

Disciplines: Drawing, Sketchbooks

I Can...

- I have explored the work of artists who tell stories through imagery.
- I can respond to the work of illustrators and/or graphic novelists, "reading" the visual images and sharing my thoughts.
- I can work in a sketchbook to record my ideas and thoughts generated by looking at other artists' work.
- I can use a sketchbook to generate ideas about how I might respond to a piece of poetry or prose.
- I can use line, shape, and colour using a variety of materials to test my ideas.
- I can think about how I might use composition, sequencing, mark making and some text in my drawings.
- I can create a finished piece which contains sequenced images to describe a narrative.
- I can share my work with others and talk about my journey and outcome. I can listen to their feedback and take it on board.
- I can appreciate the work of my classmates and think about similarities and differences between our work.
- I can share my feedback on their work.
- I can take a photograph of my work, thinking about lighting and focus.

Vocabulary:

Illustration, Inspiration, Interpretation, Original Source, Respond, Response

Graphic Novel, Illustrator,

Poetry, Prose, Stage, Arrange

Line, Quality of line, Line Weight, Mark Making, Medium, Graphite, Ink, Pen,

Quill, Brush, Watercolour, Water-soluble,

Composition, Sequencing, Visual Literacy, Narrative

Present, Share, Reflect, Respond, Articulate, Feedback, Crit, Similarities,

Differences.



Illustrating The Jabberwocky





COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Y4



Overview



The Internet

- You should also know that Information technology (I.T.) includes computers and things that work with computers.
- You should also know that information and data can be shared by devices across networks.
- The internet is a network of networks that is used around the world.
- The World Wide Web is a system on the internet that has websites and webpages.
- Some content is protected on the internet. It is important to know that not all information on the internet is accurate.

Networks and The Internet

- Networks connect different devices to one another, allowing for information sharing.
- Networks can also connect to other networks in different places, using a router.
- The internet is a network of networks that are all connected together.

Router: A router is something that finds a route between networks, connecting them.



The Internet: The internet is a network of networks, that is used around the world to share information and communicate.



Protection: Networks have security features that mean they can block or allow messages and requests. This means that information and data can be kept safe.



The World Wide Web


The World Wide Web

- The World Wide Web is the part of the internet where we can visit web pages and websites.
- Information can be shared in the form of things we can see or hear (e.g. things we can read, music, sounds, or videos, etc.).
- When we use the world wide web, routers help us to journey to different networks in different parts of the world.
- We can use traceroute tools to track the journey between routers.
- Web browsers, e.g. Google Chrome and Internet Explorer, let us look at different pages on the internet.

Website and Webpages

- Websites are a set of webpages.
- Webpages may contain different features, e.g. a title, links to other pages, images, videos, and text.
- Websites and webpages can be found using web addresses (domains), normally split into three parts:

1. www (world wide web).
2. Name of the organisation/ topic.
3. Type of organisation/ location.

 www.youtube.com

Ownership and Reliability

- The content on the internet may belong to different people or companies, for example the person who wrote it or the company who published it.
- The content may be copyrighted, meaning that others cannot copy or use it without permission.
- Not all of the information that we see or hear on the internet is reliable. Some of it may be inaccurate due to people lying or misunderstanding things.
- Inaccurate information can quickly spread. This has become known as 'false news.' We should check multiple sources that we can trust to verify information.



Important Vocabulary

Network

Internet

World Wide Web

Router

Security

Website

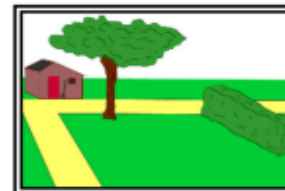
Webpage

Browser

Domain

Reliable

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau blanc











Dans le jardin, ...

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
Comment tu t'appelles ?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle....	My name is...
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What's this? / What is it?
C'est un...ou un...?	Is it a ...or a ... ?
C'est un...	It's a...

Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !
Levez-vous !	Stand up!
Asseyez-vous correctement !	Sit up straight!
Levez le doigt !	Put your hand up!







1	un	7	sept
2	deux	8	huit
3	trois	9	neuf
4	quatre	10	dix
5	cinq	11	onze
6	six	12	douze

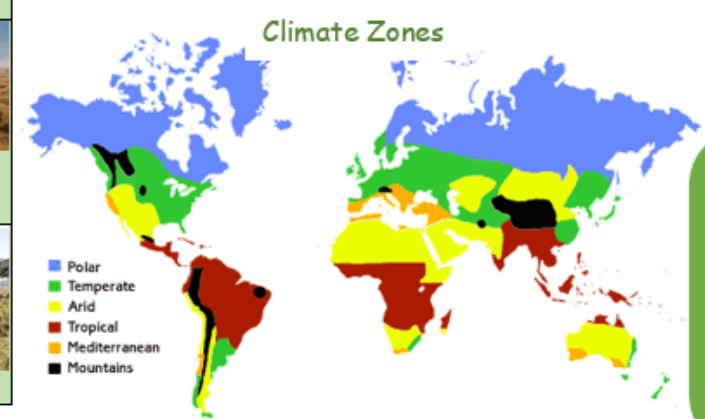
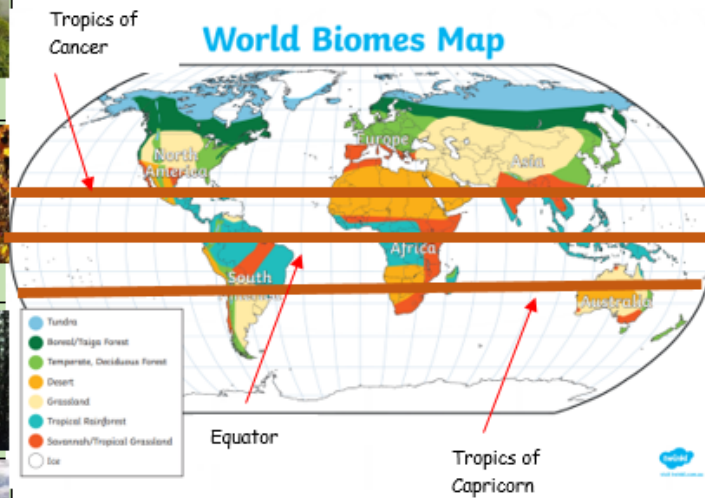
Pronunciation revision		Pronunciation The phoneme [ɔ̃]		Grammar determiner		Grammar noun		Grammar conjunction	
<p>Silent final consonant. When a word ends with a consonant, it is usually silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i>.</p> <p>The phoneme [ɛ] is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'un' or 'in' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.</p> <p>The phoneme [y] is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i></p>		<p>The phoneme [ɔ̃] as in <i>mouton</i> is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'on' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.</p>		<p>A determiner introduces a noun. A determiner can be a definite article such as <i>le, la, l', les</i> (the), or an indefinite article such as <i>un</i> (a, an).</p>		<p>Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things.</p> <p>A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place or thing. In both English and French, it starts with a capital letter.</p> <p>A common noun is general rather than specific. It does not start with a capital letter unless it is the first word in the sentence.</p>		<p>A conjunction links two words or phrases together, eg ou (or)...</p> <p><i>C'est un poussin ou un lapin ?</i></p>	
un poussin	un lapin	un renard	un canard	un mouton	un poisson	un furet	un perroquet		
									



Geography- Year 4 - Autumn

Climate Zones and Biomes

Biome	Characteristics
Rainforest	Very steady temperature between 20°C and 25°C. • Rains all year long. • The trees are very tall and varied. • Most of the plants are evergreen, not deciduous. Monkeys, parrots and anaconda. 
Temperate Deciduous Forest	Temperature ranges from -30°C to 30°C. • Goes through all four seasons. • Range of trees, most lose their leaves in the autumn. • Even rainfall throughout most of the year. Deers, bears and bobcats. 
Coniferous forest (Taiga)	Temperature ranges from -54°C to 30°C. • Low average temperature. • Most of the trees are evergreen. • Largest land biome. Lynx, moose and wolves. 
Tundra	Temperature ranges from -34°C to 6°C. • Coldest of all the biomes. • Little rain, lots of frost. • No trees grow, and only a few small plants. Arctic fox, migrating birds and reindeer. 
Desert	Temperatures over 50°C in the day, below freezing at night. • Very few clouds and very little rain. • Very few plants or animals. Rattlesnakes, lizards and roadrunners. 
Grasslands (Savannah)	Dry season and a rainy season. • Temperature ranges from -40°C to 40°C+. • Mostly grass grows, occasional individual trees. Giraffes, zebras and lions in the grasslands of Africa. 



Vocabulary	Definition
Equator	An imaginary circle around the earth which divides the Earth into two equal parts.
Tropics of cancer	The region of the Earth's surface that is closest north to the <u>Equator</u> .
Tropics of Capricorn	The region of the Earth's surface that is closest south to the Equator.
Arctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° north of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic
Antarctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° south of the equator. Everything south of this line is known as the Antarctic.
Latitude	Invisible lines that run above and below the equator.
Longitude	Invisible lines that run from the North to the South Pole around the Earth.
Climate zone	Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.
Biome	A geographical area defined by its climate, plant and animal life and the activities of the people who live there
Vegetation belt	An area where similar types of plant life grow, adapted to the conditions there
Flora	The plants that normally grow in a particular Biome
Fauna	The animals that normally live in a particular biome
Biodiversity	The variety of animal or plant life in a particular habitat or environment.
Adaptation	A characteristic of a living thing that helps it survive in its environment.
Ecosystem	A community of living and non-living things that together.

Threats to biomes

Forests – logging, deforestation, growing cities, farming expansion

Grassland- shifting weather patterns, pesticides

Tundra- increasing temperatures, pollution, invasive species

Year 4: Rock and Roll

Musical style: Rock and Roll

Rock and roll was created in America in the 1950s after the war and was made to depict happiness and a new life. The name comes from the phrase 'rocking and rolling' which was used by mariners to explain the movement of a ship, which influenced the dance steps.



Rock and roll stems from jazz, gospel and blues music and uses the blues structure and chords. It often has a fast tempo with strong vocals, which may use screaming and shouting. Rock and roll formed the basis of our modern day rock music.

Vocabulary

Bass line

The lowest part of the music, played by a bass or bass guitar in rock and roll.

Walking bass

A bass line that moves step by step using pitches that are next to each other.

Notation

The way that music is written so that others can play it.

In time

Playing or singing at the same speed as the music.

Hand jive

A rock and roll dance where you move your hands a lot!



In tune

Singing or playing with the correct pitch.

Tempo

The speed or pace of the music. It can change throughout a piece of music.

Dynamics

The volume of the notes. This often changes throughout a piece of music.

Pitch

How high or low a note sounds.

Instruments



Electric bass



Drum



Double bass

Electric guitar





PE Y4 Autumn 1



I can take control - I know where I am with my learning and have begun to challenge myself.



Coordination

Footwork

I can combine 3 step zig zag patterns with cross over when changing the lead leg.
I can move in three step zig zag patterns with a knee raise across the body just before changing lead leg and direction
I can move in a three-step zig za. pattern with a knee raise behind the body just before changing lead leg direction.



Static Balance

One Leg

I can stand still on an uneven surface for 30 seconds.
I can stand still on an uneven surface for 30 seconds with eyes closed.
I can complete 10 squats into ankle extensions.
Complete five squats with eyes closed.

Vocabulary

Following instructions

Balance

Perseverance

Pivot

Side step

Challenge

Ankle extensions

Positivity

Alternating

Zig zag pattern

Passing

Receiving

Year 4 - Families and relationships

Act of kindness	Doing something nice for someone.
Authority	A person with high status and decision making power.
Bereavement	Mourning or grieving somebody who has died.
Bullying	To cause repeated physical or emotional pain to somebody.
Bystander	Someone who watches something happening without getting involved.
Manners	A way of behaving that shows respect for other people.
Permission	Allowing someone to do something once they have asked first.
Respect	Being thoughtful and polite towards other people.
Stereotype	A view or idea about something, often someone, which is often untrue.



Gender stereotypes can have an impact on how people see themselves and what they think they can do.

Getting help

Talk to an adult you trust either at school or at home.

Contact: Childline
www.childline.org | 0800 1111
Calls DO NOT show on the phone bill

Families in different parts of the world have different ways of living.

There are different ways we can help people when someone close to them has died.

Key facts

Different manners are needed in different situations.

Everyone should be respected, especially people who have a position of authority such as police and teachers.



People have different boundaries and we should respect these.

Your body belongs to you and you have the right to decide what happens to it.



How we behave can have a positive impact on other people, for example saying something kind or helping them.



How we behave can have a negative impact on other people, for example saying nasty things or not letting them join in.

Key Question: Do Murtis help Hindus understand God?

Learning Intention:

***To explore how Hindus express their beliefs through images of deities and symbols**

Values Explored: community, faith, respect

What I should already know:

*Important symbols and artefacts connected to Christianity and Judaism

What I will know by the end of this unit:

- *Three Hindu deities/murtis and what they reveal about God
- *The correct words to describe four ways in which Hindus use murtis in worship
- *Symbols that Hindus use when they worship at home or in the Mandir
- *Why Hindus choose to worship particular murtis

Key Vocabulary:

God- a supernatural being that is considered divine or sacred

Deity- gods or goddesses

Brahman- believed by Hindus to be the source of all existence and is present in every thing and every place

Trimurti- means 'three forms'. In the Trimurti, Brahma is the creator, Vishnu is the preserver and Shiva is the destroyer.

Murtis- a statue of a god or goddess

Avatars- a deity or released soul in bodily form on Earth

Stories I will know by the end of this unit:

The Blind Men and the Elephant



Reflection:



Does it matter that different people have a different view of God?