



Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Year 4

Spring 1





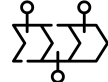


Name		Class	
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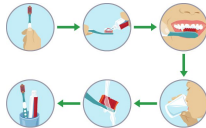

Use your knowledge organisers to help you remember more.

	Test Yourself!	Only Connect! 	Memory Cards 	Order, Order! 	Phone a Friend! 	Picture it! 
1	Look at and study the definitions of the key vocabulary on your knowledge organiser.	Create a mind map, making connections and links with things that you remember without looking back.	Make your own information cards by writing questions about key vocabulary on one side of the card.	Using a simple line, sort information from your topic into chronological, sequential or hierarchical order.	Ask a friend or family member to have the knowledge organiser or memory cards in their hands.	Read over your knowledge organiser and the key vocabulary, remembering the definition.
2	Cover or hide the information on the knowledge organiser and write down everything that you remember.	Challenge yourself by covering or hiding the knowledge organiser, using what you can recall.	On the other side of the card, write the answer to your questions. You could add pictures to your cards.	Check these with a friend or family member, using data on your knowledge organiser, add more detail.	Get them to test you by asking different questions about the information on your knowledge organiser.	Using the information you remember, draw pictures or diagrams to represent words.
3	Check your notes! Correct your mistakes and add anything that you might have missed out.	Check what you have added to your mind map by using your knowledge organiser to correct any mistakes.	Ask a friend or family member to ask you the questions you created or to ask you new questions.	Challenge yourself by adding information you recall from previous topics which are related.	Write your own sentences using the key vocabulary to replace those on the knowledge organiser.	Showing your diagrams to friends or family, ask them to guess which word you have represented.


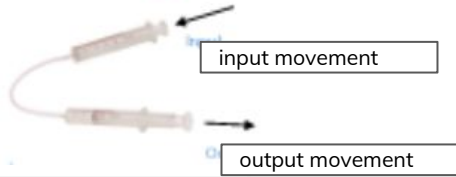


This is your **Computing** Knowledge Organiser for Spring 1: Repetition of Shapes

Tier 2 Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary

record	algorithm	count-controlled loop	decompose	procedure	programs
To keep information by writing or typing it	A precise set of ordered steps that can be followed by a human or a computer to achieve a task.	A command that repeatedly runs a defined section of code a predefined number of times.	To break down a task into smaller, more achievable steps.	A named set of commands that can be called multiple times throughout a program .	A set of ordered commands that can be run by a computer to complete a task.
Hew was able to record his code by typing into the Notes app.	A set of steps in order to be followed by a computer.	Sometimes it is necessary for steps to repeat a specific number of times- this is called a count-controlled loop .	Every programming problem needs decomposing so that it can be properly understood.	Procedures and functions help to keep our programs simple and short.	Programs consist of a series of instructions to tell a computer exactly what to do and how to do it.
The teacher needed the children to record their formulas as partners before using the device.	You will create algorithms and then implement those algorithms as code.	If you repeat some of the commands in your program , a certain amount of times, use count-controlled loops .	If there is an issue in your algorithm , you may need to decompose the code to find the problem.	When creating a procedure , the word 'TO' is typed, followed by the procedure name.	You will create programs by planning, modifying, and testing commands to create shapes and patterns.
The timeline was a great record of events from the past.					
How this connects with previous learning			How this connects with future learning		
In Year 2, you designed algorithms and then tested those algorithms as programs and debugged them.	In Year 3, you created your own programs , featuring sequences.	In Year 3, you also designed and coded your own maze tracing program .	Later in Year 4, you will explore the concept of repetition in programming using Scratch.	In Year 5, you will be introduced to further loops in order to control the flow of programs .	In Year 6, you will use repetition in the topic, Sensing Movement.


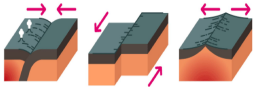
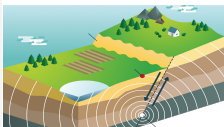
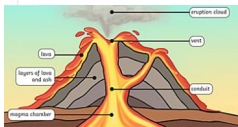
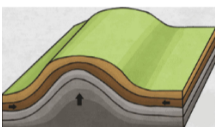

This is your Design Technology Knowledge Organiser for Spring 1: Pneumatics

DT Themes			Tier 2			Key Vocabulary		
mechanisms	constraint	innovative	pneumatic system	input movement	output movement	compress		
A device used to create movement in a product.	Something that limits or controls what you can do.	Something new and original.	A system that works using gases (air).	The movement that is put into the system.	The movement that comes out of the system.	To press or squeeze something so that it takes up less space.		
Mechanisms are used in many everyday objects including analogue clocks and bikes.	Time constraints mean that there is only a certain amount of time to complete a project.	The wheel was an innovative product because it made it much easier to transport items or people quickly.	Syringes and tubing will create our pneumatic system .	Our input movement will be pushing the syringe	Our output movement will be the creature moving.	We will compress the air in the syringes.		
We can create a simple mechanism using syringes and tubing.	A money constraint means that you are given a budget which you must stick to.	Mobile phones were an innovative product as they allowed people to be contacted outside of the home.	A bicycle pump uses a pneumatic system .	The input movement when riding a bike is pedalling.	The output movement when riding a bike is the bike moving forwards.	When we crush a tin can, we are compressing it.		
Our mechanisms will make our creature move.	Limited resources can also be a constraint for a project.	Innovation enables us to solve new or existing problems.						
How this connects with previous learning			How this connects with future learning					
In Year 1, you designed, made and evaluated a moving poster.	In Year 2, you designed, made and evaluated a vehicle using wheels and axles.	In Year 3, you considered input and output when making a moving greetings card.		In Year 5, you will design, make and evaluate a moving display using cams.	In Year 6, you will design, make and evaluate a vehicle using a pulley system.	In Year 6, you will design, make and evaluate an electrical system, considering a range of constraints.		

This is your Geography Knowledge Organiser for Spring 1: Tectonic Plates

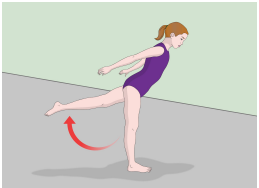


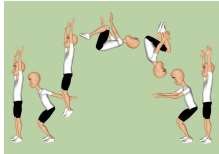



Tier 2 Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary

identify	data	plate boundary	tectonic plate	earthquake	volcano	mountain
To show who or what someone or something is.	Facts and statistics gathered together	The point where two tectonic plates meet is called a plate boundary .	Tectonic plates are gigantic pieces of the Earth's crust that move slowly.	An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the tectonic plates.	A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which molten rock and gases trapped under the surface erupt	Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them.
In Year 3 you learnt about settlements and were able to identify the difference between a town and a city.	In Year 3 you learnt about land use patterns and looked at data .	Most tectonic activity like volcanoes and earthquakes happens at plate boundaries.	These plates move slowly and either move apart, towards or past each other. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are caused by the movement of tectonic plates	Most earthquakes occur at the boundaries between tectonic plates As plates slide past each other friction causes energy to build up. It becomes so great that the energy is released, which creates an earthquake.	Volcanoes are usually found along the boundaries of tectonic plates. Most volcanic eruptions are caused by tectonic plates, moving towards each other.	Some well-known mountain ranges in the four countries that make up the UK include: the Cairngorms in Scotland the Pennines in England the Mourne Mountains in Northern Ireland Snowdonia in Wales
We use geographical enquiry skills in our work and identify geographical questions and issues.	As geographers we also collect, interpret and analyse geographical data .	Tectonic plates slide past each other, others move away from each other and some bump into each other. Sometimes these plates lock together when they meet. This is called a plate boundary .	Tectonic plates move slowly, creating mountains, islands and even re-arranging continents.	The Richter magnitude scale is used to measure the size of earthquakes. The higher the number, the more powerful the earthquake and the higher the chance that it will cause real damage.	A lot of volcanic activity occurs in the 'ring of fire'. The 'ring of fire' is a group of volcanoes that are located along the plate margin of the Pacific plate.	The highest mountain ranges are created by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet. This is how the mountains of the Himalayas in Asia were formed.
In this unit you will be able to identify where earthquakes and volcanoes are located around the world.	You will look at data collected from earthquakes to determine the strength using the Richter scale.					
How this connects with previous learning				How this connects with future learning		
In year 2 you learnt to name and locate the world's seven continents.	In year 3 you learnt to identify lines of longitude and latitude.	In year 3 you learnt to locate the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.		In years 5 and 6 you will continue to use map, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe a range of physical features.		








This is your Physical Education Knowledge Organiser for Spring 1: Gymnastics

Key Vocabulary

pivot	compositional	control	direction	actions	refine
In gymnastics, a pivot refers to a turning or rotating movement performed on one foot while maintaining balance and control.	Refers to the artistic and creative elements of a routine or performance	The ability of a gymnast to maintain precision, balance, and mastery over their body movements.	The orientation or path of movement that a gymnast takes while performing various skills, sequences, or routines.	The specific movements, skills, and techniques performed by gymnastics.	To improve, perfect, or fine tune execution, technique and overall quality of gymnastics skills, movements, or routines.
Pivots are seen in various gymnastics disciplines, including artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics and balance beam routines.	Compositional aspects in gymnastics are important for creating a visually appealing and engaging routine.	Control in gymnastics is essential for achieving accuracy, consistency, and safety in the execution of skills.	In gymnastics there are several directions that are commonly referred to: Forward Backwards Sideways Diagonal Rotation	Actions in gymnastics can include: Jumps, tumbling, balances, swings, vaults, turns, dismounts	Refining in gymnastics can include: Technique, precision, artistry, difficulty
					
How this connects with previous learning			How this connects with future learning		
In year 2 we learned a range of recognised point balances.	In year 3 we used core strength to link elements.		In year 5 we will learn how to identify similarities and differences in sequences.	In year 5 we will learn how to create longer and more complex sequences.	In year 6 we will learn how to demonstrate accuracy, consistency and clarity of movement.

This is your **Physical Education** Knowledge Organiser for Spring 1: Dance

Key Vocabulary






choreograph	formation	emotions	routine	freeze frame	improvisation
To create and arrange the movements, steps and sequences that forms a dance piece.	The spatial arrangement of dancers on the stage or performance area.	The expressive qualities and feelings shown by dancers through their movements.	The structured sequence of movements, steps and choreography.	This is the temporary pause or stillness in movement by holding your body.	The spontaneous creation and execution of movement without prior planning or choreography
A choreograph is responsible for crafting the overall composition and flow of a dance.	Dance formations can change throughout a dance piece with dancers changing from one arrangement to another.	Dancers use their bodies to express emotions , using their technical skills and moves to show specific feelings.	Dance routines can take various forms, styles, and durations depending on genre of dance.	Freeze frames can be incorporated into various dance genres and styles, including contemporary dance, ballet, jazz, and theatrical performances.	Improvisation in dance can occur individually or in a group. It encourages dancers to trust their instincts.
					
How this connects with previous learning			How this connects with future learning		
In year 2 we explored space, direction, speed, movement and the use of body parts.	In year 3 we worked as part of a group to create and perform.		In year 5 you will perform a sequence using props	In year 5 we performed different styles of dance fluently and clearly	In year 6 we worked collaboratively to include more complex compositional ideas

This is your Religious Education Knowledge Organiser for Spring 1: Sikh Beliefs

Tier 2 Vocabulary

interpret

Key Vocabulary

	Guru Nanak	Gurdwara	Amrit ceremony	the 5Ks	the Guru Granth Sahib
To explain the meaning of information.	Guru Nanak was the first Sikh guru. He came from a small town in India over 500 years ago,	A Gurdwara is a place where Sikhs come together to worship.	A special ceremony called taking Amrit is the way for Sikhs to show their commitment.	The Five Ks are a set of symbols that Sikhs wear to show their dedication to Sikhism and to show they belong to the Khalsa.	The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy book and Sikhs believe is the last living Guru.
In Year 3 you learnt about how different religions interpret their religious scriptures.	Guru Nanak is considered the first Sikh Guru. Sikhism is still based on his teachings and those of the nine Sikh Gurus that followed him.	The meaning of the Punjabi word Gurdwara is 'the residence of the Guru' or 'the door that leads to the Guru'.	The Amrit ceremony takes place in the Gurdwara before the Guru Granth Sahib and in the presence of 5 initiated Sikhs. During the ceremony, hymns are recited from the Sikh scripture and prayers are said.	The 5Ks are : kara (bracelet) kachera (underclothes) kirpan (a small sword) kesh (hair) kanga (comb)	The Guru Granth Sahib is unique because it was compiled by the gurus themselves rather than followers of the religion.
In Year 4 you will learn how Sikhs interpret the Guru Granth Sahib and use it in their daily lives.	Some of the most important teachings Guru Nanak gave were: -there is only one God -people can access God directly -all people are equal	The Gurdwara has many purposes. It is a place to learn spiritual wisdom, a place for religious ceremonies, a place where children learn the Sikh faith and a community centre that offers food and shelter to those who need it.	Amrit is a mixture of sugar and water and is stirred with a double edged sword and then blessed. During the ceremony Sikhs drink some of the Amrit and have it sprinkled on their eyes and hair.	They are called the five Ks because in Punjabi each item begins with the letter k.	The Guru Granth Sahib is the focus of worship in the Gurdwara. it is placed on a raised platform under the canopy in the diwan hall. it always sits higher than the congregation as a symbol of respect.
In this unit we will ask you to interpret information on Sikhism and formulate your own views and opinions around key questions.					

How this connects with previous learning

In Year 2 you learnt about sacred books across different religions. You understood how these are used in worship in religious buildings and in homes.

In Year 3 you learnt ways in which Christians, Hindus and Muslims describe God. You learnt why having a belief in something is important to members of a religious community.



How this connects with future learning

In year 4 you will learn about different commitment ceremonies across a range of religions and specifically the Hindu religion.

In year 5 you will learn how important celebrations and festivals are to believers in and across different religions.

In year 6 you will learn how believers feel about places of worship in different traditions.

This is your Science Knowledge Organiser for Spring 1: Sound



Scientific Enquiry



comparative & fair testing

Comparative testing means testing objects in order to rank them. We will test and compare materials to find the best sound insulator.

Fair tests are enquiries that observe or measure the impact of changing one variable when all others are kept the same. We will conduct pitch and volume tests.

pattern seeking

We **seek patterns** by looking for links between variables. We will be looking for patterns in pitch and volume after conducting different tests.



Working Scientifically

Asking scientific questions

Planning an enquiry

Observing closely

Measuring (taking measurements)

Gathering and recording results

Presenting results

Interpreting results

Concluding (drawing conclusions)

Predicting

Evaluating an enquiry

sound

Sound is created when something (the **source**) vibrates and sends vibrations into our ears.



A **sound** produces vibrations which travel through solids, liquids and gases from the source to our ears. **Sound** cannot travel through a vacuum (an area empty of matter).

vibration

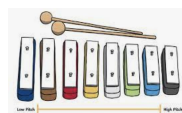
A **vibration** is a back and forth motion.



The **vibrations** from a sound cause parts of our body inside our ears to **vibrate**, allowing us to hear (sense) the sound.

pitch

Pitch is the highness or lowness of a sound depending on the frequency of vibrations.



A high sound has a high **pitch**. A low sound has a low **pitch**. The shorter the bar on a xylophone, the higher the **pitch**. The longer the bar, the lower the **pitch**. A tight drum skin gives a higher **pitched** sound than a loose drum skin.

volume

Volume is how loud or quiet a sound is. Loud sounds have a high **volume**. Quiet sounds have a low **volume**.



The loudness (**volume**) of the sound depends on the strength (size) of vibrations which decreases as they travel. Sounds decrease in **volume** as you move away from the source.

insulation

Sound **insulation** is a material that prevents sound (or heat) from being transmitted.



A sound **insulator** is a material which blocks sound effectively like foam.



Things you learnt in previous topics

In year 1, you identified, named, drew and labelled the basic parts of the human body and were able to say which part of the body is associated with each sense, including that we use our ears to hear.



How this connects with future learning

At secondary school, you will learn that waves on water are undulations which travel across water and can be reflected. You will also learn that the rate of sound waves are measured in Hertz. You will learn about: echoes, reflection and absorption of sound; the speed of sound in air, water and solids; how sound is detected; hearing in humans and animals; pressure waves; about waves transferring information for conversion to electrical signals by microphone.

This is your Science Knowledge Organiser for Spring 1: Electricity

Scientific Enquiry



identifying & classifying



Identifying means knowing what something is and naming it. **Classifying** means grouping things together if they have something in common. We will classify the materials that are suitable for wires.

Working Scientifically

Asking scientific questions

Planning an enquiry

Observing closely

Measuring (taking measurements)

Gathering and recording results

Presenting results

Interpreting results

Concluding (drawing conclusions)

Predicting

Evaluating an enquiry

electricity

Electricity is an energy which can be used to power electrical items.



Common appliances that run on **electricity** include: televisions, washing machines, ovens, fridges, computers, lamps, kettles and toasters.



Electricity can be dangerous. You should never pull wires from a socket, put your fingers in a socket or use electrical appliances near water.

mains

Many household devices and appliances run on electricity. Some plug in to the **mains** and others run on batteries.



battery

A **battery** is a source of energy. A battery stores energy until it is ready to be used. **Batteries** come in different shapes and sizes. **Batteries** can provide energy to small items, such as a mobile phone, or large items, such as cars.



circuit

An electrical **circuit** consists of a cell or battery connected to a component using wires.



If there is a break in the **circuit**, a loose connection or a short circuit, the component will not work.

components

A **component** is a basic electronic element that can be fitted together to make a circuit.



Components we will use are: cells or batteries, wires, bulbs, buzzers and motors. A switch can be added to a circuit to turn the **component** on and off by opening or closing the circuit.



conductor

A **conductor** is a material which **electricity** can flow through. Metals are good **conductors**. A **conductor** could replace a wire in a **circuit** and **electricity** would flow through it.

Water, ~~not~~ completely pure, also **conducts** electricity.

insulator

An **insulator** is a material that does not allow electricity to pass through. Non-metallic solids like rubber and plastic are **insulators** except for graphite (pencil lead).

Things you learnt in previous topics

In Nursery and Reception you learnt about similarities and differences in places, objects, materials and living things. You spoke about the features of your own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. You made observations of animals and plants and have explained why some things occur and talk about changes.



How this connects with future learning

In year 6, you will associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. You will compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches. You will use symbols when representing a simple circuit || in a diagram.

Material escolar Stationary

	lápiz
	boli
	rotulador
	libro
	regl <u>a</u>
	gom <u>a</u>
	pizarr <u>a</u>

This is your Spanish Knowledge Organiser for Spring.

Asignaturas

Subjects

Me gusta el			Me gusta <u>la</u>				Me gustan <u>las</u>	
								
inglés	español	arte	música	histori <u>a</u>	geografí <u>a</u>	*educación* físic <u>a</u>	matemátic <u>as</u>	cienci <u>as</u>

Learning Intentions

- ☐ To identify some stationary in Spanish.
- ☐ To know how to make the plural of the stationary.
- ☐ To say what I have or don't have.
- ☐ To identify some subjects in Spanish.
- ☐ To say what subjects I like or don't like.
- ☐ To conjugate the verb "gustar".



¡RECUERDA!

Me gusta + el +

Me gustan + los +

Tengo un boli verde.

I have a green pen.

Hay dos bolis y tres reglas.

There are two pens and three rulers.

Me gusta el arte.

I like art.

No me gusta la música.

I don't like music.

Me gusta la geografía
pero no me gusta la
música.

I like geography but I
don't like music.

¿Qué hago? What do I do?



escuchar



hablar



leer



escribir



abrir



cerrar



To help you remember and recall key information, you can make your own additional notes here.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin grey border, occupying the central portion of the slide, intended for users to write their own additional notes.

At New Wave Federation, we demonstrate...

The logo for New Wave Federation is a circular emblem with a blue border. Inside the circle, there is a stylized, light blue wave graphic. The text "new wave" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, and "federation" is written in a bold, teal, sans-serif font, both centered within the circle.

new wave
federation

Collaboration

Creativity

Focus

Kindness

Responsibility