

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Being Me in My World - Year Four

Vocabulary	
Included	To have or contain as a part.
Excluded	To prevent someone or something from entering a place or taking part in an activity.
Democracy	Rule by the people.
Democratic	Relating to or supporting democracy or its principles
Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
Contribution	Something that you contribute or do to help produce or achieve something together with other people, or to help make something successful.
United Nations Convention on Rights of Child	UNCRC is the basis of all of UNICEF's work. It applies to all children and young people under 18. Its aim is to recognise the rights of children and young people and ensure that they grow up in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity.



Something to think about



Key Knowledge	
I know my attitudes and actions make a difference to the class team.	
I can understand who is in my school community, the roles they play and how I fit in.	
I can understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community.	
I can understand that my actions affect myself and others; I care about other people's feelings and try to empathise with them.	
I understand how groups come together to make decisions.	

Reflective Questions	
Ask me this...	
How can we make sure everyone feels valued and included in our class?	
What is your role do you take in your class and your school?	
Is one member of the school community more important than another?	
How do you feel about democracy in this school?	
What democratic processes do you take part in?	

Knowledge Organiser – OAA – Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Orienteering	A sport in which people run through a series of waypoints (controls) using a map to guide them.
Controls	A checkpoint or place on the map that a competitor needs to find.
Cardinal directions	The eight cardinal directions are the four main compass directions: north, east, south, and west and also NE, SE, SW and NW.
Control point	The locations that the orienteer will visit on the course. They are marked on the map with a circle and the control point number.

Skill Development

Be able to identify key symbols on a map and use a key to help navigate around a grid.
To follow a set route on a map.
Be able to accurately follow and give instructions.
To communicate and co-operate effectively with others

Skills	
Problem Solving	
Map reading	
Reading a legend	Open land Forest, light trees/bushes: slow running Forest, thick trees/bushes: walk Out of bounds

Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 7: The Military Machine

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
quid est?	What is it?
galea	helmet
gladius	sword
pilum	javelin
scutum	shield
cavē	be careful!
lōrica	breastplate
siste!	stop!
pugilō	dagger
relinque!	leave it!
periculōsus	dangerous
ecce!	look!
militēs	soldiers
audite!	listen!
sūmite!	pick up!
portāte!	carry!

Grammar
Words we use to give commands called imperative verbs, e.g. Stop! Leave it!
Verbs can be changed from singular to plural form'. For example, venī becomes venīte - Come! (said to one person, or said to many people)

UnitMotto
per aspera ad astra =
Through hardship to the stars.



Key Knowledge
To learn imperative verbs (singular and plural)
To translate simple sentences with imperative verbs
To compare and contrast traditional tales from different cultures.



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER MUSIC MUSICAL STRUCTURES YEAR 4 UNIT 1

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Minim	
Crotchet	
Dotted crotchet	
Quaver	
Tempo	The speed at which music is played
Dynamics	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
20 th century orchestral	A group of instruments including brass, strings and woodwind
Soul ballad	Traditional blues and gospel music
R&B	Rhythm and blues originating in African American communities in 1940s
Structure	The structure of a song, e.g. intro, verse, chorus outro
Pattern	Same sequence of notes repeated.

Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature



Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



Key Signature: B♭ major — there are two flats in the key signature



Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Songs covered

- Hoedown
- I'm always there
- Martin Luther King



Knowledge Organiser - Computing – Computing systems and networks – Connecting computers

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key knowledge
Digital device	An object that processes information digitally, which means that it does something beyond being either on or off	To explain how digital devices function.
Input	Information going into the computer. Can include moving or clicking the mouse, using the keyboard, swiping and tilting the device.	To recognise how digital devices can change the way we work
Output	Information that comes out of the computer e.g. sound.	To explain how a computer network can be used to share information
Process	A series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end.	To explore how digital devices can be connected
Program	Software that run on a computer	To recognise the physical components of a network
Connection	A relationship or link between two ideas.	To identify input and output devices
Network	Several interconnected computers, machines, or operations	
Network switch	A device that enables multiple devices on a network to be connected with each other	
Server	A computer that manages the network and stores files	
Wireless access point	A device, connected to a wired network, that sends and receives wireless signals for/from devices with WiFi connectivity	

Networks and Network Devices	
Connections and Networks -In Computing, a connection describes a link between the computer and something else. -For example, a computer may be connected to the internet through wires, a mobile data system, or WiFi. -A computer network is a set of connections that join computers together. -The computers in the network can send and receive information to one another.	Network Devices -Network switch: a device that helps different devices on a network to be connected with each other. -Server: a computer that manages the network and stores files. -Wireless access point (WAP): a device, connected to a wired network, that sends and receives wireless signals to and from devices.

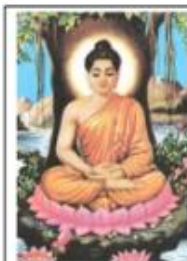
Digital Devices – Input, Process Output (IPO)		
-A device is something that has been made for a particular purpose (it has a special use). -Digital devices use processing (have a process). There is more than just an on-off function. Digital devices have an input , process , output (IPO)		
Input: Something that sends a message to the device. E.g. You press a button on the keyboard. 	Process: The device acts on the message. E.g. The computer follows a program that tells it what to do when the keyboard is pressed. 	Output: Something that is sent out by the device. E.g. The letter that you have typed on the screen. 
Input Devices: Keyboard, joystick, mouse, web cam, microphone, touch screen, track ball, digital camera.		Output Devices: Screen/monitor, printer, headphones, projector, speaker, smartboard.

Why Networks Are Useful	
-Computer networks allow us to send and receive information between computers that are in different places. -Networks can help us to communicate quickly and easily. -Networks can also join computers to shared devices, like scanners and printers. -The internet is a global network of computers. Imagine how different life would be without the internet! -If information is shared on a network, it helps to reduce the risk of data being lost, e.g. if one computer breaks.	

R.E. Year 4 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: Buddhism - Is it possible for everyone to be happy?

Key vocabulary	Definition	Key Knowledge
Buddhism	A religion about the need to get rid of suffering	I can say the sort of things that make me happy.
Buddhist	A person who follows Buddhism	I can explain whether being rich would make me happy.
Prince Siddhattha Gautama	The prince who founded Buddhism. The first Buddha.	I know some key facts about the first Buddha, Prince Siddhattha.
Enlightenment	The understanding of how to be happy and free from suffering.	I know that Prince Siddhattha was rich but he was not happy - then he found Enlightenment.
8 fold path	Buddhists rules to help them live good lives	I can explain how living by the rules of the 8 Fold Path may help a Buddhist to be happy.
		I can give examples of how helping other people can make me happy.



Siddhartha Gautama is known as the Buddha.

He was born in 580 BCE in the village of Lumbini in Nepal.

He discovered true happiness called "Enlightenment" through meditation.

An important rule for Buddhists is to lead a good life which helps others and does not hurt people or animals.

Buddhists believe they will be happy if they help others.

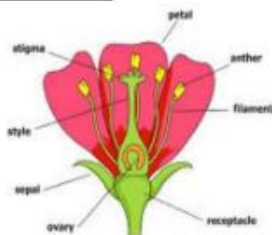


Buddhism started in Nepal near India in about 4 or 5 BC

Knowledge Organiser - Cycles in Nature – Science -

Key Vocabulary:	
reproduce	The stage of living things creating new life e.g. having a baby.
fertilise	When the male and female parts of a living thing have created a new life.
anther	The part of a plant that contains the pollen.
pollen	The male part of a plant.
ovule	The female part of a plant.
mature	When a plant or animal becomes an adult.
ripen	When a baby plant becomes an adult, or a fruit/vegetable is ready to fall off the adult plant.
nutrients	The goodness required for life and growth; plants absorb nutrients from the soil.
sprout	When a seed has started to grow, you can see roots and leaves forming.
dispersal	Spreading things out over an area, seeds do this to help to reproduce.

Parts of a Plant



many flowers rely on animals to help with pollination by moving pollen from one flower to another



poppy seeds are dispersed from a 'pepper pot' head, when the wind blows the seeds shake out



Key Knowledge:	
I know the parts of a flower and can explain the life cycle of a plant.	
I know different plants need different amounts of things in order to thrive.	
I know that water moves from the roots of a plant, upwards via the stem.	
I know that pollination is needed for flowering plants to reproduce.	
I understand that plants spread their seeds in many different ways to reproduce.	

Knowledge Organiser - Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings - History- Year 4

Key Vocabulary:	
Anglo-Saxon	A mix of people from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands who came to live in England during the 5th Century. The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes
Viking	People of Scandinavian origin who travelled by sea and raided, invaded and settled in Europe from the 8th century
Kingdom	A country or place ruled by a King or Queen
Scots	People who lived in Scotland (previously thought to have migrated from Ireland)
Picts	Early settlers in Scotland who fought with the Romans
Settlement	A place where people live, and sometimes work
Raid	An unexpected attack where an enemy comes to steal and/or destroy
Invasion	To enter a country or place by force with the intent of taking over
Pagan	A word used to describe people who believe in many Gods and Goddesses
Trade	Exchange of goods
Oath	A serious promise
Heir	Someone who inherits a title, land or a position after someone else has died

Key Knowledge:

- To know that the Anglo Saxons arrived after the Romans and the Picts and the Scots were early settlers in Scotland.
- To know what the Anglo Saxons did for fun and their beliefs.
- To know how shipbuilding skills helped the Vikings to explore.
- To know that King Alfred defeated the Vikings.
- To know that King Canute understood the limits of his power

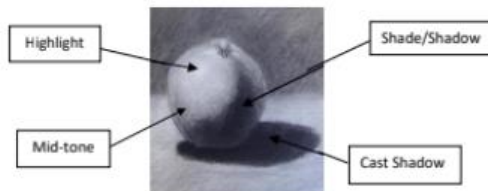
Key PEOPLE	
	A Viking king who ruled Denmark, England and Norway
	An English king who built the original Westminster Abbey
	Ruled the kingdom of Wessex and fought back against the Vikings in Britain
	King of the Picts who, according to national myth, was the first king of Scots
	A monk who wrote about life in Anglo Saxon England
	English king who paid the Vikings to stop them attacking
	Defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, 1066 and became King of England

Timeline



Knowledge Organiser - Light - Visual Arts - Year 4

Key Vocabulary:	
Form	Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat.
Tone	How dark or light something is. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object.
Shade/Shadow	The parts of an object which are darker.
Highlights	The parts of an object where the light is strongest or lightest.
Mid-tone	Tones between the highlights and shadows.
Cast shadow	Where an object makes a shadow on something else e.g. a table underneath it.
Tints/shades	A tint is a mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.
Chiaroscuro	An Italian word which means 'light-dark'. A technique which shows very clear tonal contrasts.
Ground	The background colour which is painted onto a surface before starting a painting.
Underpainting	A layer of paint showing the different tones of an object in a painting and painted on top of the ground layer. Underpainting will be painted over with other colours once it is dry.
Burnt Sienna	A deep reddish-brown colour.
	
Yellow Ochre	A yellowish-brown colour.
	



Key Knowledge:

I know that artists use tone to show form and drama
I know that Caravaggio used strong contrast of tone to show drama
I know that Vermeer used strong contrast to make paintings realistic
I understand that the great masters used underpainting to add their paint in layers
I understand that form is shown by the way light falls on an object
I know that artists use tints and shade to show form

Caravaggio, Supper at Emmaus, 1601

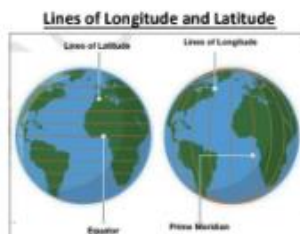
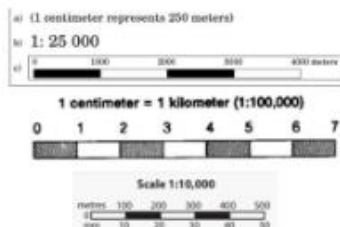


Johannes Vermeer, The Milkmaid, c. 1658



Knowledge Organiser - Spatial Sense - Geography - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Lines of Latitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far north or south of the equator a location is.
Lines of Longitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far east or west of the Prime Meridian a location is.
Equator	An imaginary line that shows us the locations that are half way between the north and south pole. The Equator divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude that measures 0° and runs through Greenwich in London.
Tropic of Cancer	The most northern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Cancer.
Tropic of Capricorn	The most southern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Capricorn.
Scale	The representation of distance on a map.



Key Knowledge
I know the difference between latitude and longitude
I understand that a scale allows me to measure between two points on a map
I can use eastings and northings to find places on a map
I know that I can find key places using a map in my area
I understand that changes to the local area have happened over time and that I can see these on a map

Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

