

Knowledge Organiser - Settlements, Energy & Resources (Years 3–5)

Key Vocabulary

Conserve: Using as few resources as possible.

Consume: To use, eat or drink something.

Fertile land: Soil that is rich and good for growing crops.

Food miles: How far food has travelled to where it is **consumed**.

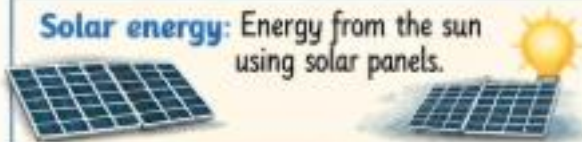
Import: Buying goods from another country.

Non-renewable energy: Energy that will run out, like coal or oil.

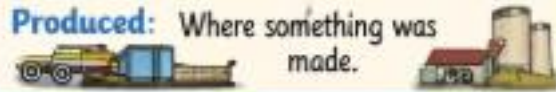


Renewable energy: Energy that can be replaced by nature, like wind and sun.

Solar energy: Energy from the sun using solar panels.



Produced: Where something was made.



What Do We Need?



Basic needs



Additional needs



Electricity



Internet access



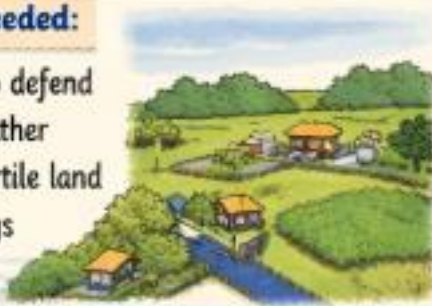
Healthcare



Friends & transport links

Early Settlers Needed:

- Flat land, easy to defend
- Shelter from weather
- Fresh water & fertile land
- Woods & resources
- Transport links



Big Ideas to Remember

- Settlements grow where people can meet their needs.
- Energy can be renewable or non-renewable.
- Using fewer resources helps protect the planet.
- Food miles affect the environment.

Types of Power Station

Non-Renewable:



Burning coal.



Coal



Burning coal.



Gas (CCGT)



Burning gas.



Nuclear



Nuclear fission.



Renewable:



Water turns turbines.

Vocabulary and pictures



la tête
the head



les dents (f)
the teeth



les oreilles (f)
the ears



les yeux (m)
the eyes



les bras (m)
the arms



la bouche
the mouth



les épaules (f)
the shoulders



les genoux (m)
the knees



les jambes (f)
the legs



le nez
the nose



l'œil
the eye



les pieds (m)
the feet



l'antenne (f)
the antenna



le bec
the beak



les cornes (f)
the horns



la queue
the tail



les pointes (f)
the spikes



To change **the** to **a**, **le** becomes **un** and **la** becomes **une**

Sentence structure and phrases



Phrases

Qu'est-ce que c'est ? What is it?



Elle a trois longues cornes rouges et une grande tête rose.

She has three long red horns and a big, pink head.

Il a un petit nez jaune et une longue queue bleue.

He has a small yellow nose and a long, blue tail.



Adjective endings change according to the gender and number of the noun they are describing.

Adjectives of size go before the noun.



Size	Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
long	long	longs	longue	longues
short	court	courts	courte	courtes
big	grand	grands	grande	grandes
small	petit	petits	petite	petites
beautiful	beau	beaux	belle	belles

Il a la tête d'un éléphant

Il a le corps d'une girafe

Il a les pieds d'un kangourou

C'est un élégirou!

It has the head of an elephant

It has the body of a giraffe

It has the feet of a kangaroo

It's an élégirou!



Knowledge Organiser: Living things and their habitats

Careers connected to living things and their habitats: animal care practitioner, biologist, zoologist



Lesson Sequence



1. Explore different habitats



2. Research a habitat



3. Explore how animals can be classified



4. Create a classification key

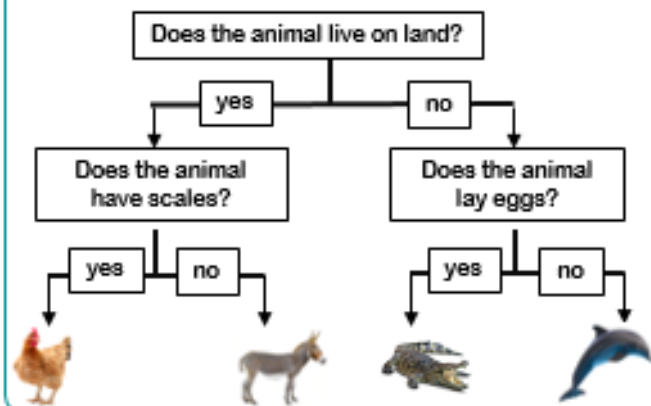


5. Adaptations and classification within species



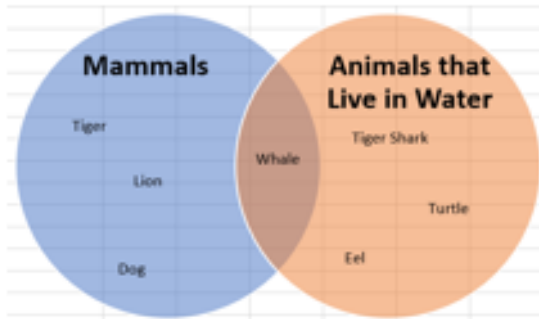
6. Explore and classify pond plants

Classification Keys

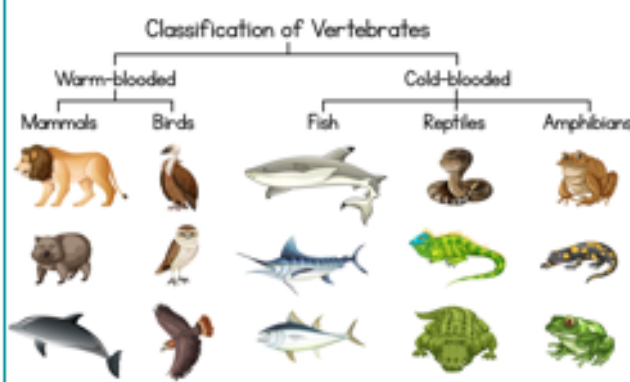


Venn Diagrams

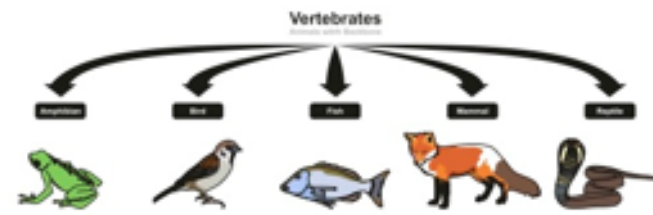
Animals can be sorted, or classified, in a number of different ways. A 'branched' diagram or a Venn diagram, like those shown below, are just two examples.



Classification



What is a Classification Key?



A classification key is a series of questions that determine an organism's physical characteristics. **When you answer one question, it either branches off to another question or identifies the organism.** Ultimately, they help to identify an unknown organism, or work out how to categorise groups of similar organisms.



Unit Rocket Words: Year 4 – Living things and their habitats



Rocket Words

adapted	changed to suit an environment
camouflage	a way of blending or hiding in your surroundings
coastal	at or near the coast, or beach
grassland	areas containing grass
classify	to arrange things in classes or groups according to shared qualities or characteristics
species	a grouping, or kinds of animals with similar characteristics
sub-group	a group within a larger group
classification key	a series of questions that help to identify a species
region	a large space or area
blubber	a layer of fat beneath the skin of sea mammals
ecosystem	a community of living things
oxygenised	contains oxygen



Knowledge Organiser

Fitness Year 4

About this Unit

Regular physical activity can do so many wonderful things to your overall health and fitness. It helps improve memory, makes you feel happier and gives you more energy. Regular exercise helps to build strong bones, strengthen your muscles and even improves sleep.

Physical fitness includes many different parts such as agility, balance, co-ordination, speed, stamina and strength. These elements are so important in everyday activities such as these examples...



- **Agility:** if you need to dodge someone in a busy playground.
- **Balance:** when you put trousers on.
- **Co-ordination:** when brushing your teeth.
- **Speed:** when running after a bus.
- **Stamina:** when playing the whole of lunchtime.
- **Strength:** when carrying your school bag.



Can you think of any other examples of when these elements of fitness would be useful?

Key Vocabulary

accelerate: speed up
agility: the ability to change direction quickly
balance: the ability to maintain stability when stationary (static balance) or when moving (dynamic balance)
co-ordination: moving two or more body parts at the same time
control: being able to perform a skill with good technique
decelerate: slow down
direction: forwards, backwards, sideways
dynamic: on the move
muscle: tissue that helps us to move our bodies
progress: to improve
react: to respond to quickly
record: to make note of
speed: how fast you are travelling
stamina: the ability to move for sustained periods of time
static: on the spot
strength: the amount of force your body can use
technique: the action used correctly



Ladder Knowledge



Agility:

Keep your elbows bent when changing direction to help you to stay balanced.

Stamina:

You need to pace yourself when running further or for a long period of time.

Balance:

You need to squeeze different muscles to help you to stay balanced in different activities.

Speed:

A high knee drive, pumping your arms and running on the balls of your feet will give you more power.

Co-ordination:

If you begin in a ready position, you can react quicker.

Strength:

Strength comes from different muscles and it can be improved in different ways.

Movement Skills

- agility
- balance
- co-ordination
- speed
- stamina
- strength

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social support others, work safely, communication

Emotional perseverance, determination, honesty

Thinking identify areas of strength and areas for development

Strategy

Identify your areas of strength and your areas for development. Then, think of everyday activities where you could practice e.g. standing on one foot while brushing your teeth will develop balance and co-ordination.

Healthy Participation



- Focus on your own results without comparing them with others in the class.
- Work within your own capabilities.
- All actions need to be performed with control.

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is an athletics club in your local area.



How will this unit help your body?

agility, balance, co-ordination, speed, stamina, strength

Home Learning

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk



Stickman



What you need: A pen and piece of paper, one player, one person to choose the words.

How to play:

- One person (the word master) chooses a word and draws lines on the paper, one for each letter.
- The player guesses a letter that could be in the word. If they are correct the word master writes the letter on the correct line.
- If the named letter is not in the word the word master draws part of a stickman and the player must complete 10 of one of the below exercises: star jumps / hops / sit ups / jumping jacks / press ups
- Can the player guess the word before the word master draws a complete stickman?
- NB: stickman to include head, body, two arms and two legs

www.getset4education.co.uk

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit.



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Get Set 4
Education

Knowledge Organiser Gymnastics Year 4

About this Unit

Gymnastics is made up of a range of movement skills including balance, jumps rolls and shapes. Gymnastics began in ancient Greece as a way to exercise and develop physical strength. Modern gymnastics was developed in Germany in the late 1700s by Frederick Ludwig, who is considered the "Father of Modern Gymnastics".

Enter into a balance when both/all pupils have a clear understanding of their role.



Use a wrist grip for improved stability in any balance where pupils are holding hands.

Do not jump onto or off of another person. Always step down with control.



Ensure you have a base of support beneath you. The safest support points are over joints such as the hips and shoulders.



Key Vocabulary



body tension: squeezing muscles to help to be stable when performing actions

bridge: an inverted action on hands and feet

contrast: different to one another

extend: to make longer

flow: smooth link

fluidly: flow easily

inverted: where hips go above head

landing position: a stable position used after jumping

match: the same

momentum: the direction created by weight and power

perform: to present to an audience

rotation: the circular movement of an object around a central point

sequence: a series of actions

shoulder stand: an inverted action on shoulders

stability: balanced

wrist grip: a safe grip used when performing partner or group balances



If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is a gymnastics club in your local area.

How will this unit help your body?

balance,
co-ordination,
flexibility, strength

Ladder Knowledge



Shapes:

Shapes can be used to improve your sequence. Be sure to show each shape clearly.

Inverted movements:

Inverted movements are actions in which your hips go above your head.

Balances:

Keep yourself and others safe in partner balances by using a wrist grip, only standing where there is a base of support and stepping into and out of the balances slowly.

Rolls:

Keep the shape of your roll using body tension.

Jumps:

Land toes first, look forwards and bend your knees to land with control.

Movement Skills

- individual and partner balances
- rotation jumps
- straight roll
- barrel roll
- forward roll
- straddle roll
- bridge
- shoulder stand

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social work safely, determination, collaboration, communication, respect

Emotional confidence, perseverance

Thinking observe and provide feedback, select and apply actions, creativity, evaluate and improve

Strategy

Use different directions to help make your sequence look interesting.

Healthy Participation



- Remove shoes and socks.
- Ensure the space is clear before using it.
- Only jump from apparatus where you see a mat.

Home Learning



Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk

Transporter



What you need: an empty box, 8 x pairs of rolled up socks, one player, one person to time.

How to play:

- The player begins lying on their back with the box at their head and the socks at their feet.
- They need to transport the rolled up socks, one at a time from their feet to the box behind their head.
- They can only use their feet to transport the socks.

How quickly can you move the socks?



Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit.



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