

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Summer Term

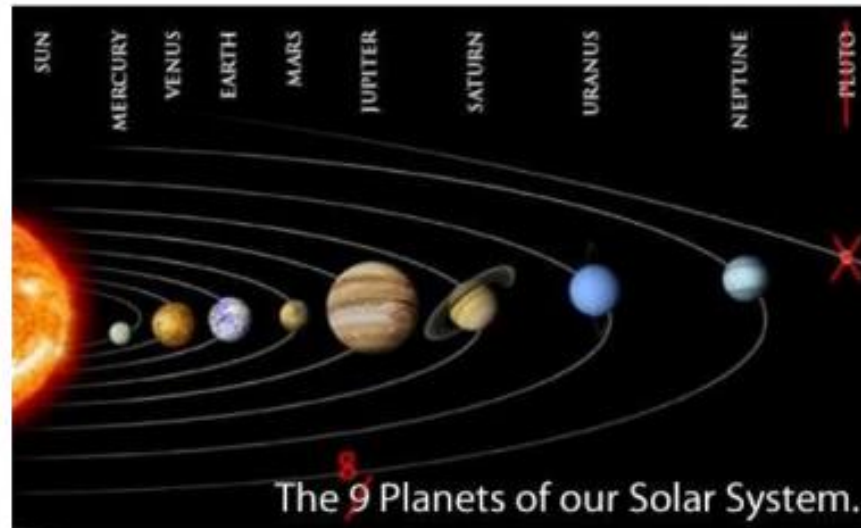
Science
History
Geography
DT
PSHE
Latin
Music
R.E.
P.E.

Year 4

Knowledge Organiser – Year 4 – Science - Astronomy

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Universe	Everything we can touch, feel, sense, measure or detect.
Galaxy	A group of stars, clouds of gas and dust particles that move through the universe.
Planet	Natural objects that orbit, or travel around, stars
Milky Way	The galaxy that the Earth is in
Telescope	An instrument that allows people to see distant objects
Solar System	Consists of moons, comets, asteroids and planets that orbit the Sun
Asteroid	A chunk of rock and metal in outer space that is in orbit around the sun
Comet	A small world, they are made out of dust and ice, like a dirty snow ball
Meteor	A chunk of rock or metal from space that falls through the atmosphere
Gravity	A force which tries to pull two objects toward each other
Orbit	A repeating path that one object in space takes around another

Key Knowledge
I know the Big Bang is a theory about how the universe started.
I know as the planets orbit the Sun, they also rotate. This causes day and night.
I know as the Moon's position changes, it appears differently in the sky.
I know gravity pulls us to Earth.



Knowledge Organiser - Later Stuarts: Plague, Fire and Revolution History – Year 4

Key Vocabulary:

Restoration	The restoration of 1660 marked the return of Charles II to the throne after the Commonwealth (when England didn't have a king)
Parliament	In the UK: the highest legislature
Bubonic Plague	A disease which causes painful, swollen lumps, black hands and feet and flu-like symptoms. In 1665, fleas carried on rats spread the plague across London, resulting in the deaths of approximately 15% of the population
Plague Doctor	A doctor who was hired to treat victims of the plague
Fire hook	A hook used to pull down buildings to stop the fire from spreading
Protestant	A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches
Catholic	A member of the Roman Catholic Church
Bill of Rights	A set of laws written in 1689 to say what a king or queen could or could not do
Democracy	A form of government and people have a say about how it is run by voting

Sunday 2nd September 1666



A fire began at the bakery on Pudding Lane. Most buildings were made of wood and straw so the fire spread quickly.

Monday 3rd September 1666



The people of London started to run away from the city. They escaped on boats across the River Thames



The fire reached London Bridge, burning down about 300 houses on the way.

Tuesday 4th September 1666



Baynard's Castle caught fire and King Charles himself helped to put it out by throwing water on the flames.



The fierce wind meant the fire was spreading further. St Paul's Cathedral went up in flames too.

Wednesday 5th September 1666



The wind calmed down and the fire was finally put out. Leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts were used.

Key Knowledge:

I know in 1660, Parliament restored Charles II as King.
I understand how the bubonic plague spread.
I know that the Great Fire of London in 1666 spread quickly and destroyed much of the city.
I understand the events of the Monmouth Rebellion and why it happened
I know why the Bill of Rights was passed.



Knowledge Organiser - Asia: India and China – Geography - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Taj Mahal	One of the most famous monuments in India. Built by Shah Jahan in 1653 as a tomb for his wife.
Indus River	One of the longest rivers in Asia.
Indus Valley Civilisation	An ancient civilisation that flourished in the Indus River valley, from about 2500 to 1500 B.C.
River Ganges	A river that runs through the north-east of India. The Ganges is a sacred river in the Hindu religion.
Shanghai	The largest city in China.
Great Wall of China	A defensive wall built through China to protect it from invaders.
Qin dynasty	The Chinese dynasty from 246 B.C. to 206 B.C., that created the first government and built much of the great wall.

Key Knowledge
I know that India and China are both countries in the continent of Asia.
I understand that India's landscape is diverse.
I know the Indus and Ganges Rivers are important Indian Rivers
I know the physical and human features of China.
I understand The Great Wall of China was built to defend China.



The River Ganges



The Great Wall of China

	India	China
Population	1.3 Billion	1.4 Billion
Capital City	New Delhi	Beijing
Main Language	Hindi	Mandarin
Main Religions	Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism and Sikhism	Officially Atheist





Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Changing Me - Year Four

Key Vocabulary

Unique	Being the only one of its kind.
Characteristics	A typical feature or quality that something/somebody has.
Reproduction	The act or process of producing babies, young animals or plants.
Menstruation	When a woman menstruates, there is a flow of blood from her womb, usually once a month.
Puberty	The period of a person's life during which their sexual organs develop and they become capable of having children.
Change	To become different.
Emotion	A strong feeling such as love, fear or anger; the part of a person's character that consists of feelings.
Anxious	Feeling worried or nervous.
Worry	To keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.

Key Knowledge

I understand that some of my personal characteristics have come from my birth parents and that this happens because I am made from the joining of their egg and sperm.

I can correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby.

I can describe how a girl's body changes in order for her to be able to have babies when she is an adult, and that mensuration (having periods) is a natural part of this.



The Jigsaw Charter

- We take turns to speak
- We use kind and positive words
- We listen to each other
- We have the right to pass
- We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive
- We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)



Reflective questions

Ask me this...

What are your unique characteristics?

Why do people choose to have babies?

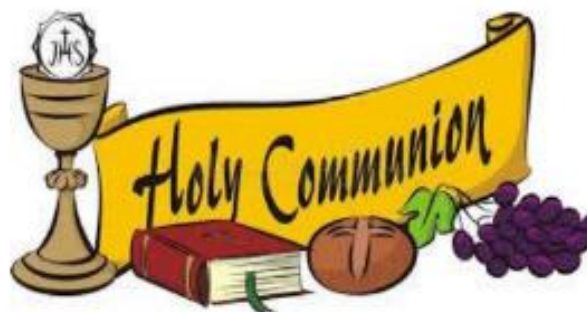
What changes might my body go through?

R.E. Year 4 Summer 2 Knowledge Organiser





Enquiry: Do people need to go to church to show they are a good Christian?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Church	A special religious place Christians visit
Sacrament	A special rite or religious practice
Baptism	A ritual using water where people are welcomed into the Christian faith
Eucharist	Taking of Bread and Wine in memory of the Last Supper
Worship	To honour and respect a Holy figure
Community	A sense of belonging to something
Faith	Believing in something when there is no proof of it.

Key Knowledge
I can talk about a place that is special to me and can explain how it makes me feel when I am there.
I know that Christians may go to a Church for Worship, Holy Communion or Baptism.
I have been to visit a Church to find out what it is like.
I know that Christians go to Church to show their love for God. At Church they can pray quietly. They go to show they are committed to their faith.
I can appreciate that people have their own places that are special for them.





Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
Minim	
Crotchet	
Dotted crotchet	
Quaver	
Articulation change	From spikey to flowy, to staccato to legato etc.
Melodic change	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
Timbre change	From soft to harsh
Funk	A mixture of soul, jazz, rhythm and blues

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



How many beats per measure

What note gets one beat

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

Key Signature: D minor — there is one flat in the key signature



Key Signature: A major — there are three sharps in the key signature



Songs covered

- You can see it through
- The octopus side
- Connect



Knowledge Organiser –Bedtime Nightlight - Design Technology - Year Four

Key Vocabulary:

Series circuit	The path through which electricity passes.
Switch	A component that can disconnect or connect the conducting path in an electrical circuit.
Bulb	An electric light with a wire filament heated until it glows. The filament is enclosed in a bulb. Current is supplied to the filament by terminals or wires embedded in the glass
Crocodile clip	A spring metal clip with long serrated jaws used attached to an electric cable for making a temporary connection to a battery or other component.
Input device	Components that are used to control an electrical circuit (switches).
Output device	Components that produce an outcome (bulbs, buzzers).
Purpose	The reason for which something is done or created or for which something exists.
Function	The purpose of a product.
Prototype	A model made to test whether a design will work.
Design criteria	Design criteria are the precise goals that a project must achieve in order to be successful.

Key Knowledge:

To understand how switches work in a series circuit.

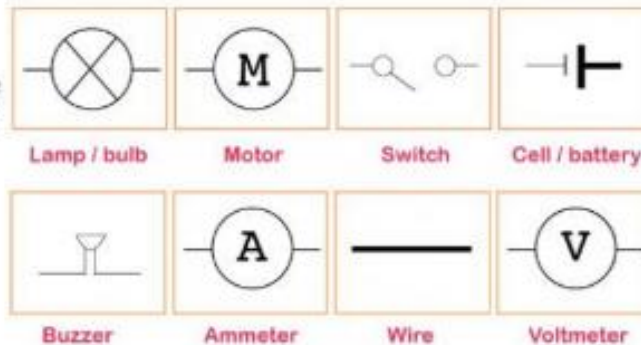
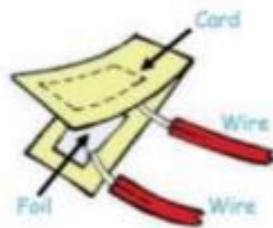
To understand the features of a torch.

To know how to write a design plan for a specific client and their needs.

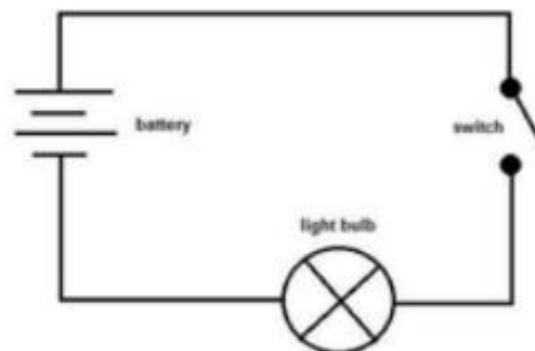
To know what prototypes are and why they are important.

To know how to apply DT and electrical knowledge to build a nightlight.

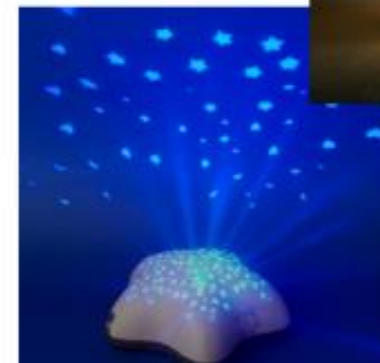
There are different ways of making handmade switches. They involve using a conducting material between two wires that would complete the circuit when pushed together.



Circuit for a torch



Nightlights



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 6: Off to Town

Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
vādō	I go/I am going
Eborācum	to York <i>or</i> in York
ibi	there
arma	weapons
lūdus	game
lūdī	games
pilulae	beads
variae	colourful (pl)
stilus	pen
stilī	pens
gladius	sword
cēra	wax tablet
cērae	wax tablets
frāctus/frācta	broken
obēsus/obēsa	fat
dūrus/dūra	tough
acūtus/acūta	sharp
callidus/callida	clever

Key Knowledge

- To investigate Romano-British settlements (York/Eboracum).
- To translate sentences with plural forms.
- To translate simple sentences using our prior knowledge and some imperative forms.
- To create simple plural nouns.
- To explore and translate ancient mythology (Acteon and Diana).
- To explore how art depicts ancient mythology.

Unit Motto

audentes fortuna iuvat = fortune favours the bold

Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs. For example, Flavius **is travelling**. In Latin, we show who is doing the verb (the subject) by changing the ending of the verb.

Words we use to describe a noun are called adjectives. In Latin, you must change the ending of the adjective to agree with the noun.

- If the noun is feminine, the adjective ending must be feminine, e.g. ancilla benigna est (the slave girl is kind)
- If the noun is masculine, the adjective ending must be masculine, e.g. gladius maximus est (the sword is very big)
- If the noun is plural, the adjective ending must be plural, e.g. pilulae pulchrae sunt (the beads are beautiful)





Actaceon and Diana



Knowledge Organiser – PE – Athletics - Year Four

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Technique	A correct and correctly used action
Personal best	A target outcome of an individual – your best score
Pace	How fast you are running
Stamina	The ability to move for sustained periods of time
Power	Speed and strength combined

Skill development
To develop stamina and an understanding of pace in relation to distance
To develop the power needed for sprinting
To develop technique when jumping for distance
To develop power when throwing for distance
To develop a pull throw for accuracy and distance
To measure and record results accurately

Skills	
Sprinting Drive phase	
Standing Long Jump	
Javelin Pull throw	