

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Autumn Term

Art/DT

French

Geography

History

Music

PE

PSHE

RE

Science

Avocets – Year 4

Knowledge Organiser - Space - Visual Arts - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
space	The distance within, around and between things in art.
dimension	A measurement.
height	The measurement of something from top to bottom. This is one of the dimensions.
width	The measurement of something from side to side. This is one of the dimensions.
depth	The measurement of something from front to back. This is one of the dimensions.
3d	Something 3d (3 dimensional) has height, width <i>and</i> depth – the three dimensions. You can touch it all the way around.
2d	Something 2d (2 dimensional) has only height and width – 2 dimensions. It is flat. In a drawing the object that is drawn has only height and width.
foreground	The part of a view that is closest to us in a picture.
background	The part of a view that is furthest away from us in a picture.
middle ground	Between the foreground and the background.
detail	A small part in a work of art which is clearly shown e.g. a blade of grass.

Key Knowledge

I understand that artists can create the illusion of three dimensions.
I understand that an artist uses foreground, middle ground and background to create depth
I can find foreground, middle ground and background in paintings that I look at.
I can create an image that has foreground, middle ground and background.

Paintings

Bruegel the Elder,
The Peasant Wedding (1567)



Millet, *The Gleaners* (1857)



Knowledge Organiser Year 4 French Unit 8: Quelle heure est-il?

Key Language	English
Je regarde	<i>I am watching</i>
la télé(vision)	<i>TV</i>
un DVD /un film	<i>a DVD/un film</i>
J'écoute	<i>I am listening to</i>
mes CD	<i>my CDs</i>
la radio	<i>the radio</i>
la musique	<i>music</i>
je joue au football	<i>I'm playing football</i>
Je joue au tennis	<i>I'm playing tennis</i>
un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze	<i>1-12</i>
Quelle heure est-il?	<i>What's the time?</i>
IL est (neuf) heure(s).	<i>It is (nine) o'clock</i>

Je joue au football à quatre heures.



Il est quatre heures.

Key Questions

Qu'est-ce que tu fais?

What do you do?

What are you doing?








Quelle heure est-il?

What's the time?

Knowledge Organiser- Mediterranean Europe - Geography - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mediterranean	From the Latin meaning 'middle of the land'.
Equator	An imaginary line around the 'middle' of the Earth. The sun's rays hit the equator directly, making the places located near to it very warm.
Latitude	Latitude is a measurement that gives the location of a place on Earth north or south of the equator. Maps sometimes show imaginary lines of latitude to help us locate places.
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals found in a particular area.
The Gulf Stream	A current of warm water that flows from the Gulf of Mexico in Central America, all the way across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe.
Colosseum	An ancient, giant, oval shaped amphitheatre located in the centre of Rome. It was built during Ancient Roman times and gladiators fought there.
Peninsula	A region of land that sticks out in a body of water, with water on three sides.
Inhabit	To live or dwell in a place, as people or animals.

Key Knowledge
I know where the main countries are in Mediterranean Europe
I know the climate in Mediterranean Europe is warm and dry
I know that the climate is warm and so oranges, olives, limes and grapes
I know there are mountains in the region and that there are volcanoes in Italy
I know that there are cities on the coast but that they are different in character

Country	Capital	Language	Flag
Italy	Rome	Italian	
Spain	Madrid	Spanish	
Portugal	Lisbon	Portuguese	
Greece	Athens	Greek	
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish	
France (Southern)	Paris	French	
Malta	Valletta	Maltese	

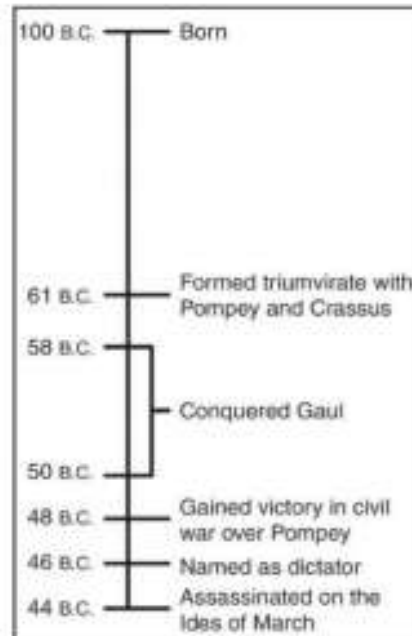
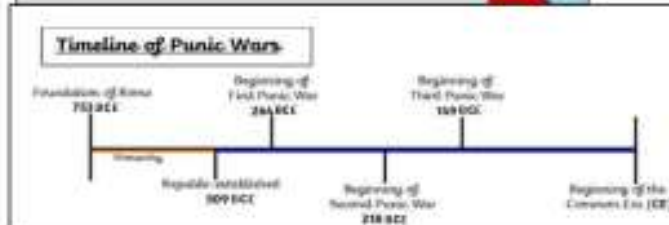
A map of Mediterranean Europe



Knowledge Organiser – The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire - History – Year 4

Key Vocabulary	
Punic Wars	Three wars between Rome and Carthage, which Rome won
Assassinate	To kill someone for political reasons
Pax Romana	A period of two hundred years when the Roman Empire was very peaceful and rich
Persecution	Hurting someone, often for their religious beliefs or ethnicity
Barbarian	An insulting word the Romans used for the different tribes attacking the empire in the 5 th Century CE.
Sack	To destroy an enemy city and steal anything of value

Key Knowledge
I understand that the Punic Wars allowed Rome to become more powerful
I know that Julius Caesar was one of the most influential people in world history
I can explain why Brutus and Cassius assassinated Julius Caesar.
I know that Augustus was Rome's first emperor, and the Pax Romana was a long period of peace
I understand why the Roman Empire came to an end



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Abba	A very popular and successful Swedish pop group formed in 1972.
texture	Layers of sound in music.
structure	The way the sections of a song or piece of music are ordered to make the whole piece.
hook	A catchy phrase that we can't stop singing; the bit that 'hooks' us in; the musical idea from a song that we remember.
backing	The accompaniment to a song.
bridge	Contrasting section of music which usually links back to the chorus.
introduction	Music heard at the beginning of a song or piece of music.
ending	Short section which brings the song or piece to an end.
xylophone	A musical instrument - played by striking a row of wooden bars of different lengths with beaters.



We are Good Listeners!

In our Music lessons we can...



- Listen with an open mind to new music.
- Listen with respect to other pupils' ideas.
- Listen thoughtfully to other pupils' performances.
- Listen with awareness when playing or singing in a group.
- Listen carefully to instructions.

Ask me this...

- Can you sing me the hook from Mamma Mia?
- Can you hear the texture changes between the verses and choruses in Mamma Mia?

Knowledge Organiser – PE – Gymnastics/Short tennis –

Year Four

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mirroring	Doing the same physical actions as your partner as if partner A were looking into a mirror. Partner B would have to perform all of the actions the 'opposite' way round.
Matching	To do the same actions together in the same time or space. This could be balances, rolls or even matching pathways.
Ready position	The ready position is the position you take before your opponent hits the ball that allows you to move quickly around the court in any direction.
Rally	A sequence of shots back and forth between two players.
Serve	A serve is the shot used to start a rally when playing for a point. It should land in the diagonally opposite service box without hitting the net.

Skill development	
Gymnastics	Create and perform sequences that link rolls and balances; involve matching and mirroring and use floor and apparatus. Share ideas that provide positive feedback and constructive criticism for self and others that lead to improved performances.
Short Tennis	To be able to use the ready position in order to help to keep a rally going over a net, using both forehand and backhand (two-handed) shots. To be able to serve the ball from hand to racket to land 'in' on the other side of the court.

Skills	
Match and mirror	 <p>MIRRORED MATCHING</p>
Ready position	
Two-handed backhand	

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Celebrating Difference - Year Four

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Assumption	A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof.
Judgement	The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions.
Opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.
Attitude	A settled way of thinking or feeling about something.
Bullying	Behaviour that is repeated, intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally.
Cyber bullying	The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.
Deliberate	Done consciously and intentionally.
Witness	A person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place.
Bystander	A person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part.

Key Knowledge
I understand what influences me to make assumptions based on how people look.
I know sometimes bullying is hard to spot and I know what to do if I think it is going on but I'm not sure.
I can identify what is special about me and value the ways in which I am unique.



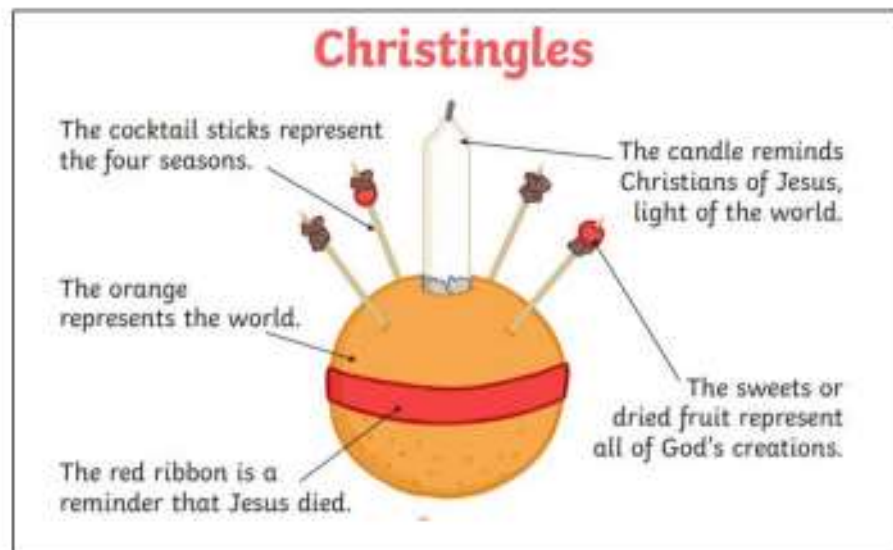
Reflective questions
Ask me this...
How do we know if it is bullying or not?
Is it okay to judge someone on what they look like?

R.E. Year 4 Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: Christianity - What is the most significant part of the Nativity story for Christians?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Symbol	A picture that stands for something else
Incarnation	A human form of God
Frankincense	Precious perfume used in Churches - representing Jesus' priestly role
Myrrh	An embalming ointment – symbolising death
Christingle	An orange, tied with a red ribbon, with a candle and 4 cocktail sticks containing sweets. A representation of Jesus being the light of the world.
Manger	Feeding box for animals that Mary used as a crib for Jesus

Key Knowledge
I know that symbols are pictures that represent something.
I can explain the symbols in the Nativity story
I visited a Church to learn more about Christmas symbols.
I can explain what an advent wreath represents
I know what a Christingle represents.
I can say what Christmas or the Christmas holidays means to me.



Knowledge Organiser- The Human Body – Science -Year 4

Vocabulary	Definition
Skeleton	The bony system that gives us shape and protects our internal organs
Cranium	The hard bone that protects our brain (skull)
Vertebrae	The bones that make up our backbone
Ligaments	Join bones to bones
Tendons	Join muscles to bones
Cartilage	Protects the ends of bones from damage and wearing out
Joints	Where two bones meet to produce movement
Marrow	The spongy substance inside bones
Muscles	The system that helps us to operate our bones and also involuntarily operates our organs
Voluntary	In our control
Involuntary	Out of our control
Nervous system	The network of nerve cells and fibres which transmit nerve impulses between parts of the body.
Nerves	a whitish fibre or bundle of fibres in the body that transmits impulses of information to the brain or spinal cord, and impulses from these to the muscles and organs

Key Knowledge

I know what the role of the skeleton is
I can identify some of the bones.
I can identify some muscles and explain how they work
I understand the role of the nervous system
I understand how our eyes work to help us to see
I understand how our ears work to help us to hear

