

Year 4 DT Knowledge Mat – Food and nutrition (Greek food)

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Key Skills	Sticky Knowledge
Diet	The types of food a person or community eat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to peel, cut, grate, mix, mould and begin to cook foods (using toasters and microwaves with supervision). • Know that food is grown, reared and caught in UK, Europe and Wider World. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ When working with food, you need to clean surfaces and your hands thoroughly to avoid spreading germs. ❑ When using sharp objects like knives, you need to keep your hands safely away from the sharp blades.
Cut	To make an opening or incision.		
Knife	An item of cutlery / tool for preparing food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that a healthy diet is made up from a variety and balance of different foods and drinks. • To know that to be active and healthy, food and drink are needed to provide energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ You should not mix different types of foods on the same cutting mats e.g. raw meat and dairy. ❑ When cooking food, you need to use the right time and temperature, otherwise things will be raw.
Preparation	Getting the food or workspace ready for use.		
Work surface	The space used to prepare, cook and make food.		
Chopping	To cut something into small pieces.		
Slicing	To cut something into smaller thinner slices.		
Germs	Microorganisms that can cause illness.		
Organic	Food grown and produced without fertilizers or chemicals.		
Produce	Agricultural and natural food products.		



Year 4: Ancient Greeks – Why was the Greek civilisation so significant in history?

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Where is Greece?
philosophy	Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.		<h2>Sticky Knowledge about Ancient Greece</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre. <input type="checkbox"/> Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing. <input type="checkbox"/> The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods. <input type="checkbox"/> Most Ancient Greeks wore a chiton, which was a long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton. The poor slaves, however, had to make do with a loincloth.
Athenians	It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.		
Spartans	The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.		
democracy	Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their personal lives.		
Olympics	The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus.		
plague	The plague of Athens was an epidemic illness that devastated the city.		
truce	A truce is when two fighting sides declare peace or a break in the war.		
Zeus	The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles.		
loincloth	A single piece of cloth wrapped round the hips, typically worn by men in some hot countries as their only garment.		
Apollo	Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy.		
sacred truce	A special truce called whilst the Olympics were taking place.		
temple	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.		
			<h2>Key Skills</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise possible uses of a range of sources, including artefacts, for answering historical enquiries • Sequence a number of events on a timeline • Comment on the importance of causes and events for some of the key events and developments within topics • Explain why some aspects of historical, themes or periods are significant

Year 4 : Data and information – Data logging (ICT)

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Software and Tools	Lines of enquiry about data logging
Data	Facts and information that is collected.	<p>Data logger – used for collecting a range of information to analyse.</p> 	What data can I collect?
Data logger	A device that can be set up to record a range of different information.		How can I collect data?
Sensor	A device which measures and records physical changes		How does a data logger work?
Analysis	Examining information closely		What does my data tell me?
Import	To transfer data into a file or document		Can this data answer my question?
Export	To transfer data out of a file or document		<p>Unit Overview: In this unit, learners will consider how and why data is collected over time. Learners will consider the senses that humans use to experience the environment and how computers can use special input devices called sensors to monitor the environment. Learners will collect data as well as access data captured over long periods of time. They will look at data points, data sets, and logging intervals. Learners will spend time using a computer to review and analyse data. Towards the end of the unit, learners will pose questions and then use data loggers to automatically collect the data needed to answer those questions.</p>
Data point	A single piece of information		
interval	A pause or break in activity		
<p><u>E-Safety (Project evolve)</u> Privacy and Security I can describe strategies for keeping personal information private, depending on context. I can explain that internet use is never fully private and is monitored, e.g. adult supervision.</p>			

Year 4: Music – How does music connect us to our environment?

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Gospel	Music that is Christian and sung with rich harmony and call and response
Harmony	Different notes sung or played at the same time to produce chords
Call and response	A solo person sings or plays and the rest of the performers sing or play a different musical idea.
Texture	Layers of sound in music.
Style	The type of music that is performed.
Syncopation	Music with lots of rhythmic variety, often quite difficult. The strong beats occur in unexpected places
Acapella	Singing without instruments.



Sticky Knowledge

Gospel music is:

- Passionate, uplifting lyrics about God, heaven and salvation.
- A strong solo vocalist supported by a choir or instrumental accompaniment.
- Often includes instruments such as drum kit, electric bass and keyboard or Hammond organ.
- Use of syncopated rhythms and a faster tempo than traditional hymns or Spirituals.

Romantic music is:

- A very dramatic performance style, much more expressive than Classical and Baroque music, with huge, dynamic and emotional contrasts.
- Long, sweeping melodies.
- Use of a very large symphony orchestra, with a much thicker and richer sound overall.
- The composer uses music to tell a story. This is called programme music.

20th and 21st century orchestral music is:

- Any style or combination of styles can be performed by an orchestra, in any context.
- Any instrument can be included in the orchestra, including amplified instruments, electronic instruments and audio effects.
- Use of harmonies, melodies and rhythms that weren't heard in earlier styles of orchestral music.
- Use of vocal and instrumental performance techniques that weren't heard in earlier European orchestral styles.

Key Skills (Lesson Learning) Children will be:

- Find and keep a steady beat in the time signatures of: 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4.
- Recognise and copy back rhythmic patterns made of semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers, semiquavers and their rests, by ear or from notation.
- Copy back melodic patterns using the given notes in the key of C major.
- Recognise the sound and notes of the pentatonic scale by ear and from notation.
- Describe legato and staccato.
- Recognise the following styles and any important musical features that distinguish the style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Reggae, Soul, R&B, Pop, Folk, Jazz, Disco, Musicals, Classical, Rock, Gospel, Romantic, Choral, Funk and Electronic Dance Music.
- Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.
- Sing in different time signatures: 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4.
- Sing as part of a choir with awareness of size: the larger, the thicker and richer the musical texture.
- Demonstrate good singing posture.
- Demonstrate vowel sounds, blended sounds and consonants.
- Read and perform pitch notation within a range.
- Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady beat: maintain individual parts accurately within the rhythmic texture, achieving a sense of ensemble.
- Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major, G major and D major.
- Improvise on a limited range of pitches on the instrument you are now learning, making use of musical features, including smooth (legato) and detached (staccato) articulation.
- Improvise over a simple chord progression.
- Improvise over a groove.
- Create a melody using crotchets, minims, quavers and their rests.
- Use dynamics.
- Use a pentatonic scale.
- Reflect on the performance and how well it suited the occasion.
- Discuss and respond to any feedback; consider how future performances might be different.

Year 4: PE - Athletics

Subject Specific Vocabulary – Key words	
Arms	Power
Direction	Coordination
Bend knees	Arms
Drive	Balance
ball	Push
Straight arms	Grip
Pacing	Stride length
Breathing	Grip
Stance	Release
Pump arms	Bend knees
Arms forward	Arm past head
Elbow first followed by the hand holding the javelin	



Key Skills - Objectives
Learn the correct technique for running a short distance at speed
Understand what the best technique to jump effectively is
Learn how to perform the push pass and generate power
Understand what pacing is and the importance of pacing when running long distances
To understand and perform the correct technique required to throw a foam javelin



Key Athletic Events
The Olympic Games are held every 4 years. The 2020 Tokyo games have been postponed until 2021 because of the Covid-19 epidemic
The Commonwealth Games are for members of the Commonwealth Countries – the last games was held on the Australian Gold Coast in 2018. The next games is due to be held in Birmingham in 2022

Famous People/Teams
Sir Mo Farrah (England - distance runner)
Usain Bolt (Jamaica - sprinter)
Valerie Adams (New Zealand - Shot put)
Greg Rutherford (England – long jump)
Jonnie Peacock (England – para athlete)
David Weir (England – wheelchair marathon)

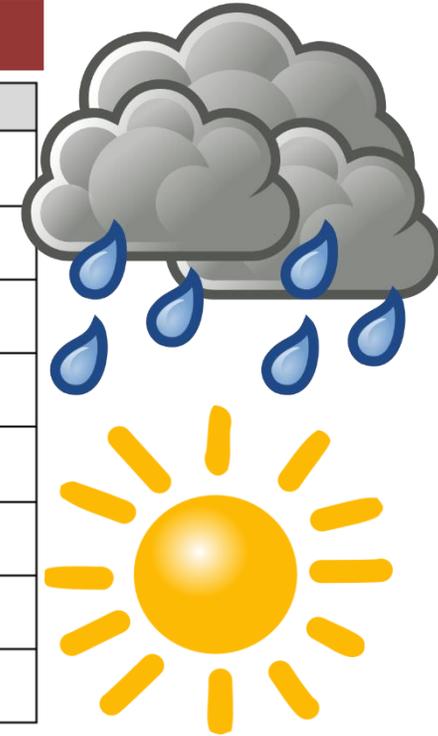


Year 4: Spanish – What is the weather?

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Spanish	English
¿Qué tiempo hace?	What is the weather?
 Está lloviendo.	It is raining.
 Está nevando.	It is snowing.
 Hay tormenta.	There is a storm.
 Hace sol.	It is sunny.
 Hace mucho viento.	It is windy.
 Hace buen tiempo.	The weather is fine.
 Hace mal tiempo.	The weather is not good.

Spanish	English
 Hace frío.	It is cold.
 Hace calor.	It is hot.
En el norte de España...	In the north of Spain...
En el sur de España...	In the south of Spain...
En el centro de España...	In the centre of Spain...
En el oeste de España...	In the west of Spain...
En el este de España...	In the east of Spain...
el clima	the weather

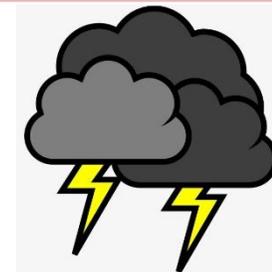


By the end of this unit I will be able to answer:

- What different types of Weather are there?
- What is the weather like outside today?
- What is the weather like in different places?
- How would I ask for more than one item?

Key skills:

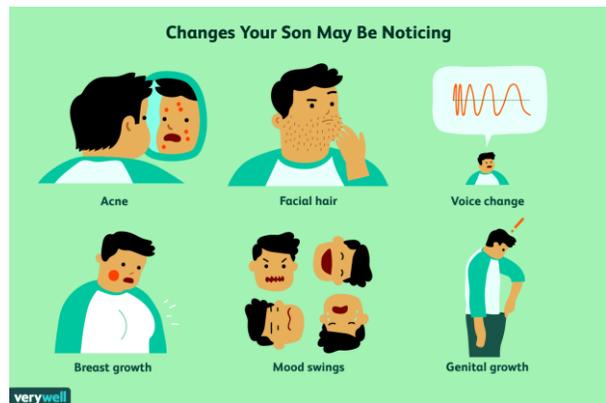
- Repeat and recognise the vocabulary for weather in Spanish.
- Ask and say what the weather is like today.
- Create a Spanish weather map.
- Describe the weather in different regions of Spain using a weather map with symbols.



Year 4 : PSHE – Growing and changing

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Feelings	An emotional state or reaction.
Menstrual cycle	The process of ovulation and menstruation in females.
Genitalia	The organs of reproduction, especially the external organs.
Puberty	The period where a young person's body changes, and they become able to reproduce.
Relocation	Moving to a new permanent place or residence,
Compromise	An agreement made by two or more groups that make concessions.
Marriage	The legal union of two people in a relationship.
Civil partnership	The union of two people by signing a civil document.

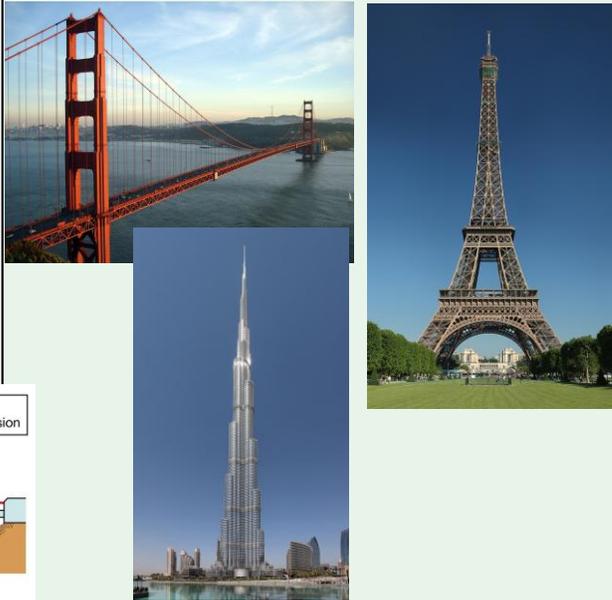
Key Skills
How to discuss the challenges of puberty with a trusted adult.
Strategies to manage the changes during puberty, including menstruation.
The importance of personal hygiene routines, particularly during puberty.
To know that emotional changes are natural, and if they are struggling, they can talk to people about it.
Knowing the difference between a secret and a surprise, and when is the right time to break confidence and speak to someone.
To know that marriage is a legal union between two people. Civil partnerships are formed with a civil document.
To know that marriage should be an agreement from both parties, but some people are forced into marriages.



Sticky Knowledge about The wider world
Puberty is where the body changes and develops. People get taller, grow body hair and notice other changes.
As we grow up not only do we change but our needs do too.
Our body parts have different names including our external genitalia.
The menstrual cycle is a natural part of a female's life.
It is important to maintain personal hygiene for example using deodorant, washing regularly.
Relocating to a new area can have a big emotional impact.
Marriage is where two people make vows and agree to spend their lives with each other.
In the UK, it is legal for same sex couples to get married.
Forced marriages are illegal in the UK, but they do still sometimes happen.



Year 4: The big build

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	By the end of this unit, I will know:
investigation	A quest to find the answer using scientific method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. • Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. • Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. • Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. • Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. • Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. • Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. • Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. • Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 	What are the strongest shapes for bridge pillars?
fair test	A test which only changes one variable at a time in order to achieve accurate results		How do bridges support weight?
Arch bridge	A bridge with a curved arch to support its structure.		How can we stop towers from falling down?
Beam bridge	Bridges using large pillars to hold up the structure.		How are large structures supported?
structure	A building or object constructed out of several parts.		
Suspension bridge	A bridge where the structure is supported by vertical cables.		
tower	A tall narrow building that often reaches great height.		
construct	To build or make something.		



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Year 4 RE: Christianity – Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Lines of enquiry:	Key Skills
Worship	To show love and respect for a chosen god/gods.	Why are different places special to different people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the variety of practices and ways of life in different religions. verbal and non-verbal actions are used to convey meaning. Describe and explain the main rituals within acts of worship and recognise that shared feelings are part of it. Describe a variety of practices and ways of life and how these are connected to beliefs Understand the different ways in which people show commitment to their faith.
Baptism	Where a person is immersed in water to symbolise them becoming purified and a part of the church.	Why do Christians go to church?	
		What is the Holy Communion?	
Eucharist	The Christian service commemorating the last supper, where church members eat bread and drink wine that represents Jesus.	What does Jesus tell Christians about worship and prayer?	
Holy Communion	Another name for the Eucharist,		
Commandment	A divine rule, often used to refer to the 10 commandments.		

