ella Ud	es	ellos/ellas /Uds	son																
yo	soy	nosotros	somos																													
tú	eres	vosotros	sois																													
él/ella Ud	es	ellos/ellas /Uds	son																													
Escuchad	Listen	Madre	Mother																													
Parad	Stop	Marido	Husband																													
Levantaos	Stand up	Mujer	Wife																													
Sentaos	Sit down	Hijo	Son																													
Mirad la pizarra	Look at the board	Hija	Daughter																													
Levanta la mano	Put your hands up	Hermano	Brother																													
Abrid los libros	Open your books	Hermana	Sister																													
Cerrad los libros	Close your books	Bebé	Baby																													
Números del 1-500		Abuelo	Grandpa	<p>¿Qué tiempo hace?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hace sol / soleado</td> <td>It's sunny</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hace calor</td> <td>It's hot</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hace buen tiempo</td> <td>Good weather</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hace mal tiempo</td> <td>Bad weather</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hace frío</td> <td>It's cold</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hace viento</td> <td>It's windy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>llueve/ está lloviendo</td> <td>It's raining</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hay nubes / está nublado</td> <td>It's cloudy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hay tormenta</td> <td>There is a storm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hay rayos/hay relámpagos</td> <td>there are lightnigs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hay granizo</td> <td>It's hailing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hay niebla</td> <td>It's foggy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hay nieve/está nevando</td> <td>It's snowing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>El cielo esta despejado</td> <td>The sky is clear</td> </tr> </table>	Hace sol / soleado	It's sunny	Hace calor	It's hot	Hace buen tiempo	Good weather	Hace mal tiempo	Bad weather	Hace frío	It's cold	Hace viento	It's windy	llueve/ está lloviendo	It's raining	Hay nubes / está nublado	It's cloudy	Hay tormenta	There is a storm	Hay rayos/hay relámpagos	there are lightnigs	Hay granizo	It's hailing	Hay niebla	It's foggy	Hay nieve/está nevando	It's snowing	El cielo esta despejado	The sky is clear
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0 cero	18 dieciocho	Abuela	Grandma																													
1 uno	19 diecinueve	Tío	Uncle																													
2 dos	20 veinte	Tía	Aunt																													
3 tres	21-29 Veinti (1-9)	Primo	Cousin (male)																													
4 cuatro	30 treinta	Prima	Cousin (fe male)																													
5 cinco	40 cuarenta	Cuñado	Brother-in-law																													
6 seis	50 cincuenta	Cuñada	Sister-in-law																													
7 siete	60 sesenta	Sobrino	Nephew																													
8 ocho	70 setenta	Sobrina	Niece																													
9 nueve	80 ochenta	Nieto	Grandson																													
10 diez	90 noventa	Nieta	Grand-daughter																													
11 once	31 - 99 Tens y Units	La hora																														
12 doce	100 cien	En punto	O'clock																													
13 trece	101 -199 ciento	Y cuarto	quarter past																													
14 catorce	200 doscientos	Y media	half past																													
15 quince	300 trescientos	Menos cuato	quarter to																													
16 dieciseis	400 cuatrocientos	Medio día	mid day																													
17 diecisiete	500 quinientos	Media noche	mid night																													
La rutina diaria																																
Me levanto - I wake up		Me ducho - I have a shower		Me visto - I get dress																												
Desayuno - I have breakfast		Me cepillo los dientes - I Bursh my teeth		Juego con mis amigos - I play with my friends																												
Me lavo las manos - I wash my hands		Como - I eat lunch		Me voy a dormir - I go to bed																												
Me voy a casa - I go home		Estudio - I study		Ceno - I have dinner																												
Leo - I read		Me acuetsto - I go to sleep		Duermo - I sleep																												

*In addition to this topic " Normas de clase", " Números del 1 -500" y ¿Qué tiempo hace? we will be looking at spelling.

In addition to this topic "La familia" we will be using the topic "Verbo SER" to support their learning and for them to be able to introduce their family members. E.g: **Nosotros somos tus primos. Ella es mi abuela. Vosotros sois mis nietos.

Spanish



Spanish Knowledge Organiser for Year 4 Term 1 Autumn 2

Key vocabulary

*Mi clase		**Los transportes y lugares		***Días de la semana, meses del año y estaciones del año	
Mesa	Table	Coche	Car	Lunes	Monday
Silla	Chair	Tren	Train	Martes	Tuesday
Puerta	Door	Avion	Plain	Miércoles	Wednesday
Ventana	Window	Barco	Boat	Jueves	Thursday
Basura	Trash bin	Autobús	Bus	Viernes	Friday
Muebles	Furniture	Globo	Hot air balloon	Sábado	Saturday
Pantalla Interactiva	Interactive White Board	Motocicleta/Moto	Moto bike	Domingo	Sunday
Pizarra	White board	Bicicleta/Bid	Bike	Enero	January
Ordenador	Computer	Camión	Track	Febrero	February
Reloj	Clock	Ambulancia	Ambulance	Marzo	March
****Números hasta el 600		Tranvia	Trolley car	Abril	April
0 cero	18 dieciocho	Helicóptero	Helicopter	Mayo	May
1 uno	19 diecinueve	Cohete	Rocket	Junio	June
2 dos	20 veinte	Aeropuerto	Airport	Julio	July
3 tres	21-29 Veinti (1-9)	Banco	Bank	Agosto	August
4 cuatro	30 treinta	Puente	Bridge	Septiembre	September
5 cinco	40 cuarenta	Castillo	Castle	Octubre	October
6 seis	50 cincuenta	Ayuntamiento	Town hall	Noviembre	November
7 siete	60 sesenta	Hospital	Hospital	Diciembre	December
8 ocho	70 setenta	Museo	Museum	Primavera	Spring
9 nueve	80 ochenta	Parque	Park	Verano	Summer
10 diez	90 noventa	Restaurante	Restaurant	Otoño	Autumn
11 once	31 - 99 Tens y Units	Escuela/Colegio	School	Invierno	Winter
12 doce	100 cien	Tienda	Shop	Mi habitación	
13 trece	101 - 199 ciento	Gimnasio	Gym	Ventana	Windows
14 catorce	200 doscientos			Alfombra	Carpet
15 quince	300 trescientos			Almohada	Pillow
16 dieciseis	400 cuatrocientos			Armario	closet
17 diecisiete	500 quinientos			Cama	Bed
	600 seiscientos			Cortina	Curtain
*/****Mi estuche				Lámpara	Lamp
Lápiz	Pencil			Mesa de noche	Side table
Colores	Colours			Despertador	alarm clock
Sacapuntas	Sharpen			Estantería	shelf
Goma	Eraser				
Regla	Ruler				
Pegamento	Glue				
Tijeras	Scissors				
		****Verbo TENER - To have			
Estuche	Pencil case	Yo (I)	tengo	Nosotros/as (we)	tenemos
Celo	Tape	Tú (you)	tienes	Vosotros/as (you)	teneis
Bolígrafo/Boli	Pen	él / ella (he/she)	tiene	Ellos/ellas (they)	tienen
Rotulador	markers	* In addition to this topic "Mi clase" y "Mi estuche" we will be looking at gender/singular/plural as well as spelling . Please note that all the words in Spanish can be either male or female and so singular and plural. See below the rules:			
Florescente	Highlighter	*In addition to this topic "Transportes y lugares" we will be looking at spelling and verb "IR - To go"			
		*In addition to this topic "Días de la semana, meses del año y estaciones del año" We will be looking at birthday Therefore children will be able to create full sentences i.e: Mi cumpleaños es en invierno y naci un Lunes 29 de Enero del 1983.			
		*In addition to this topic "Mi estuche" we will be looking at the verb "TENGO - To have" and numbers. Children will be able to create full sentences. i.e. En mi estuche tengo tres lápices, una goma, catorce colores, cuatro bolígrafos y un sacapuntas.			
		*In addition to this topic "Mi estuche" we will be looking at the verb "TENGO - To have" and numbers. Children will be able to create full sentences. i.e. En mi estuche tengo tres lápices, una goma, catorce colores, cuatro bolígrafos y un sacapuntas.			

Knowledge Organiser PE Term 1 KS2

Health and Fitness



Eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables everyday



Drink 8-10 glasses of water every single day.



SIXTY Minutes of exercise everyday!

Ways to keep active at home: (Youtube)

- Just Dance
- Joe Wicks
- Go Noodle
- Change4Life activities (website)

What is Health & Fitness?

A healthy active lifestyle involves contributing positively to your physical, mental and social well being. This includes regular exercise and physical activity. Within PE, you will learn about different types of exercise we can do to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Why is it important to learn about health and fitness?

A lot of factors play a role in staying healthy. Participating in physical activity regularly can lead to good health which can help to prevent injury. It can also decrease your risk of developing some diseases. Maintaining a healthy and active lifestyle can greatly impact your life and make you happier!

Key Words:

Health, fitness, sport, nutrition, heart rate, stamina, strength, heart rate, aerobic, power, balance, flexibility, exercise, skill related fitness, health related fitness.



Useful Links

Quiz – Kahoot	https://kahoot.it/
English – Literacy Planet	https://www.literacyplanet.com/
Vocabulary Flash Cards	https://www.scholastic.com/parents/games/flash-card-maker.html
Maths – My Maths	https://www.mymaths.co.uk/
Maths – Times tables Rock stars	https://ttrockstars.com/
P.E – Joe Wicks (The Body Coach)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d3LPrhlov-w
P.E – Just Dance	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jf_dEcgeJWo
P.E – Go Noodle	https://www.youtube.com/user/GoNoodleGames
P.E – Change4Life	https://www.nhs.uk/change4life/activities

