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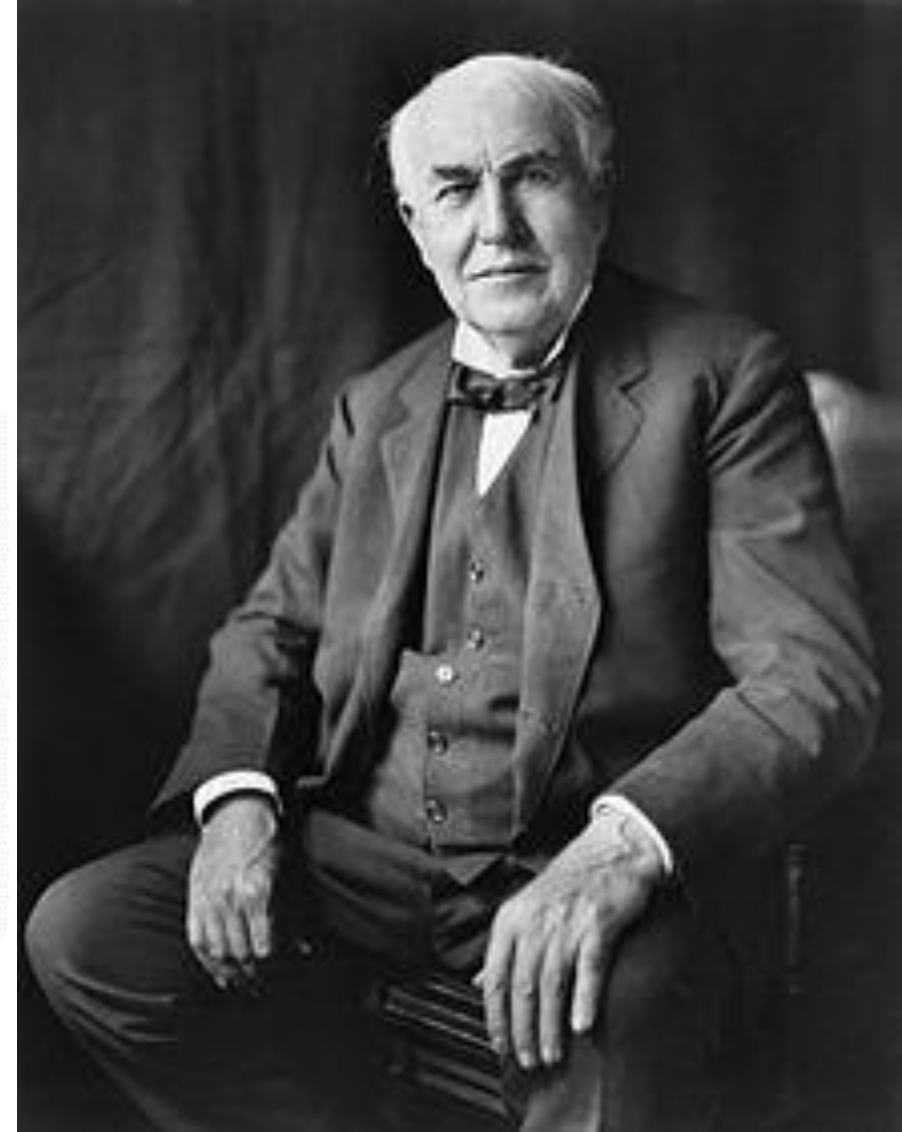
Year 4  
Knowledge  
Organiser

Autumn Term  
2023

# 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 Hoque)

Year 4D Otter Class Timetable 2023-24

	Registration 7.00 - 7.10	Period 1 7.10 - 8.00	Period 2 8.00 - 8.50	Period 3 8.50 - 9.40	Break	Period 4 10.00 - 10.50	Period 5 10.50 - 11.40	Lunch	Period 6 12.20 - 13.10	Period 7 13.10 - 14.00
Sunday	Times Tables	Assembly/ Spelling	Maths	Arabic + Spanish		English (Grammar lesson)	P.E		4D Computing 4B History	4B Computing 4D History
Monday	Times Tables	Qatar History + (L.C)	Guided Reading	Maths		English	Spelling + Handwriting		Science	Islamic Studies (Handwriting - HH)
Tuesday	Times Tables	Guided Reading	P.E	Maths		English	Islamic Studies (Arithmetic - L.C)		Science	Spelling + Handwriting
Wednesday	Times Tables	Guided Reading	4D Music/ 4B Maths	4B Music 4D Maths		Arabic + Spanish	English		Art	Spelling + Grammar
Thursday	Free Read	Assembly/ Arithmetic	Maths	Guided Reading		Arabic + Spanish	English		Arabic (Mindfulness L.C + H.H )	Library + PSHE



# Year 4B timetable (Mr Cooper)

## Year 4B Jaguar Class Timetable 2023-24

	Registration 7.00-7.10	Period 1 7.10 - 8.00	Period 2 8.00 - 8.50	Period 3 8.50 - 9.40	Break	Period 4 10.00 - 10.50	Period 5 10.50 - 11.40	Lunch	Period 6 12.20 - 13.10	Period 7 13.10 - 14.00
Sunday	Times Tables	Assembly/ Spelling	Maths	Arabic + Spanish		English (Grammar lesson)	P.E		4D Computing 4B History	4B Computing 4D History
Monday	Times Tables	Qatar History + (L.C)	Guided Reading	Maths		English	Spelling + Handwriting		Science	Islamic Studies (Handwriting - HH)
Tuesday	Times Tables	Guided Reading	P.E	Maths		English	Islamic Studies (Arithmetic - L.C)		Science	Spelling + Handwriting
Wednesday	Times Tables	Guided Reading	4D Music/ 4B Maths	4B Music 4D Maths		Arabic + Spanish	English		Art	Spelling + Grammar
Thursday	Free Read	Assembly/ Arithmetic	Maths	Guided Reading		Arabic + Spanish	English		Arabic (Mindfulness - H.H + L.C)	Library + PSHE





# English - Handwriting

## How to Write Continuous Cursive Letters

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm

Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

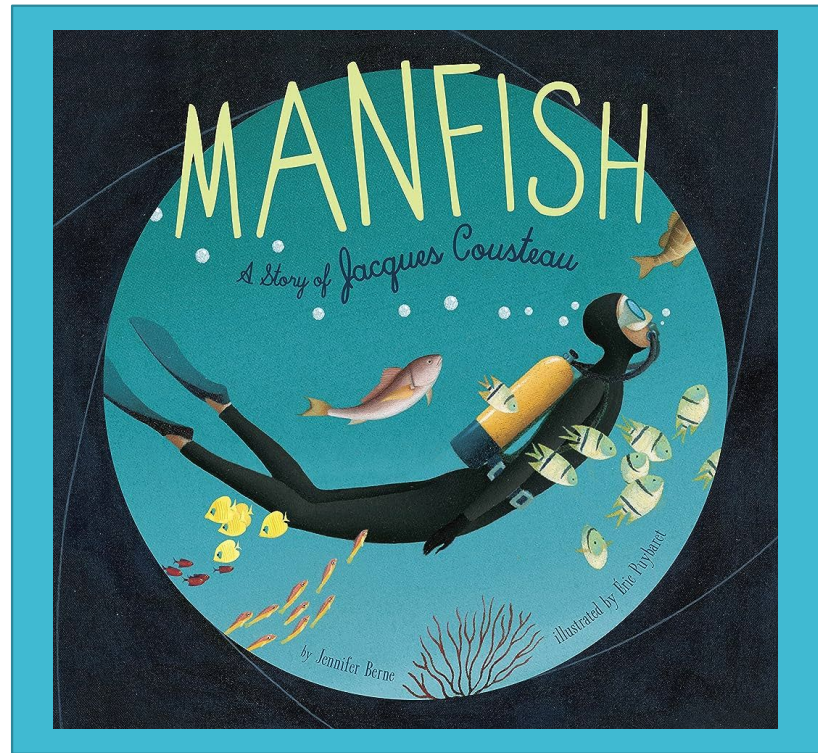


Handwriting is incredibly important for children as it is a huge target they need to achieve to be expected at Year 4.

If a child's handwriting follows our cursive letters and is of the same size, they will be awarded a handwriting pen!

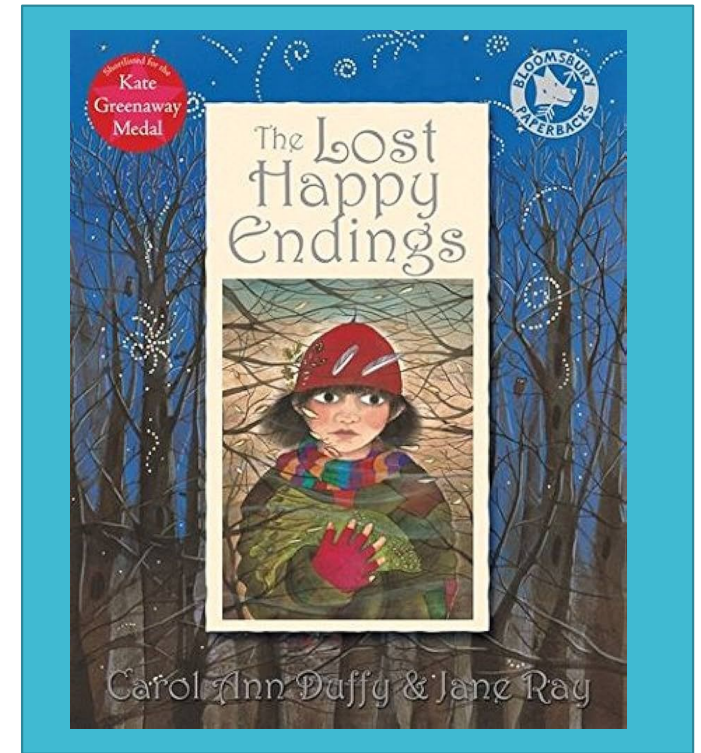


# English - Writing



## To inform: Biography

- Formal language/tone
- Third person
- Past tense
- Fronted adverbials
- Significant events/dates
- Proper nouns
- Subheadings



## To narrate: Twisted Narrative

- Paragraphs
- Prepositions
- Third person
- Adjectives
- Similes
- Metaphors
- Rhetorical questions



# 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  <b>A B C D</b>	Exclamation mark	Used to exclaim strong feelings or high volume  <b>!</b>
Full stop	Used at the end of a sentence  <b>●</b>	Apostrophe	To show ownership or to indicate the omission of a letter to contract  <b>,</b>
Comma	Indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list.  <b>,</b>	Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word or sentence  <b>...</b>
Question mark	Used at the end of a question  <b>?</b>	Speech marks	Used around the spoken words.  <b>“ ”</b>



# 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



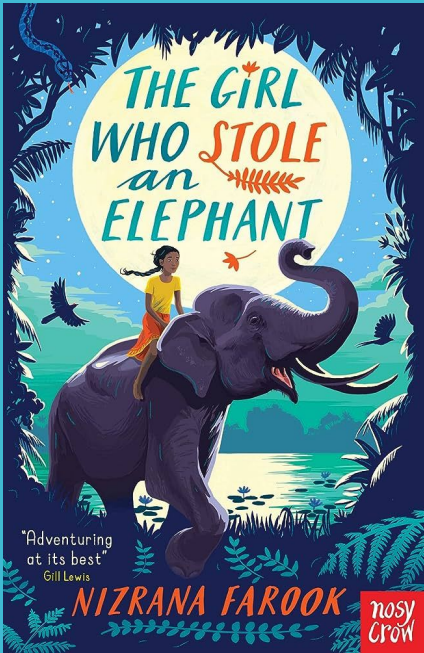
Key Vocabulary Definitions			
Vocabulary	Give/ explain the meaning of words in context	Inference	Make inference from the text/explain and justify using evidence from the text
Retrieval	Retrieve and record key information/key details	Explain	Explain how information is related and what meaning it has within the text
Prediction	Predict what might happen from the details stated and implied	Summarise	Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph

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





# English – Reading



Reading is extremely important to help children in **all** subjects.

It is important for children to read their library books and O.R.T books every single day for **20 minutes**.

You can help your child by asking a range of questions. Their levels change only if their understanding of the text is strong!

THE WORLD  
belongs  
to  
THOSE WHO  
read



## How can I support my child with their reading comprehension at home?

You could try one or more of these activities at home with your child when you hear them read at home.



### Vocabulary

Pick out two or three words from the text they have read and use the passage to discuss their meaning. Talk about other words that have the same meaning.



### Infer

Discuss a character's personality or feelings – ask your child "how do you know this?" See if they can spot something that is suggested but not said e.g. "the boy's hands were trembling" – we can infer that he might be nervous.



### Predict

At the end of the chapter, encourage your child to make a prediction about what might happen next, based on what they know.



### Explain

Pick an event from the chapter and encourage your child to explain and why they think it might be included. Find a phrase or word and discuss why the author used it – what effect does it have on the reader?



### Retrieve

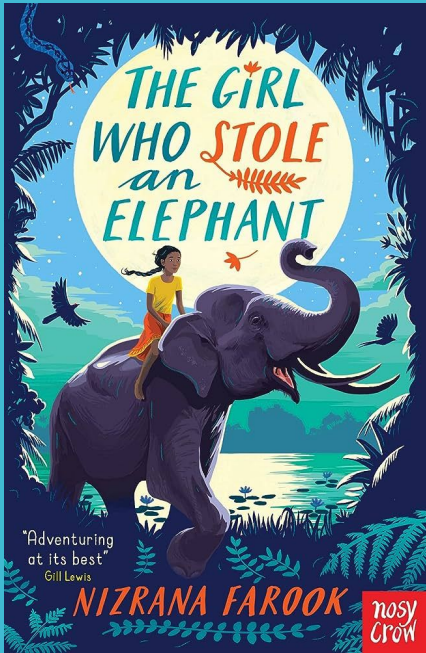
See if your child can retrieve key information from the chapter you've read with them e.g. names/ details/ events.



### Summarise

At the end of the chapter/pages – see if your child can sum up the key points of what they have just read.

# English – Reading



Vocabulary	Infer	Predict	Explain	Retrieve	Summarise
Find and explain the meaning of words in context.	Make and justify inferences using evidence from the text.	Predict what will happen based from the details given or implied.	Explain how content is related and contributed to the meaning as a whole. Explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of language. Explain the themes and patterns that develop across the text. Explain how information contributes to the overall experience.	Retrieve and record information and identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.	Summarise the main ideas from more than one paragraph.
Example questions	Example questions	Example questions	Example questions	Example questions	Example questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What do the words ..... and ..... suggest about the character, setting and mood?</li> <li>Which word tells you that.....?</li> <li>Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood?</li> <li>Find one word in the text which means.....</li> <li>Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to.....</li> <li>Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that.....</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find and copy a group of words which show that...</li> <li>How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest this?</li> <li>How do the descriptions of ..... show that they are .....</li> <li>How can you tell that.....</li> <li>What impression of ..... do you get from these paragraphs?</li> <li>What voice might these characters use?</li> <li>What was .... thinking when.....</li> <li>Who is telling the story?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about?</li> <li>What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after?</li> <li>What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this?</li> <li>Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops?</li> <li>Do you think... will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why is the text arranged in this way?</li> <li>What structures has the author used?</li> <li>What is the purpose of this text feature?</li> <li>Is the use of ..... effective?</li> <li>The mood of the character changes throughout the text.</li> <li>Find and copy the phrases which show this.</li> <li>What is the author's point of view?</li> <li>What affect does ..... have on the audience?</li> <li>How does the author engage the reader here?</li> <li>Which words and phrases did ..... effectively?</li> <li>Which section was the most interesting/exciting part?</li> <li>How are these sections linked?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know?</li> <li>How did...?</li> <li>How often...?</li> <li>Who had...? Who is...? Who did...?</li> <li>What happened to...?</li> <li>What does..... do?</li> <li>How .... is .....</li> <li>What can you learn from ..... from this section?</li> <li>Give one example of.....</li> <li>The story is told from whose perspective?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?</li> <li>What happened after .....</li> <li>What was the first thing that happened in the story?</li> <li>Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/ middle/end of the story?</li> <li>In what order do these chapter headings come in the story?</li> </ul>



# 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

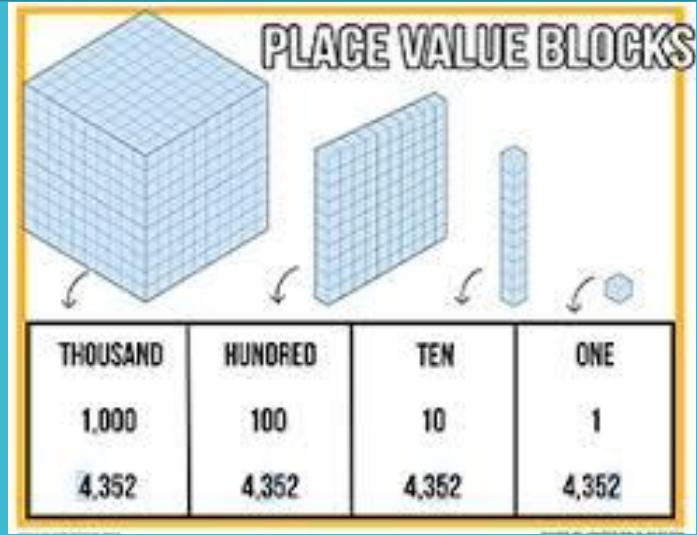
Other useful ones include:

IV = 4

IX = 9

XL = 40

XC = 90



## Positive and Negative Numbers



Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

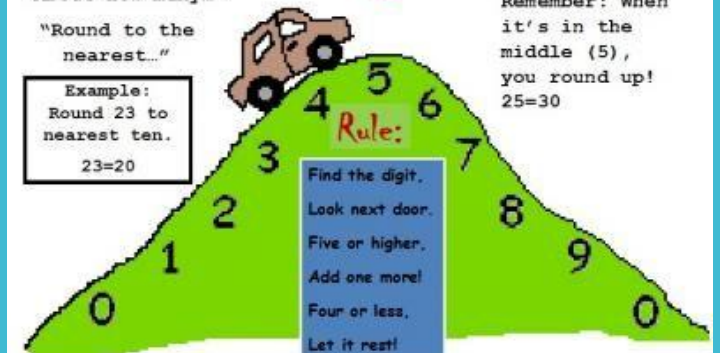
## Rounding Rules

"About how many..."

"Round to the nearest..."

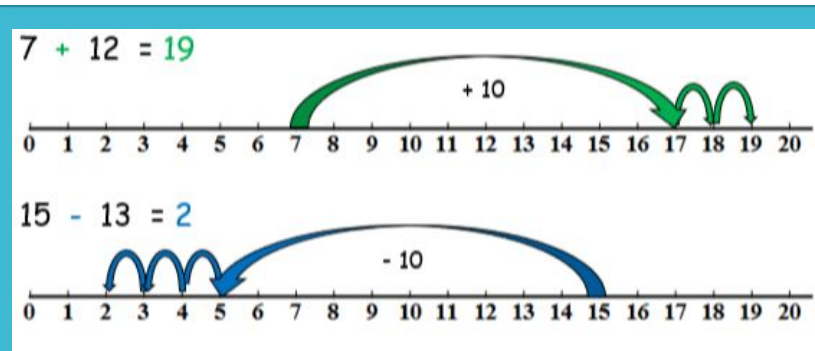
Example:  
Round 23 to nearest ten.  
23=20

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	take away minus less reduce remain
	
increase more sum together	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.

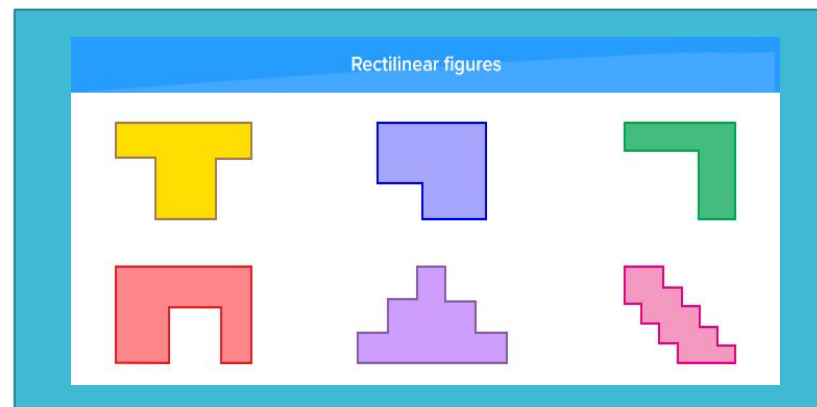
$$3 + 8 = 8 + 3$$






# 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 – Statistics

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Line Graphs	Used to show a trend over time. It is plotted as a series of points, which are then joined with straight lines. The ends of the line graph do not have to join to the axes.	Bar Chart	Used to compare discrete data. Ensure you use a clear scale. Bars should be separate and the same width. All parts should be labelled.
Sum	The result of adding two or more numbers.	Pictogram	A <b>pictogram</b> or <b>pictograph</b> is a symbol which represents a concept or an object by illustration.
Difference	The number that is left after subtracting one number from another. The <b>difference</b> between six and four is two.	Pie Chart	Used to represents groups of data. Divide 360 by the total frequency, this shows the degrees per person. Multiply each frequency by this number this gives the size of each sector. Make sure all the angles add to 360.
Comparison	Examining resemblances or differences.		




# 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

multiply times product multiplied by

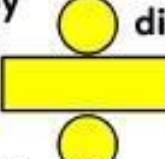
groups of lots of doubled times tables



## DIVISION

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 ÷ 6 =

$$\begin{array}{r}
 031 \\
 6 \overline{) 186} \\
 \underline{6} \phantom{00} \\
 18 \phantom{0} \\
 \underline{18} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

no groups of 6 can be made

1 x 6 = 6

3 x 6 = 18

112 x 3



5 x 4 = 20

factor of 20

factor of 20

multiple of 4

multiple of 5



# Maths – Times tables



Times tables	Link
2x tables	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iiR8hqJeQsw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iiR8hqJeQsw</a>
5x tables	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZAqhF_2vvs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZAqhF_2vvs</a>
10x tables	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kwlccQGcro">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kwlccQGcro</a>
3x tables	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXzfQUXqiYY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXzfQUXqiYY</a>
4x tables	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=guegKux95Ho">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=guegKux95Ho</a>
6x tables	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gos1VUUUp5io">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gos1VUUUp5io</a>
7x tables	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VEnQbnxWtqM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VEnQbnxWtqM</a>
8x tables	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oX6zoleUkYE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oX6zoleUkYE</a>
9 x tables	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cGsrC6ZPVGM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cGsrC6ZPVGM</a>

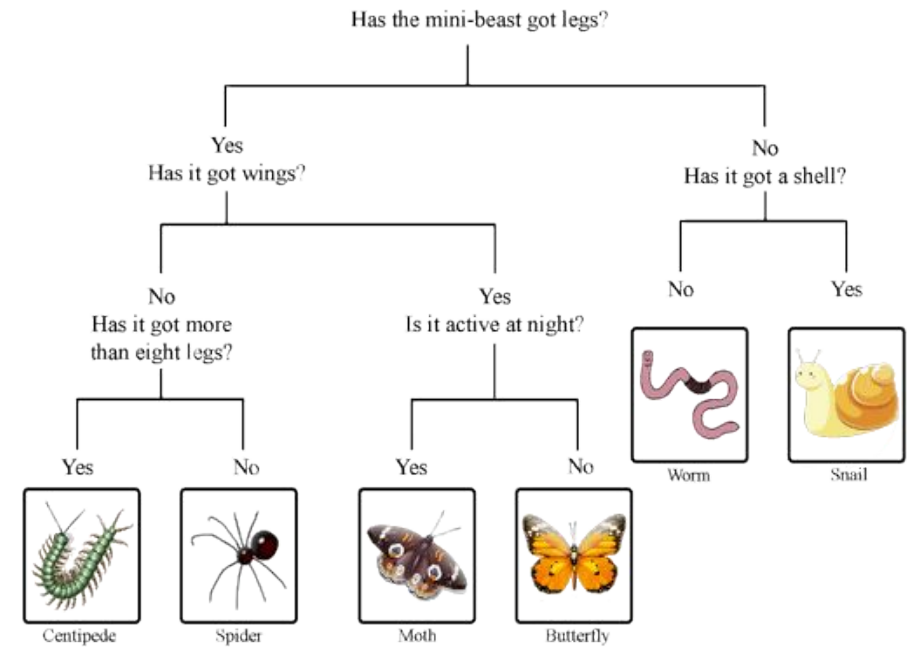


×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	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 – Living Things and their Habitats

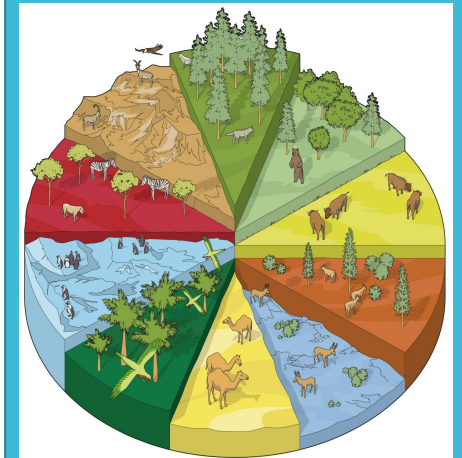
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Flowering plants	Plants that produce flowers
Non-flowering plants	Plants that don't produce flowers
Invertebrates	Animals without a backbone (spine)
Tetrapod	An animal with 4 legs
Respiration	The process of breathing
Vertebrates	Animals with a backbone (spine)



Living	Non-living



## Habitats





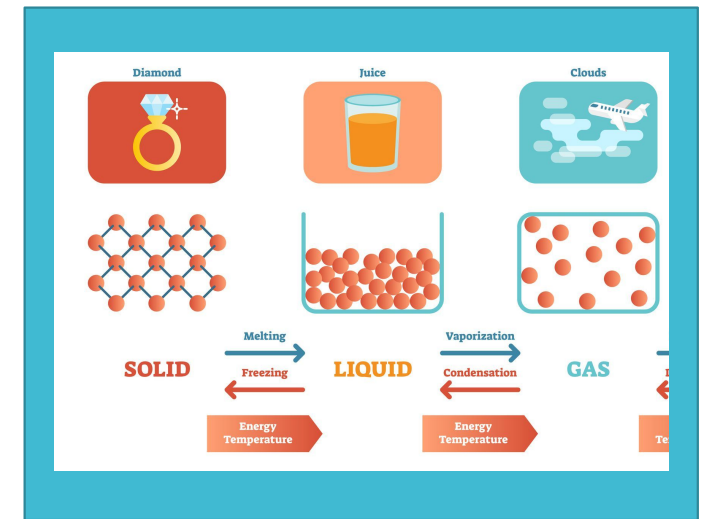
# Science – States of Matter

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Solid	A solid holds its shape and has a fixed volume.	Evaporation	Changing from a liquid to a gas.
Liquid	A liquid fills up the shape of the bottom of a container. It forms a pool, not a pile and also has a fixed volume.	Condensation	Changing from a gas to a liquid.
Gas	A gas can escape from an unsealed container. It fills up the space it is in, and does not have a fixed volume.	Temperature	The degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch.
Precipitation	The liquid and solid water particles that fall from clouds and reach the ground are known as <b>precipitation</b> . These particles include drizzle, rain, snow, snow pellets, ice crystals, and hail.	Matter	Objects that take up space and have mass are called matter. Everything around you is made up of matter.



# Science – States of Matter

Key Facts	
Changing state	Matter can change from one state to another if it is heated or cooled. If ice (a solid) is heated it changes to water (a liquid). This change is called melting. If water is heated, it changes to steam (a gas).
The Water Cycle	The water cycle is the complete journey that water makes, from one place to the other, and from one state to the other. As the word 'cycle' suggests, there is no starting point. This means that we can begin at any point and follow its path until it gets to where we started again.



## The Temperature

English Vocabulary

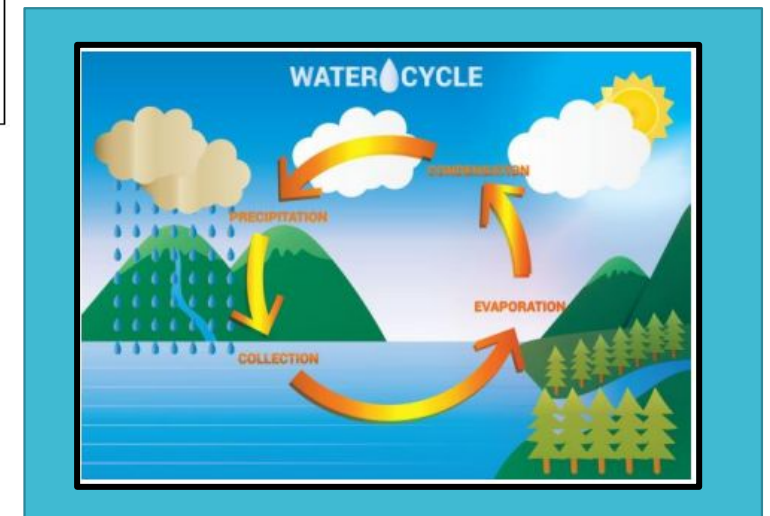
Woodward®  
ENGLISH  
Vocabulary

° F = degrees Fahrenheit (United States)  
° C = degrees Celsius (Rest of the World)


■ hot  
■ warm  
■ cool  
■ chilly  
■ cold  
■ freezing

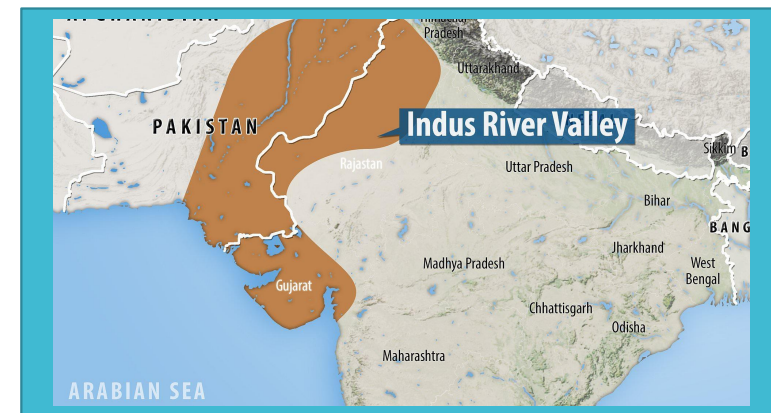
When we talk about the temperature we use:  
**It + is/was + adjective**  
It is warm today.  
It was cold yesterday.  
It will be hot tomorrow.

Water freezes at 0°C (32°F)  
Water boils at 100°C (212°F)



# History– Indus Valley

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Indus Valley	The earliest known urban culture of the Indian subcontinent.	Pakistan	A country in South Asia
Map	A visual representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads etc.	Mud bricks	
Seal	This is a substance that is used to join two things together.	Citadel	A fortress, typically one on high ground above a city.
Pottery	Pots and dishes made of fired clay.	Timeline	A graphical representation of a period of time, on which important events are marked.



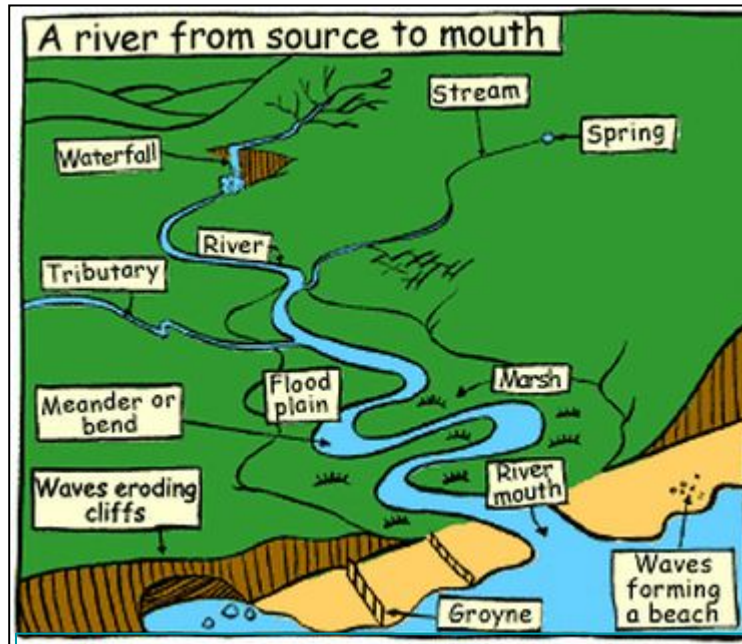
# Geography – Water



Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Bank	The river bank is the land at the side of a river.	Delta	A wide muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea. The river slows down and drops all of the sediment it was carrying.
Basin	The land water must cross to reach the river. It collects all available water from tributaries, cracks and streams in its area.	Downstream	The direction that the water flows, downhill towards the sea.
Bed	The bed is the bottom of the river. A river bed can be made of sand, rocks or mud depending on the river.	Fresh water	Rainwater that falls from the sky that has no salt in it.
Canal	A man-made waterway that is used so that boats can transport goods across the country.	Erosion	A fast flowing river can damage the river banks and wash bits of them downstream, making the river wider.
Current	The strength and speed of a river. Water always flows downhill, the steeper the ground is, the stronger the current will be.	Estuary	Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and ocean mix. Estuaries are normally wide and flat.
Stream	A small river.	Floodplain	The flat area around the river that often gets flooded when the level of water in the river is too high.
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that joins a big river.	Mouth	The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or lake.
Upstream	The opposite direction to the way the water in a river flows.	Salt water	The type of water in the sea and oceans.
Source	This is where the river starts.	Silt	Small bits of dirt or sand that are carried along by the river.



# Geography - Water



Journey of a river from source to mouth.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Precipitation	Water droplets fall from the atmosphere in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail.
Runoff	Rainfall that is not absorbed by soil and travels to the ocean.
Infiltration	Rainfall that is absorbed by the soil and travels underground to the ocean.
Transpiration	The journey of water vapour from a plant to the atmosphere.
Evaporation	The process that occurs when water changes from a liquid to a gas caused by heat.
Condensation	The cooling of water in the atmosphere changing gas to a liquid.

## Rivers of the World!

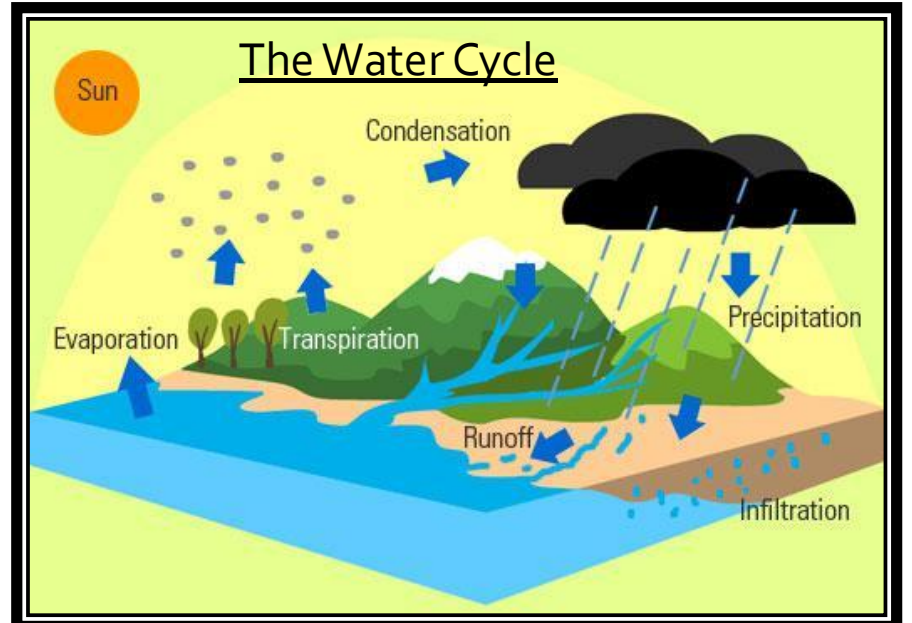
### The Longest Rivers in the World



Length in kilometers

Nile	6,693
Amazon	6,436
Yangtze	6,378
Huang He	5,463
Ob-Irtys	5,410
Amur	4,415
Lena	4,399
Congo	4,373
Mackenzie	4,241
Mekong	4,183

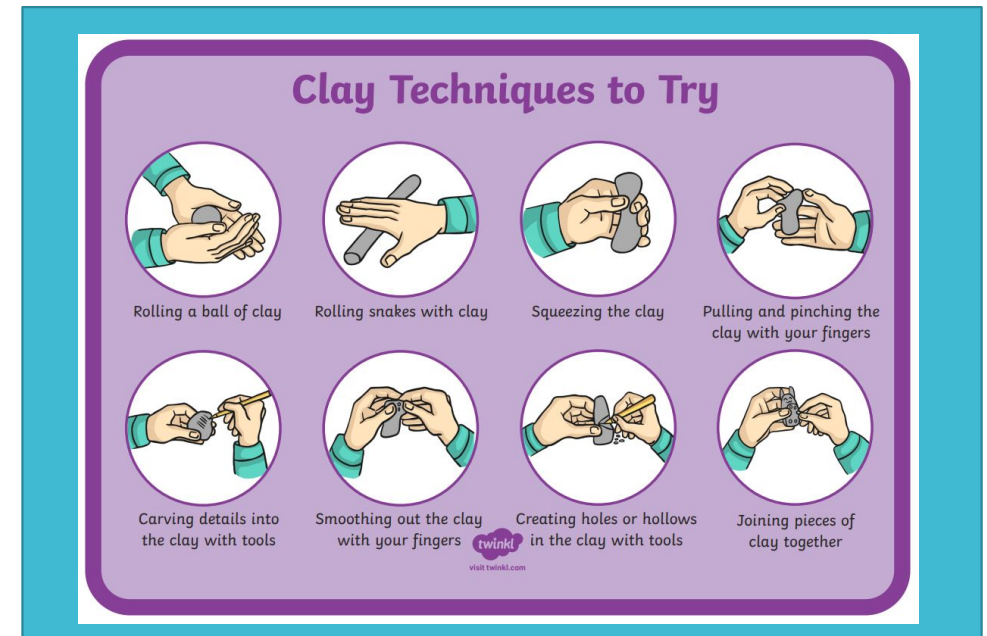
### The Water Cycle





# Art and Design— Painting, Sculptures and Printing (Clay)

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
hand building	This is an ancient pottery-making technique that involves creating forms using the hands, fingers and simple tools.	moulding	This is where you shape wet clay. Pressure is applied to the clay to help it move into a shape.
throwing	This is a method which includes to twist, to turn and to propel.	piercing	This is a form used to decorate the clay work.

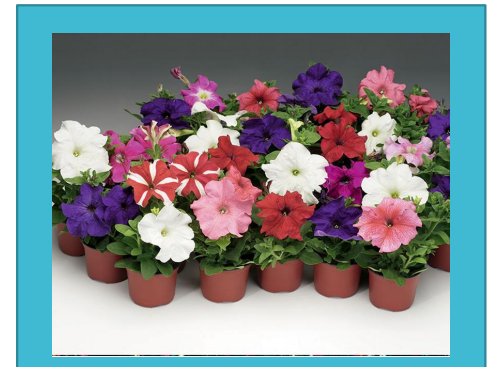
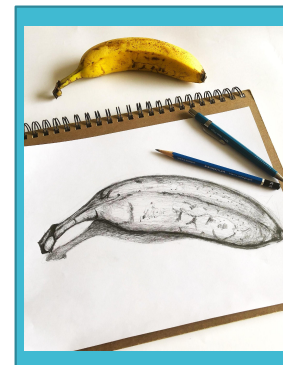


# Art— Observational Drawing

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Complementary colours</b>	These are colors that appear on the opposite sides of the color wheel. When placed side by side, these colors can intensify each other.	<b>Contrast</b>	This is when opposite elements are arranged together.
<b>Landscape</b>	A painting of nature and the land such as the ocean, mountains, trees, and sky.	<b>Tone</b>	This refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour.
<b>Perspective</b>	A way of painting or drawing that makes some objects appear closer than others.	<b>Texture</b>	This is a method used to make something feel 3D or real.

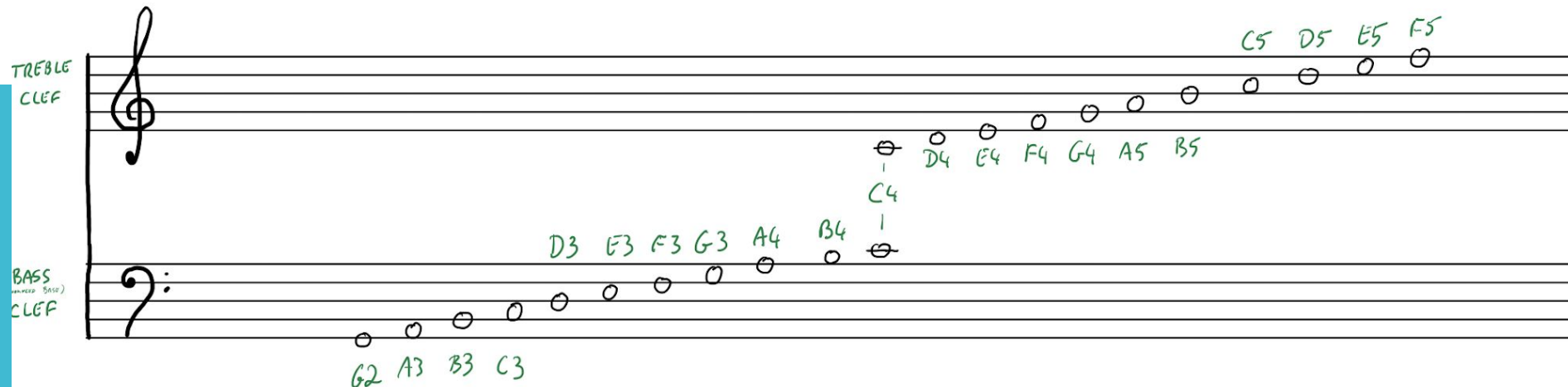


We are going to use Claude Monet's inspiration to draw and sketch a flower of our own!



# Music

## Notation



$\bigcirc$  = SEMIBREVE - 4 BEATS

$\text{minim}$  = MINIM - 2 BEATS

$\text{crotchet}$  = CROTCHET - 1 BEAT

$\text{quaver}$  = QUAVER -  $\frac{1}{2}$  BEAT (FLAGS ARE ATTACHED IF IN GROUPS)

$\text{crotchet rest}$  = CROTCHET / 1 BEAT REST

$\text{full bar rest}$  = FULL BAR REST

$\text{minim rest}$  = MINIM / 2 BEAT REST

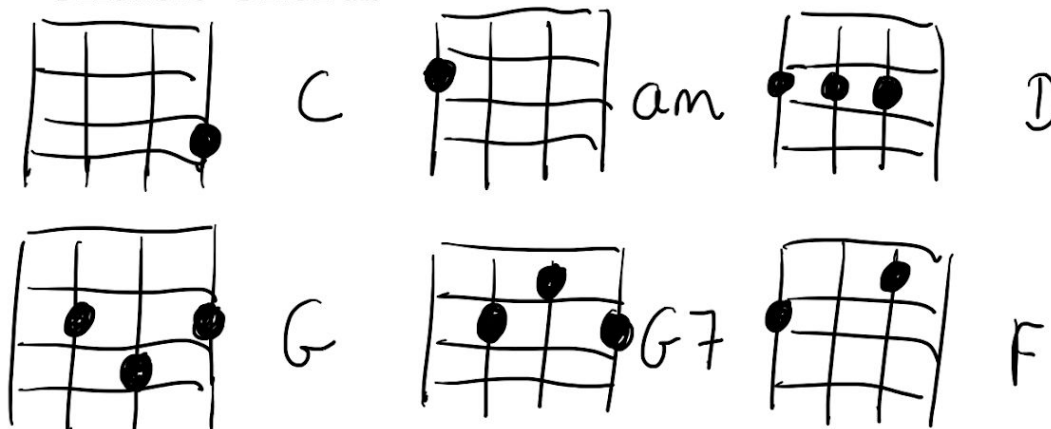
$\text{quaver rest}$  = QUAVER /  $\frac{1}{2}$  BEAT REST

$\text{dot}$  - A DOT AFTER A NOTE INCREASES IT BY HALF ITS VALUE.

## Time Signatures

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

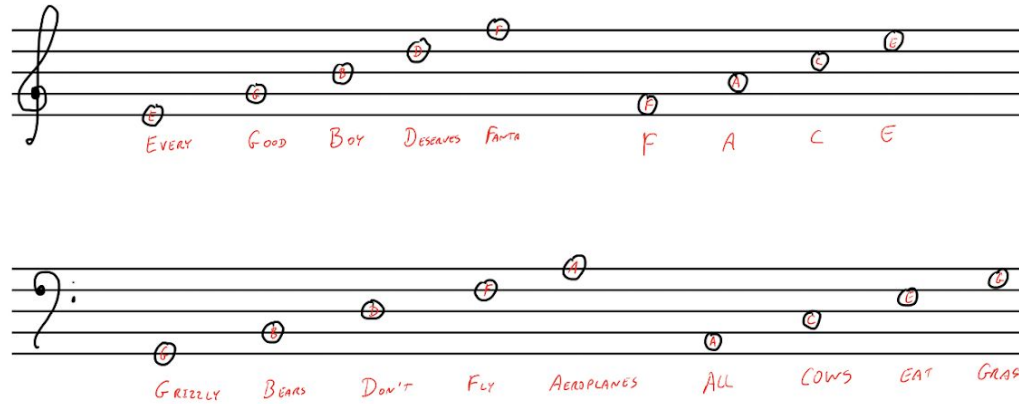
## Ukulele Chords





# Music

## Mnemonics



## Key Terms

<b>Composer</b>	- A person who writes music
<b>Tempo</b>	- The speed of the music
<b>Allegro</b>	- Fast
<b>Andante</b>	- A walking speed
<b>Lentos</b>	- Slow
<b>Presto/Vivace</b>	- Very fast

## Instrument Families



<b>Dynamics</b>	- The volume of the music
<b>ff</b>	- Fortissimo - Very loud
<b>f</b>	- Forte - Loud
<b>mf</b>	- Mezzo forte - Medium loud
<b>mp</b>	- Mezzo piano - Medium soft
<b>p</b>	- Piano - Soft
<b>pp</b>	- Pianissimo - Very soft
<b>Orchestra</b>	- A large group of musicians who play together
<b>Conductor</b>	- The leader of the orchestra

# Spanish



## 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	A <b>verb</b> is a doing word, e.g. to speak, to eat, to live. It is in the <b>Infinitive</b> when it starts with <b>to</b> . E.g to dance. In spanish the verb ends in <b>-ar, -er, -ir</b> . E.g hablar, comer, vivir. Different people can do a verb; I, you, he/she/it, we, you (pl), they.																															
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																																
Levantad la mano	Put your hands up	Hermano	Brother																																
Abrid los libros	Open your books	Hermana	Sister	<table><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																																
Cerrad los libros	Close your books	Bebé	Baby																																
*Números del 1-500		Abuelo	Grandpa																																
0 cero	18dieciocho	Abuela	Grandma	<table><tr><th colspan="2">*¿Qué tiempo hace?</th></tr><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 frio</td><td>It's cold</td></tr><tr><td>Hace viento</td><td>It's windy</td></tr><tr><td>Ilueve/ 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>		*¿Qué tiempo hace?		Hace sol / soleado	It's sunny	Hace calor	It's hot	Hace buen tiempo	Good weather	Hace mal tiempo	Bad weather	Hace frio	It's cold	Hace viento	It's windy	Ilueve/ 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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1 uno	19diecinueve	Tío	Uncle																																
2 dos	20veinte	Tía	Aunt																																
3 tres	21-29Veinti (1-9)	Primo	Cousin (male)																																
4 cuatro	30 treinta	Prima	Cousin (female)																																
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 cuatrociento	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: <b>Nosotros somos tus primos. Ella es mi abuela. Vosotros sois mis nietos.</b>																																			

# 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					
0cero	18 dieciocho	Helicóptero	Helicopter	Abril	April
1 uno	19 diecinueve	Cohete	Rocket	Mayo	May
2 dos	20 veinte	Aeropuerto	Airport	Junio	June
3 tres	21-29 Veinti (1-9)	Banco	Bank	Julio	July
4 cuatro	30 treinta	Puente	Bridge	Agosto	August
5 cinco	40 cuarenta	Castillo	Castle	Septiembre	September
6 seis	50 cincuenta	Ayuntamiento	Town hill	Octubre	October
7 siete	60 sesenta	Hospital	Hospital	Noviembre	November
8 ocho	70 setenta	Museo	Museum	Diciembre	December
9 nueve	80 ochenta	Parque	Park	Primavera	Spring
10 diez	90 noventa	Restaurante	Restaurant	Verano	Summer
11 once	31 - 99 Tens y Units	Escuela/Colegio	School	Otoño	Autumn
12 doce	100 cien	Tienda	Shop	Invierno	Winter
13 trece	101 - 199 ciento	Gimnasio	Gym		
14 catorce	200 doscientos	Mi habitacion		**Verbo IR - To go	
15 quince	300 trescientos	Ventana	WIndos	A <b>verb</b> is a doing word, e.g. to speak, to eat, to live. It is in the <b>Infinitive</b> when it starts with <b>to</b> .	
16 dieciseis	400 cuatrociento	Alfombra	Carpet	E.g to dance. In spanish the verb ends in <b>-ar, -er, -ir</b> . E.g hablar, comer, vivir. Different people can do a verb; I, you, he/she/it, we, you (pl), they.	
17 diecisiete	500 quinientos	Almohada	Pillow		
	600 seiscientos	Armario	closet		
*/****Mi estuche		Cama	Bed		
Lápiz	Pencil	Cortina	Curtain	Yo (I)	voy
Colores	Colours	Lámpara	Lamp	Tú (you)	vas
Sacapuntas	Sharpener	Mesa de noche	Side table	él / ella (he/she)	va
Goma	Eraser	Despertador	alarm clock	Nosotros/as (we)	vamos
Regla	Ruler	Estanteria	shelf	Vosotros/as (you)	vais
Pegamento	Glue			Ellos/ellas (they)	van
Tijeras	Scissors	****Verbo TENER - To have			
Estuche	Pencil case	Yo (I)	tengo	Nosotros/as (we)	tenemos
Celo	Tape	Tú (you)	tienes	Vosotros/as (you)	tenéis
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 <b>gender/singular/plural</b> as well as <b>spelling</b> . Please note that all the words in Spanish can be either male or female and so singular and plural. See below the rules:			
Floresnte	Highlighter	<b>Plural:</b> All words ending in <b>vowel</b> you will need to add <b>"S"</b> i.e: libro = libros. If the word ends in <b>consonant</b> then <b>"ES"</b> will be added at the end, e.g: Color = Colores. If a word ends in <b>"Z"</b> , this will be replaced with a <b>"C"</b> then add <b>"ES"</b> = <b>"CES"</b> e.g. lápiz = lápices.			
**In addition to this topic "Transportes y lugares" we will be looking at <b>spelling</b> and <b>verb "IR - To go"</b>		<b>Male</b> words will normally end in <b>o</b> and <b>Female</b> words will end in <b>a</b> .			
***In addition to this topic "Días de la semana, meses de la año y estaciones del año" We will be looking at birthday Therefore children will be able to create full sentences i.e: <b>Mi cumpleaños es en invierno y naci un Lunes 29 de Enero del 1983.</b>		**** In addition to this topic "Mi estuche" we will be looking ath the verb <b>"TENGO - To have"</b> and numbers. Children will be able to create full sentences. i.e. <b>En mi estuche tengo tres lápices, una goma, catorce colores, cuatro bolígrafos y un sacapuntas.</b>			



# PE

## 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.





Pupils in Y4 will be exposed to a range of different activities where they will be able to acquire their fundamental movement skills. Here are some of the ways in which the pupils will be experiencing this:

## Gymnastic and Dance

Pupils will be learning how to do a range of rolls safely. Learn sequences in unison and practice a range of dynamics.



## Ball Skills/Games

Pupils will have the opportunity to experience team games as well as acquiring and trialing the different skills involved with ball skills in a range of sports like football, basketball and benchball.



## Athletics

Pupils will have the opportunity to work on their agility, balance and coordination. This will be experienced through a range of different fun activities within athletics.

## Links to YouTube playlists:

Joe Wicks -

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLyCLOPd4VxBuS4UeyHMccVAjpWaNbGomt>

Cosmic Yoga-

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8snGkhBF7njoXY4DQbm2o3LNMQvbnPyw>

Debbie Doo-

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL7Ggh8-DwaBjmDcJq85EJFzBgsY4TWNT8>

Here are some links to help keep your child active at home.



# Useful Links

<b>Century</b>	<a href="https://www.century.tech/">https://www.century.tech/</a>
<b>English – Literacy Planet</b>	<a href="https://www.literacyplanet.com/">https://www.literacyplanet.com/</a>
<b>Vocabulary Flash Cards</b>	<a href="https://www.scholastic.com/parents/games/flash-card-maker.html">https://www.scholastic.com/parents/games/flash-card-maker.html</a>
<b>Maths – Hit the Button</b>	<a href="https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button">https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button</a>
<b>Maths – Times tables Rock stars</b>	<a href="https://ttrockstars.com/">https://ttrockstars.com/</a>
<b>P.E – Joe Wicks (The Body Coach)</b>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d3LPrhlov-w">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d3LPrhlov-w</a>
<b>P.E – Just Dance</b>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jf_dEcgeJWo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jf_dEcgeJWo</a>
<b>P.E – Go Noodle</b>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/user/GoNoodleGames">https://www.youtube.com/user/GoNoodleGames</a>
<b>P.E – Change4Life</b>	<a href="https://www.nhs.uk/change4life/activities">https://www.nhs.uk/change4life/activities</a>

