



















Knowledge Organiser – Art ‘Meet the Flintstones’ Year 4

Article 28 I have the right to an education

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage																																																												
<p>To use art vocabulary and sentence stems to discuss colour, line and shape in cave paintings.</p> <p></p> <p>* Know what shapes we make when we move.</p> <p>* Know how to move wooden manikins into moving positions.</p> <p>* Know how to use charcoal to draw.</p> <p>* Know how to draw figures that are moving.</p> <p><u>Creating a rough textured background.</u></p> <p>Rip strips and pieces of sugar paper and arrange on a piece of paper. Stick down.</p> <p>Use another piece of paper and use charcoal or wax crayon to rub over the top to create a textured background.</p> <p>* Smudge chalk/charcoal to show speed in moving figures.</p> <p><u>Stone Age to Iron Age Day</u></p> <p>* Create a coil pot.</p> <p>* Draw Celtic patterns</p> <p>* Create Stone Age or Iron Age jewellery</p> <p>* Create tie and dye</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<table><tr><td>line</td><td><table><tr><td colspan="2">LINE</td></tr><tr><td>Straight</td><td>Curved</td></tr><tr><td>Broken</td><td>Scribble</td></tr><tr><td>Faint</td><td>Confident</td></tr><tr><td>Free</td><td>Strong</td></tr><tr><td>Angular</td><td>Wavy</td></tr><tr><td>Curvaceous</td><td>Bold</td></tr><tr><td>Fine</td><td>Thin</td></tr><tr><td>Sharp</td><td>Soft</td></tr><tr><td>Thick</td><td>Jagged</td></tr><tr><td>Broad</td><td>Loose</td></tr><tr><td>Short</td><td>Flowing</td></tr></table></td></tr><tr><td>shape</td><td><table><tr><td colspan="2">SHAPE</td></tr><tr><td>Angular</td><td>Organic</td></tr><tr><td>Sharp</td><td>Pointed</td></tr><tr><td>Frame</td><td>Square</td></tr><tr><td>Body</td><td>Figure</td></tr><tr><td>Rounded</td><td>Circular</td></tr><tr><td>Geometric</td><td>Spherical</td></tr><tr><td>Cylindrical</td><td>Proportion</td></tr><tr><td>Size</td><td>Multi-faceted</td></tr><tr><td>Mass</td><td>Bulky</td></tr><tr><td>Solid</td><td>Fluid</td></tr><tr><td>Dense</td><td></td></tr></table></td></tr><tr><td>Wooden manikin</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>texture</td><td>What something feels like.</td></tr><tr><td>Celtic patterns</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Tie and dye</td><td><p>A way of creating coloured patterns by twisting and dying fabric.</p></td></tr></table>	line	<table><tr><td colspan="2">LINE</td></tr><tr><td>Straight</td><td>Curved</td></tr><tr><td>Broken</td><td>Scribble</td></tr><tr><td>Faint</td><td>Confident</td></tr><tr><td>Free</td><td>Strong</td></tr><tr><td>Angular</td><td>Wavy</td></tr><tr><td>Curvaceous</td><td>Bold</td></tr><tr><td>Fine</td><td>Thin</td></tr><tr><td>Sharp</td><td>Soft</td></tr><tr><td>Thick</td><td>Jagged</td></tr><tr><td>Broad</td><td>Loose</td></tr><tr><td>Short</td><td>Flowing</td></tr></table>	LINE		Straight	Curved	Broken	Scribble	Faint	Confident	Free	Strong	Angular	Wavy	Curvaceous	Bold	Fine	Thin	Sharp	Soft	Thick	Jagged	Broad	Loose	Short	Flowing	shape	<table><tr><td colspan="2">SHAPE</td></tr><tr><td>Angular</td><td>Organic</td></tr><tr><td>Sharp</td><td>Pointed</td></tr><tr><td>Frame</td><td>Square</td></tr><tr><td>Body</td><td>Figure</td></tr><tr><td>Rounded</td><td>Circular</td></tr><tr><td>Geometric</td><td>Spherical</td></tr><tr><td>Cylindrical</td><td>Proportion</td></tr><tr><td>Size</td><td>Multi-faceted</td></tr><tr><td>Mass</td><td>Bulky</td></tr><tr><td>Solid</td><td>Fluid</td></tr><tr><td>Dense</td><td></td></tr></table>	SHAPE		Angular	Organic	Sharp	Pointed	Frame	Square	Body	Figure	Rounded	Circular	Geometric	Spherical	Cylindrical	Proportion	Size	Multi-faceted	Mass	Bulky	Solid	Fluid	Dense		Wooden manikin		texture	What something feels like.	Celtic patterns		Tie and dye	 <p>A way of creating coloured patterns by twisting and dying fabric.</p>	<p><u>African Stone Age</u></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p><u>Asian stone age bowls</u></p> <p></p> <p></p>
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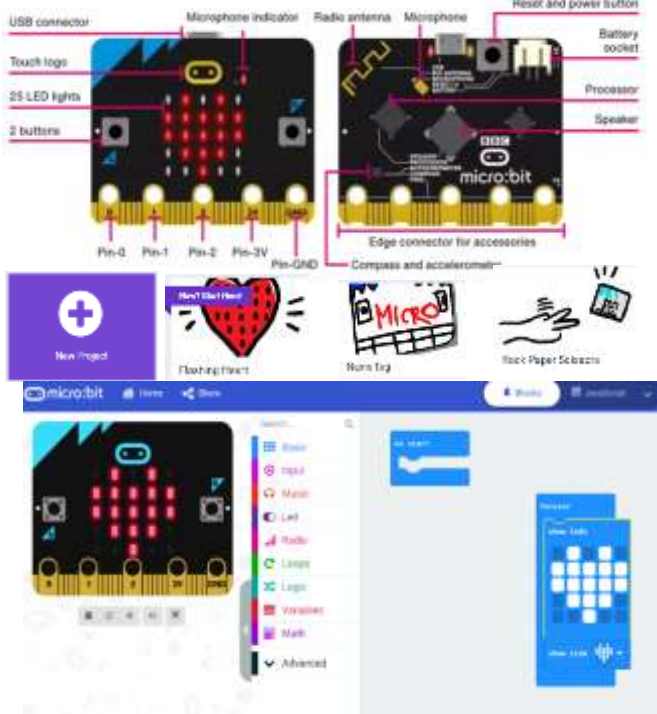
Key Knowledge

Unit 4.2: We are makers Coding for micro:bit

During this sequence of learning, pupils will write and test their own micro:bit project, after analysing and modifying others. We will explore the MakeCode environment using the BBC micro:bit simulator.

WWW.Micro.bit.org/code

Let's code



Key Vocabulary

Accelerometer	Hardware component providing data on changes in motion, typically in three directions
Algorithm	A sequence of precise instructions or steps (sometimes a set of rules) to achieve an objective
Bluetooth	Wireless digital communication protocol using low energy signals over short distances
If/else if/else	Programming selection construct which indicates what code should be run depending on which one of multiple conditions are satisfied
JavaScript	Text-based programming language, commonly used to power interactive web pages
LED	Light emitting diode, an electronic component that lights up when current flows in one direction
MakeCode	Block- and text-based editor from Microsoft, supporting a variety of hardware platforms including the micro:bit
Micro:bit	Simple, single board programmable computer with integrated input, output and network capabilities
Object code	A version of the program converted (compiled) into the detailed instructions to be followed by the computer's processor
Runtime	The complete software environment (operating system, drivers, interpreter) needed for a program to run on particular hardware
Simulator	Software allowing one computer system to behave as another; in this case the MakeCode editor include an on-screen simulator of a micro:bit so that programs can be tested
Source code	The program as written, in a language that can be understood by both the programmer and the computer
Variable	Lets computer programs store, retrieve or change simple data — typically thought of as a particular bit of the computer's memory that holds a specific bit of data

Cultural Heritage

Ada Lovelace
A British Born Computing Pioneer.













Ada Lovelace's
story

Ada Lovelace is credited with writing the first algorithm that was meant to be processed by a machine. She was the first one to realize that a computer would be able to do more than just performing mathematical calculations.

Can you find any
interesting facts about
Ada Lovelace?

Knowledge Organiser – Cooking ‘Meet the Flintstones’ Year 4


Article 28 I have the right to an education

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<p>What is a Bannock? Bannocks are well-known across Scotland, but it's hard to find a traditional bannocks recipe because everyone has their own version! The name Bannock seems to originate from the Latin "panis" for "bread" or meaning "anything baked". Made simply from oatmeal and flour, the first citing of a bannock or recipe in Scotland was in the 8th Century. It's amazing this tasty bread is still baked today!</p> 	<p>bannock</p>	<p>A quick flat bread traditionally from Scotland.</p>	<p><u>Village cooking in Pakistan</u></p> 
<p>Lemon squeezer</p>			
<p>ingredients</p>		<p>Foods that are combined to make a dish.</p>	<p><u>Traditional Romanian cooking</u></p> 
<p>sieve</p>			
<p>oatmeal</p>		<p>Ground oats</p>	<p><u>Rural African cooking</u></p> 
<p>dough</p>		<p>A mixture of flour and liquid that can be folded and squeezed.</p>	
<p>Heel of your hand</p>			
<p>hob</p>		<p>The top of a stove</p>	
<p>Fish slice</p>			

How to squeeze a lemon: Slice the lemon in half; place it on the top of the squeezer; twist it so the juice comes out.


How to sieve ingredients

Pour the flour into the sieve and lightly tap the top hand with the palm of your hand until all the flour has come through.



How to knead dough



Lightly dust the work surface with plain flour. Lay your dough on the surface. Stretch it away from you with the heel or knuckles of one hand and fold it back over the top towards you. Repeat the stretch and fold process again and again for 10 minutes.



How an adult cooks on the hob in a frying pan











How to handle hot food safely

Use a fish slice and oven gloves to remove the hot food safely from the frying pan.

Knowledge Organiser – Geography: Cultural Exchange Y4

Article 28 I have the right to an education

Key Knowledge		Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage											
<p>What is the difference between Great Britain, the United Kingdom and the British Isles?</p>	<p>Great Britain (GB) is the name for the island that consists of England, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of the countries of Great Britain, plus Northern Ireland. The British Isles includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.</p>	<table><tr><td>capital city</td><td>A city that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country.</td></tr><tr><td>city</td><td>A larger town that has been given a charter to make it a city. Normally a city has a cathedral.</td></tr><tr><td>aerial photograph</td><td>A photograph taken from above of an object or a piece of land</td></tr><tr><td>Physical geography</td><td>Physical geography is the study of the natural world and how it can change eg the course of a river, weather.</td></tr><tr><td>Human geography</td><td>Human geography is the study of how humans have had an impact on the natural world eg building of houses and roads, deforestation.</td></tr></table>	capital city	A city that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country.	city	A larger town that has been given a charter to make it a city. Normally a city has a cathedral.	aerial photograph	A photograph taken from above of an object or a piece of land	Physical geography	Physical geography is the study of the natural world and how it can change eg the course of a river, weather.	Human geography	Human geography is the study of how humans have had an impact on the natural world eg building of houses and roads, deforestation.	<p>Counties of England</p>	<p>West Midlands is a metropolitan county. It was created in 1974 to cover 7 metropolitan boroughs: Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Sandwell, Solihull and Walsall</p>
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<p>What is an island?</p>	<p>An island is an area of land surrounded completely by water. It may be in a river, a lake or the sea. Islands can be different shapes and sizes. Some islands are large like Britain, others are small and you could easily walk around them.</p>													
<p>What is a county?</p>	<p>A county is a region of a country, like Britain which has its own local government. There are 48 counties in England.</p>													
			<p>West Midlands County flag</p>	<p>Leicestershire County flag</p>										
<p>Islands</p> 		<p>Scaled maps</p> 												
<p>Map Scale refers to the relationship (or ratio) between distance on a map and the corresponding distance in real life.</p> 			<p>Bordesley Green</p> 	<p>Gilmorton</p> 										
			<p>BGP have 690 children</p> <p>The houses in Bordesley Green are mainly terraced houses with numbers.</p> <p>There are many shops in Bordesley Green.</p> <p>There is a lot of traffic in Bordesley Green. Buses run every few minutes.</p> <p>Many children walk to school.</p>	<p>Gilmorton have 210 children</p> <p>The houses in Gilmorton village are mainly detached houses. The houses have names eg Primrose Cottage</p> <p>There is only one shop in Gilmorton village.</p> <p>There is not much traffic in Gilmorton village. A bus runs every hour.</p> <p>Many children live on farms and come to school on a school bus.</p>										

Key Knowledge

Europe



Europe is a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. It is the 6th largest continent in size, but the 3rd largest in population. Europe is made up of 50 countries.

European Union



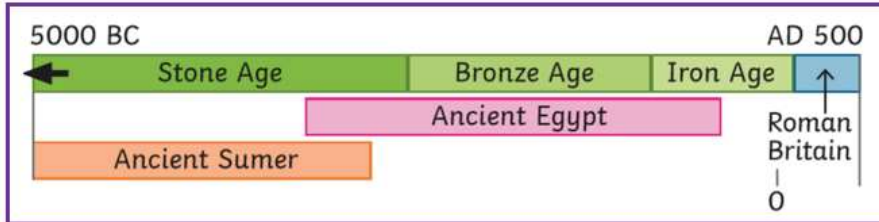
The European Union (EU) is a group of 27 countries whose governments work together to pursue common goals. The EU helps its members with issues such as trade, security and the rights of the citizens.

The UK was part of the EU but in 2016 52% of the UK population voted to leave the EU.

aerial photograph



Key Knowledge



Stone Age

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat and skins. The bones were also used for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age were **nomadic**. They moved from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

The Stone Age was divided into three eras: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered in 1850 after a storm removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly larger but they have similar features, such as a central firepit and a stone dresser. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.



Key vocabulary

AD	AD comes from the Latin <i>Anno Domini</i> meaning: "In the year of Our Lord". AD is used to refer to the years after the birth of Jesus.
BC	BC comes from the term Before Christ. BC is used to refer to all the years before the start of the time AD.
bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long lasting material than stone or copper alone.
hunter gatherer	A person or group of people who obtain their food by hunting, fishing or foraging rather than by agriculture (farming)
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze.
nomadic	A person or group of people who move from one place to another rather than living in one place all of the time.
prehistory	The period of human history before there were written records of events. There was an oral tradition where information passed down through the generations by word of mouth.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language usually with one leader.

Cultural Heritage

Cave Paintings



Cave paintings are paintings or drawings made in caves, rock walls or ceilings by primitive human beings. They often show hunting scenes, animals and hand prints. It is widely believed that the paintings are the work of respected elders or shamans.

Early man used bones, sticks, brushes made with animal hair, hands, fingers and sharpened rocks to help them paint into the walls. Cave artists ground up coloured rock into powder, as well as charcoal. This powder was mixed to a paste using spit, water or animal fat. This helped the paint stick to the walls.



The oldest Prehistoric Cave art in Britain can be found at Creswell Crags, Derbyshire. It consists of a 12,000 year old engravings of birds and an ibex.



People who have settled in England each leave behind their mark by the buildings they build eg temples, mosques, synagogues or in other ways eg types of shops, types of food and clothes.



Lascaux, France is famous for its cave paintings.

Different Calendars



Instead of using AD and BC some people are using CE (Common Era) and BCE (Before Common Era). Although the world universally uses the Gregorian calendar different religions also use their own calendars such as Islam, Judaism and Chinese.

Key Knowledge

Prehistoric Houses

Prehistoric architecture was invented by primeval man to get shelter and protection from extreme weather conditions. It also provided protection from wild beasts and enemies.

In the Palaeolithic era people were **hunter gatherers** so had only temporary homes like caves and tents. By the Neolithic era people were beginning to settle down in one place and farm, so having a permanent home.

By the Iron Age people lived in tribes. The **tribes** often lived in hillforts which were surrounded by walls and ditches. They were defended by warriors who kept their tribe safe from enemy attack.



Stonehenge

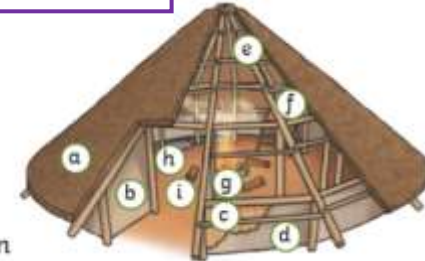
Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in Southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age. Originally, it was just an earthwork and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales. The stones would have been moved and raised using a combination of rollers, ropes and wooden levers.

The stones are positioned very carefully to align with sunrise at midsummer and sunset at midwinter. Archaeologists think Stonehenge as something to do with religious beliefs.



Round House

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



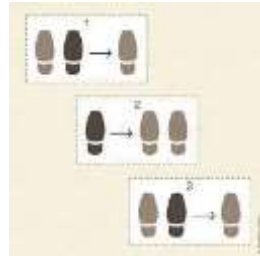
P.E Knowledge Organiser – Dance – Year 4

Article 31 I have the right to work, rest relax and play

Charleston step – movement of four steps: point in front, step back (with the same foot), point back (with the other foot), then step in front.



Chassé – movement of two steps to each side: step to the side, together, step to the side, together. Then repeat to the other side.



Strut – movement of two steps: 'heel strut' – heel of foot forward, drop toe to floor. 'Toe strut' – toe to the floor, drop heel to floor.



Choreography is making up and putting together steps for a dance. In P.E you will put certain 'steps' (like the ones above) together to make a dance routine. There are lots of different styles of dance like: modern, ballet or line dancing. For this topic, you'll be looking at line dancing.



Line Dancing originated and is very popular in the USA (United States of America).

Sequence

Sequence dancing is a form of dance where you follow a pattern. Like line dancing.

Balance

To stay upright, this is very important when jumping or spinning in dance.

Flexibility

Being able to bend, the more you can bend, the more flexible you are.

Co-ordination

The ability to use different parts of the body together smoothly.

Expression

Showing how you feel in the form of a dance.

Motif

An idea that is shown through a form of dance

Timing

How many counts you do a step or movement. If a pair is in unison, they will do the same dance moves at the same time.

Alina Cojocaru is a professional dancer. She was born and raised in Bucharest, Romania. She has danced in both the Kiev Ballet and the Royal Ballet. In 2012, she became the first ballerina to win the Prix Benois de la Danse award.



Legendary American ballet dancer Desmond Richardson is known for being the first African-American principal dancer in the American Ballet Theatre. Richardson's impressive skill and artistic prowess have earned him



personal Tony nominations, as well as roles in Tony award-winning Broadway productions.

Knowledge Organiser – Year 4 R VIPs

Article 12 I have the right to express myself

Key Knowledge

VIPs – Why might we need more than one friend? Different people will be important in our lives at different times, depending on our experiences and feelings.

For example, a friend who is funny will be important when we need cheering up and a friend we play netball with will be important when we are working hard to train for the netball team.

How can we make new friends?

- Think about the things you enjoy and seek out someone else who enjoys those things.
- Say 'hello' to new friends, showing you are open to their friendship.
- Say something nice to your new friend about them.
- Do something kind for your new friend.
- Smile and have fun.
- Be willing to share – your things and your friend; let them have other friends, too.
- Be happy and proud of who you are – confidence will make others want to be friends with you, too.

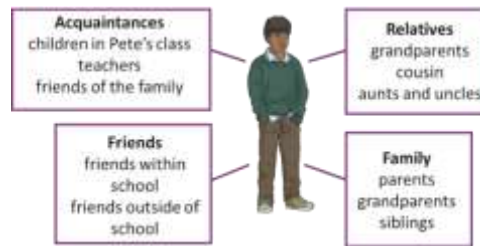
Staying Friends: Why is it good to have old friends as well as new friends?



VIPs- Relationship Map:

Different situations may mean we need different members of our support network.

If we are having difficulties with our friends then we would need to reach out to our families, relatives or acquaintances.



Falling Out:

Positive Resolution Techniques

- With a game – to decide something, you may play Rock, Paper, Scissors
 - I-Messages - try to explain your thoughts and feelings using a sentence that starts with 'I'
- Sometimes, the dispute may be more serious and help from an adult may be needed.

Bullying: There are 4 main types of bullying (see vocabulary)

Why might someone start to bully?

If they have been bullied themselves, to get attention, if they are having problems at home or to feel powerful. All forms of bullying, including cyberbullying, are wrong and have serious consequences and effects for all people involved. It is important to speak to your support network (think about your relationship map) if you or your friend are being bullied.

Key Vocabulary

Word:	Meaning:
acquaintance	a person someone knows slightly
bullying	when a person, or group repeatedly and intentionally uses or abuse their power to intimidate or hurt someone else
loyal	being faithful or devoted to someone or something
support network	a group of people who provide someone with emotional and practical help
Verbal Bullying – This is where a bully says things to you that are unkind. This could include name-calling or saying nasty things to you.	
Physical Bullying – This is where someone physically hurts you. This could include hitting, scratching, pushing or tripping you up. It is a criminal offence to hurt someone else physically.	
Indirect Bullying – This includes ignoring someone, spreading rumours about someone or giving someone a nasty look more than once.	
Cyber Bullying – This is where someone uses technology to be repeatedly unkind to someone. This could happen through the Internet, interactive computer games, text messages or phone calls.	

Cultural Heritage

Friendship in Romania:



The Martisor is an amulet, a talisman of friendship or love given on the Martisor holiday (March 1st)

UN International Day of Friendship: Celebrated across the globe on July 30th, the day aims to promote friendships and bridge the gaps between factors such as race, language and culture










To celebrate, you can:

- Get to know another child in your class, school or street who you don't know very well;
- Learn about your friends' cultural backgrounds;
 - Make your friend a gift, such as a knotted or beaded friendship band.



Knowledge Organiser – R.E Year 4 - 3.1

Article 14 I have the right to have my own thoughts and beliefs and to choose my religion, with help from my parents

Key Knowledge			Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage	
Unit 9 - Living by Rules Religious Traditions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam 1.What rules do Judaism say are important? ➤ Jewish people believe that God called Moses to the top of Mount Sinai and him that he had chosen the Israelites as his special people. He would care for them and take them to a new land but they must keep the ten rules that were given to Moses, written on two stone tablets.  2.What rules does Christianity say are important? Jesus was born a Jew. One of the criticisms made against him was in some ways he appeared not to keep the Jewish law! ➤ In Mark (7:1-13) we learn that Jesus didn't make his followers keep the food laws. He said that the Pharisees had got it wrong!  Jesus said someone really loves God and really loves other people the way they love themselves then all the other laws come after these.  3.What rules has God made? Muslims perform Salah (five daily prayers). It is the 2 nd pillar of Islam. The five pillars of Islam help each Muslim to form a personal relationship with Allah (God) and understand the central principles of Islam; equality, justice and human dignity. Other aspects of prayer time for Muslims are opportunities to show living by rules. These include:			Unit 10 - Being Temperate, Exercising Self-Discipline and Cultivating Serene Contentment Religious Traditions: Christianity, Hinduism and Islam 1.What influences your behaviour? Sometimes our behaviour is influenced by the audience we have e.g. a teacher, a friend, the Queen, a policeman, or a famous person. 2.How did God influence the life of John Newton/Gandhi or other person? Faith is a major influence on behaviour. ➤ John Newton had a major life change from being a slaver to being an anti-slavery campaigner when he became a Christian. ➤ Gandhi, a Hindu, campaigned for the rights of the untouchables in Indian society. He spoke of "ahimsa", which is inspired by the idea that to hurt another being is to hurt oneself.   Yusuf Islam (formerly Cat Stevens) founded the charity Small Kindness when he became Muslim. The charity supports the elderly, orphaned, disabled, students and families.  3.How did Allah influence the life of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph)? Muslims believe Allah (swt) transformed Prophet Yusuf's (Joseph in the Bible) situation. His test was that he was separated from his father but was to become a prophet in Egypt. This is how Islam was to be introduced into Egypt by Allah (swt).		How does religion influence our behaviour?  <i>Imran Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan</i>  <i>Sheikh Hasina Wazed, serving as the 11th Prime Minister of Bangladesh</i>  <i>Florin Cîțu, Prime Minister of Romania</i>	
			Word:	Meaning:		
			Book of Exodus	the second book of the Torah and of the Old Testament.		
			campaign	an organised course of action to achieve a goal		
			influence	the power of a thing or person that causes some kind of effect on another		
			Joseph/ Yusuf	Joseph is an important figure in the Bible's Book of Genesis. Yusuf is a prophet in Islam.		
			Judaism	the religion of the Jewish people		
			Moses	is the most important prophet in Judaism		
			self-discipline	is the ability to control yourself and to make yourself behave in a particular way else to tell you what to do.		