

# Year 3 & 4 English Knowledge Organiser

**Handwriting must ALWAYS use the correct formation, should be cursive and correctly spaced.**

## Writing a Recount

Introduction giving overview  
Past tense  
Written in time order  
Use time connectives  
First or third person  
Organised into paragraphs  
Include interesting and relevant detail

## Vocabulary to include:

Firstly  
Later  
Meanwhile  
Next  
Then  
Finally  
Eventually  
Afterwards

## Information Writing

- Clear title
- Opening paragraph gives overview of topic
- Subheadings or paragraphs are used
- Subheadings can be in the form of a question
- Think about: Who...? What...? Where...? Why...? When...? How...?
- Information is clear and comes from different sources
- May include pictures and diagrams which are labelled or annotated
- Can include: fact boxes; time lines and bullet points

## The Tower of London



The first part of the Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror in 1078 but what we now call the Tower is actually a collection of several different buildings.

The Tower of London has been used for many things since it was first built. Hundreds of years ago it was most famous as a prison where some prisoners were even tortured or killed! Now it is just as famous as the home of the crown jewels which have been kept there since the year 1303.



This was traitor's gate. Many prisoners of the tower were brought there by boat.

### Locked up!

The most famous people to be locked up in the Tower of London were Queen Elizabeth I and Guy Fawkes.

### Did you know?

The full name of the Tower of London is actually Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress.

### Ghosts!

Many people say that the Tower is the most haunted building in England. The most famous ghost is said to be Anne Boleyn. She was married to King Henry VIII but in 1536 he had her head chopped off!

## Writing

### Narrative Writing

Your story should be written using the following format:

- Introduction** -should include detailed description of setting or characters
  - Build-up** -build in some suspense towards the dilemma
  - Problem / Dilemma** -include detail of actions / dialogue
  - Resolution** - should link with the problem
  - Ending** - clear ending should link back to the start
- It should also include:
- Exciting and varied vocabulary
  - Accurate punctuation and spelling
  - Characters included and described
  - Setting included and described
  - Events and actions are described
  - Dialogue is used
  - Story is written using paragraphs

### Writing a Letter

#### An Informal Letter

- Informal letters use familiar, chatty style
- Sender's address is written at the top right corner
- Date is added at the start
- The letter starts with Dear...
- The letter ends with an informal signature

#### Useful Vocabulary and Phrases

thank you, dear, sense, mention, don't forget, after, though, best wishes, love from, see you soon, talk soon, I can't wait, I hope, please, because, my favourite, although, thought, answer

#### A Formal letter is different:

- Formal letters use standard English
- The address of the person you are writing to is put at the start of the letter
- The letter ends with yours sincerely or yours faithfully

#### Uses of Formal Letters

Formal letters could be written: to persuade, to complain, to give information or to apply for a job.

### Writing a Diary

- Use the past tense
- Use first person pronouns (I, we, my)
- Use an informal chatty style as though speaking to someone
- Describe writer's feelings and thoughts
- Include opinions and facts
- Use time conjunctions
- Use inverted commas for speech
- Organise into paragraphs

# Year 3 & 4 English Knowledge Organiser

A **SENTENCE** must make sense. Sentences of varying length using different starters can be used to create interesting writing

### Subordinate Clauses

Subordinate clauses are used to add more information to sentences

Subordinate Clause	Main Clause
Although I was scared,	I crept inside
The boy, who was ten,	jumped.

**Short sentences can have real impact:**

Then it happened.  
Everything failed.  
Just like that.  
Oh no!

**Fronted Adverbials** are words or phrases that can be used to start a sentence:

Later that day...  
In the morning...  
Yesterday...  
Without warning...  
Two minutes later...  
Suddenly...  
Before long...  
In a flash...  
In the distance...  
A moment later...  
Silently  
Totally confused

**Prepositions** describe location, place and time:

- underneath  
- above  
- around  
- because of  
- next to  
- before  
- below  
- every  
- this  
- between  
- during  
- alongside  
- in  
- over

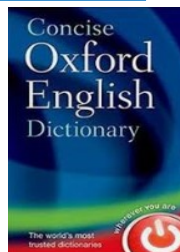
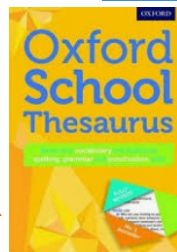
**Conjunctions** link words and phrases together:

- when  
- before  
- while  
- so  
- because  
- since  
- where  
- later  
- unless  
- until  
- once  
- although  
- despite  
- therefore

## Homophones

accept/except  
affect/effect  
ball/bawl  
berry/bury  
brake/break  
fair/fare  
grate/great  
groan/grown  
here/hear  
heel/heal/he'll

Can you use a dictionary to find out meanings and spellings of words and a thesaurus to find synonyms?



## Spelling Grammar and Punctuation

Accurate **PUNCTUATION** is vital

Apostrophes are used when letters are missing.

I am - I'm	does not - doesn't	do not - don't
you are - you're	could have - could've	he will - he'll
they will - they'll	who is - who's	she will - she'll

### Inverted Commas

Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.

**Why didn't anyone tell me I had my underpants on the outside?" asked Flashman.**

**Simile:** a comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as."  
My pillow was like a cloud when I laid my head down.

**Metaphor:** a comparison of two unlike things not using "like" or "as."  
The paintbrush was a magic wand in his hand.

### Present Perfect

I have walked  
You have walked  
He/she/it has walked  
We have walked  
You have walked  
They have walked

Some **GRAMMAR** rules to remember

**A + consonant = a caterpillar**

**An + vowel (aelou) = an elephant**

**Pronouns** - (replace nouns)

I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

**Tricky SPELLINGS** to learn.

accident(ally)	certain	experiment	important	ordinary	reign
actual(ly)	circle	extreme	interest	particular	remember
address	complete	famous	island	peculiar	sentence
answer	consider	favourite	knowledge	perhaps	separate
appear	continue	February	learn	popular	special
arrive	decide	forward(s)	length	position	straight
believe	describe	fruit	library	possess(ion)	strange
bicycle	different	grammar	material	possible	strength
breath	difficult	group	medicine	potatoes	suppose
breathe	disappear	guard	mention	pressure	surprise
build	early	guide	minute	probably	therefore
busy	earth	heard	natural	promise	though
business	eight	heart	naughty	purpose	thought
calendar	eighth	height	notice	quarter	through
caught	enough	history	occasion(ally)	question	various
centre	exercise	imagine	often	recent	weight
century	experience	increase	opposite	regular	woman/women

## Prefixes

<b>dis-</b> opposite of	<b>re-</b> again	<b>un-</b> not
<b>mis-</b> opposite	<b>in- im- il-</b> not or in	<b>co- de-</b> together reduce or remove
<b>super-</b> better quality	<b>anti-</b> against or opposite	<b>auto- over-</b> self or same too much

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

## Suffixes

<b>-ful</b> full of	<b>-less</b> without	<b>-ment</b> action
<b>-ness</b> a state or quality	<b>-ly</b> in a certain manner	<b>-ation -ous</b> an action or process full of
<b>-ate</b> to create a verb	<b>-ise</b> to create a verb	<b>-ify</b> to create a verb

A suffix is added to the end of a word to make a new word.



### A Poem to Learn

Please Mrs Butler by Allan Ahlberg

Please Mrs Butler  
This boy Derek Drew  
Keeps copying my work, Miss.  
What shall I do?

Go and sit in the hall, dear.  
Go and sit in the sink.  
Take your books on the roof, my lamb.  
Do whatever you think.

Please Mrs Butler  
This boy Derek Drew  
Keeps taking my rubber, Miss.  
What shall I do?

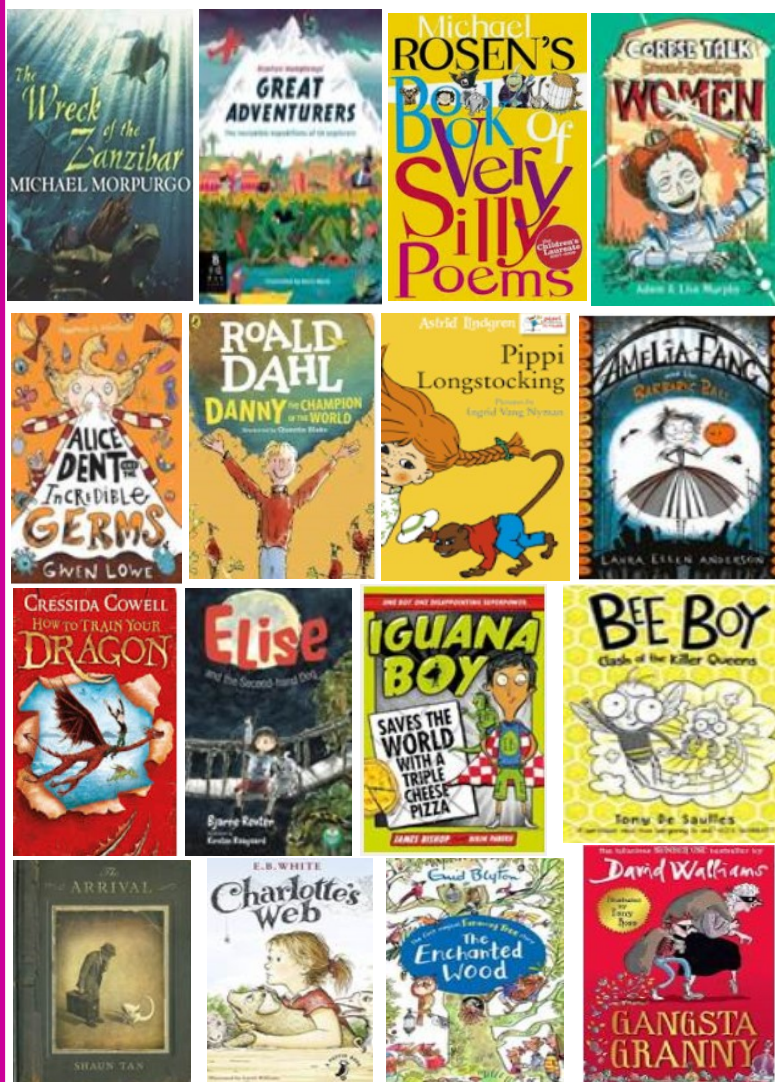
Keep it in your hand, dear.  
Hide it up your vest.  
Swallow it if you like, my love.  
Do what you think is best.

Please Mrs Butler  
This boy Derek Drew  
Keeps calling me rude names, miss.  
What shall I do?

Lock yourself in the cupboard, dear.  
Run away to sea.  
Do whatever you can, my flower.  
But *don't ask me*.



**Book Challenge**— read these books before you move into year 4 and keep a log of what you have read.



#### Limericks

- The whole poem is 5 lines.
- Lines 1,2 and 5 rhyme with each other.
- Lines 3 and 4 rhyme with each other.
- The first, second and last lines have 3 beats to their rhythm.
- The third and fourth lines have 2 beats to their rhythm.
- The first line often ends with a person's name or the name of a place.
- They are usually funny.

#### Haiku

- A Haiku consists of 3 lines.
- The theme focus is often nature.
- A season-related word is included e.g. snow.
- Descriptions relate to the senses – what you can see, hear, smell, taste and touch.
- There are 5 syllables in the first and third lines.
- There are 7 syllables in the second line.

#### Tanka

- A tanka consists of 5 lines and 31 syllables.
- There are 5 syllables in the first and third lines.
- There are 7 syllables in the second, fourth and fifth lines.
- The focus is a funny or interesting incident or story.

#### Acrostic

- The focus is a theme of your choice e.g. reading, ice cream.
- The first letters of each line spell out a word or phrase.
- The first letter of each line is a capital letter.
- The lines do not need to have a rhythm or rhyme.

#### Cinquain

- A cinquain consists of 5 unrhymed lines.
- The first and last lines have just 2 syllables.
- The second line has 4 syllables.
- The third line has 6 syllables.
- The fifth line has 8 syllables.
- Tells a story.
- Includes an action and a feeling.
- Has a conclusion.

Remember it does not need to rhyme.

#### Sonnet

- A sonnet consists of 14 lines.
- Alternate lines rhyme with one another, apart from the last 2 lines which rhyme with each other.
- Each line has 10 beats.
- The themes are usually about ageing, death, life, love and the seasons of life.

#### Riddle

- A riddle is usually 5 or 6 lines long.
- Use creative descriptions.
- The first few clues should be general and tricky.
- The final clues should make it more obvious what the riddle is about.
- It is usually written in the first person.
- The last line should be "What am I?"



Remember there is no end punctuation or rhyming.

## POEMS

Can you write some of these?



# Year 4 English Knowledge Organiser

## Reading and Poetry

### A Poem to Learn

#### From a Railway Carriage By Robert Louis Stevenson

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,  
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;  
And charging along like troops in a battle,  
All through the meadows the horses and cattle:  
All of the sights of the hill and the plain  
Fly as thick as driving rain;  
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,  
Painted stations whistle by.

Here is a child who clammers and scrambles,  
All by himself and gathering brambles;  
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;  
And there is the green for stringing the daisies!  
Here is a cart run away in the road  
Lumping along with man and load;  
And here is a mill and there is a river;  
Each a glimpse and gone for ever!



**Book Challenge**— read these books before you move into year 5 and keep a log of what you have read.



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## POEMS

Can you write some of these?





## Year 4 Maths Knowledge Organiser

### Place Value Chart for 4 digit Numbers

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	4	8	9

### Multiplication Facts

6 times table	7 times table	9 times table
1x6=6	1x7=7	1x9=9
2x6=12	2x7=14	2x9=18
3x6=18	3x7=21	3x9=27
4x6=24	4x7=28	4x9=36
5x6=30	5x7=35	5x9=45
6x6=36	6x7=42	6x9=54
7x6=42	7x7=49	7x9=63
8x6=48	8x7=56	8x9=72
9x6=54	9x7=63	9x9=81
10x6=60	10x7=70	10x9=90
11x6=66	11x7=77	11x9=99
12x6=72	12x7=84	12x9=108

### Round these numbers to the nearest...

...10

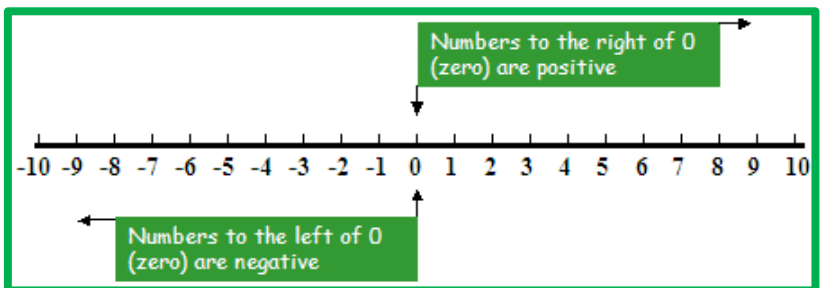
48 → 50  
87 → 90  
184 → 180  
145 → 150

...100

209 → 200  
2867 → 2900  
3467 → 3500  
1095 → 1100

...1000

3456 → 3000  
5349 → 5000  
89231 → 89000  
37849 → 38000



## ROMAN NUMERALS CHART 1 TO 100

1 I	21 XXI	41 XLI	61 LXI	81 LXXXI
2 II	22 XXII	42 XLII	62 LXII	82 LXXXII
3 III	23 XXIII	43 XLIII	63 LXIII	83 LXXXIII
4 IV	24 XXIV	44 XLIV	64 LXIV	84 LXXXIV
5 V	25 XXV	45 XLV	65 LXV	85 LXXXV
6 VI	26 XXVI	46 XLVI	66 LXVI	86 LXXXVI
7 VII	27 XXVII	47 XLVII	67 LXVII	87 LXXXVII
8 VIII	28 XXVIII	48 XLVIII	68 LXVIII	88 LXXXVIII
9 IX	29 XXIX	49 XLIX	69 LXIX	89 LXXXIX
10 X	30 XXX	50 L	70 LXX	90 XC
11 XI	31 XXXI	51 LI	71 LXXI	91 XCI
12 XII	32 XXXII	52 LII	72 LXXII	92 XCII
13 XIII	33 XXXIII	53 LIII	73 LXXIII	93 XCIII
14 XIV	34 XXXIV	54 LIV	74 LXXIV	94 XCIV
15 XV	35 XXXV	55 LV	75 LXXV	95 XCV
16 XVI	36 XXXVI	56 LVI	76 LXXVI	96 XCVI
17 XVII	37 XXXVII	57 LVII	77 LXXVII	97 XCVII
18 XVIII	38 XXXVIII	58 LVIII	78 LXXVIII	98 XCVIII
19 XIX	39 XXXIX	59 LIX	79 LXXIX	99 XCIX
20 XX	40 XL	60 LX	80 LXXX	100 C

### Addition: Column Method

1 7349 +6785 ----- 14134	2 7349 +6785 ----- 14134	3 7349 +6785 ----- 14134
4 7349 +6785 ----- 14134	5 7349 +6785 ----- 14134	6 7349 +6785 ----- 14134
7 7349 +6785 ----- 14134	8 7349 +6785 ----- 14134	9 7349 +6785 ----- 14134

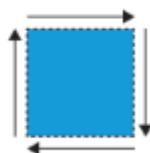
twinkl

### Subtraction: 4-Digit Column Method

1 5346 -2747 ----- 2599	2 5346 -2747 ----- 2599	3 5346 -2747 ----- 2599
4 5346 -2747 ----- 2599	5 5346 -2747 ----- 2599	6 5346 -2747 ----- 2599

twinkl

**PERIMETER**  
The distance around the edge of a shape



**AREA**  
The amount of space inside a shape



## Measurement conversions

### Length

1 kilometre = 1000 metres

1 metre = 100 centimetres

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

km  
m  
cm  
mm



## Multiplication Square

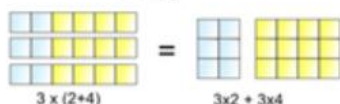
x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

## Distributive Law

The distributive law allows us to distribute (break up) larger numbers into sums, differences and products to help with calculations.

For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \times 32 &= 5 \times (30 + 2) \\ &= 5 \times 30 + 5 \times 2 \\ &= 150 + 10 \\ &= 160 \end{aligned}$$



3 lots of (2+4) is the same as 3 lots of 2 plus 3 lots of 4

## Commutative Law

The commutative law means numbers can be added or multiplied in any order without affecting the answer.

For example:  $2 \times 4 \times 5$  is the same as  $5 \times 4 \times 2$

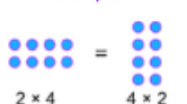
OR When adding  $25 + 30 + 4$ , the commutative law lets you rearrange the 30 and the 4 to get  $25 + 4 + 30$  so that we can add the 26 and 4 first.

Example:



Subtraction and division are not commutative

Example:



## Decimal Equivalents

Tenths	Hundredths
10=0.1	100=0.01
20=0.2	200=0.02
30=0.3	300=0.03
40=0.4	400=0.04
50=0.5	500=0.05
60=0.6	600=0.06
70=0.7	700=0.07
80=0.8	800=0.08
90=0.9	900=0.09
100=1.0	1000=0.10

## Rounding decimals... to the nearest whole number

We look at the 1<sup>st</sup> decimal place

- If it is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 we just throw all the decimal digits away
- If it is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 we throw all the decimal digits away and we increase the units by 1

Examples:

23.7 → 24  
8.94 → 9  
53.6 → 54  
3.52 → 4

1.768 → 2  
20.32 → 20  
5.8757 → 6  
40.071 → 40



## WHEN TWO FRACTIONS HAVE THE SAME DENOMINATOR

Add or subtract the numerators to form the new numerator. The denominator stays the same. When working with mixed numbers, add or subtract the whole numbers too.

$$\frac{2}{9} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{7}{9} \quad \bigg| \quad \frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$$



## Fractions and their decimal equivalents



£5.00



£10.00



£20.00



£50.00

## TELLING TIME

Analog Clock



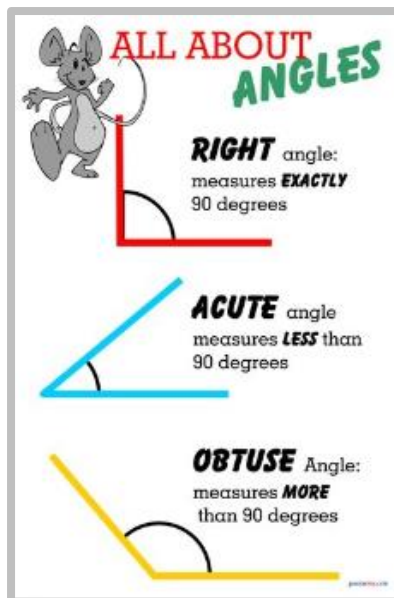
Digital Clock



AM OR PM

beforenoon afternoon

↑ = hour hand ↑ = minute hand



The word 'discrete' means separate.

Discrete Data

This table shows data for a survey about how children travel to school. This data is discrete, or separate, because you have to count the different ways of travelling separately.

Walk	Bicycle	Scooter	Car	Taxi	Bus
9	2	6	6	0	7

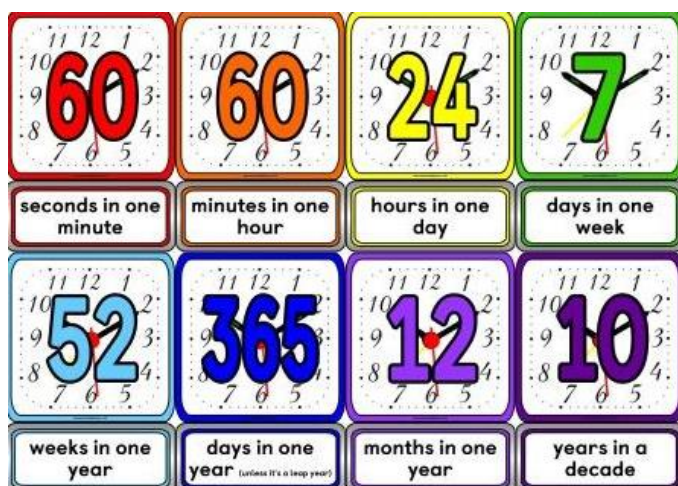
Continuous Data

Time questions usually produce continuous data.

I measured my cactus once a week. Here are the measurements.

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
21cm	24cm	26.5cm	29cm	33cm	36cm

This data is continuous because the cactus continues to grow all the time. It didn't suddenly jump from one measurement to the next - it grew continuously!



## Drawing Shapes on a Grid

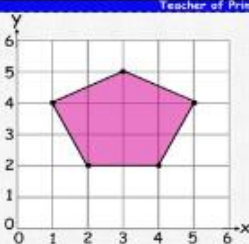
By drawing lines between coordinates plotted on a grid you can complete shapes. For example...



(1,2) [Click here](#)  
(2,5) [Click here](#)  
(5,5) [Click here](#)  
(4,2) [Click here](#)

What shape do you get when you join up all the coordinates?

Teacher of Primary

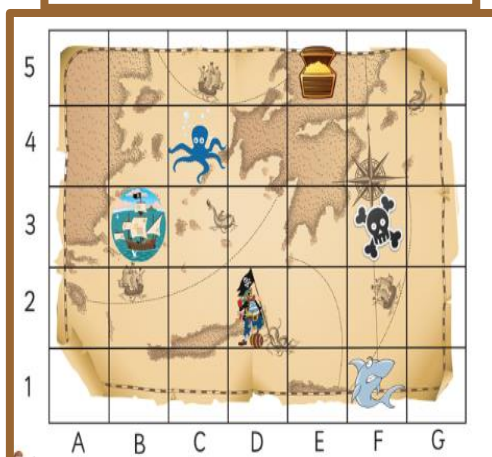


(1,4) [Click here](#)  
(2,2) [Click here](#)  
(3,5) [Click here](#)  
(4,2) [Click here](#)  
(5,4) [Click here](#)

Pentagon

Teacher of Primary

Describing position on a 2D grid as coordinates.



Types of data handling representations

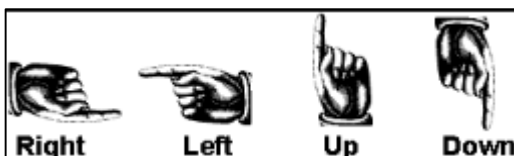
Bar Charts

Pictograph

Pie Chart

Tables

A 2D shape is **symmetrical** if a line can be drawn through it so that either side of the line looks exactly the same. The line is called a line of **symmetry**.





## KEY FACTS:

The Roman **Empire** covered most of Europe, some of Africa and Asia.

Britain was invaded twice by the Romans, first unsuccessfully and the second time successfully in AD43.

The Romans created towns in Britain including Londinium (London), Camulodunum (Colchester), Deva Victrix (Chester) and Lindum (London).

Famous people from Roman times include Julius Caesar, **Emperor** Hadrian, Boudicca and the poet Virgil.



Map showing the lands of the Romans and Celts



8000BC. Most of the land owned by the Celts and other groups.

Map showing the lands of the Romans and Celts



117AD. The Height of the Roman Empire.



Ancient Rome



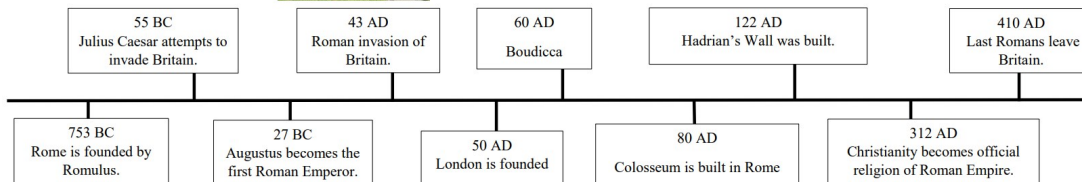
The Colosseum in Rome



Hadrian's Wall



Modern-day Rome



## Did you know?

In Roman times, purple clothing was a status symbol in Roman times. Only emperors were allowed to dress completely in purple!

## People and Places



Julius Caesar, failed to invade Britain twice in 55AD



Claudius, Emperor who successfully invaded Britain in 43AD



Boudicca, an Iceni leader who led a Celt rebellion against the Roman invaders.



Long, straight roads were built across the empire. They helped move armies quickly and let trade travel across long distances.

The Romans built new towns. They had a grid structure and featured a forum, basilica and public baths.



Hadrian's wall was built, 122AD, as the northern border of the empire. It was 120 km coast to coast and kept Scotland (Caledonia) out.



## Key Vocabulary:

<b>armour</b>	Special metal clothing that soldiers wore for protection in battle.
<b>conquest</b>	The act of taking over a country or group of people.
<b>empire</b>	A group of countries or territories under the rule of one emperor.
<b>invader</b>	A country or army that forcibly enters another country to take control of it.
<b>legion</b>	A unit in the ancient Roman army of 3000 to 6000 men
<b>source</b>	Gives us clues about the past. These can be primary or secondary.
<b>tribe</b>	A group of people following the same beliefs living as a community with a leader.
<b>warrior</b>	A fighter who was brave and experienced in fighting battles.



## Key Vocabulary:

Les tomates	Tomatoes
Les courgettes	Courgettes
Les petits pois	Peas
Les champignons	Mushrooms
Les pommes de terre	Potatoes
Les carottes	Carrots
Les haricots verts	Green beans
Les oignons:	Onions
Les épinards	Spinach
Les aubergines	Aubergines

## Les légumes



### phonics

ch

sound in:

• champignons



on

sound in:

• oonions



&

silent  
letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final 's' is silent in the word 'les' and pronounced similar to the English sound 'leh'. However, if it is followed by a noun that starts with a vowel like 'oignons', 'épinards' or 'aubergines' the 's' in 'les' will be pronounced almost like a 'z' sound. This is called liaison.

### vocabulary

10 common vegetable nouns with their plural determiner in French.



How to ask for a 1 kilo and/or ½ a kilo.



How to use the structure 'je voudrais' (I would like).



Je voudrais un kilo de carottes et un demi kilo d'aubergines s'il vous plaît.

I would like a kilo of carrots and half a kilo of aubergines please.

### grammar

The plural form of the determiner 'the' in French (les) does not change in masculine or feminine form.

les

Plural determiner 'the'.

To become more familiar with and use the high frequency verb 'je voudrais' (I would like) in French.

je voudrais

I would like...

### Key Learning:

This term children will learn the following:

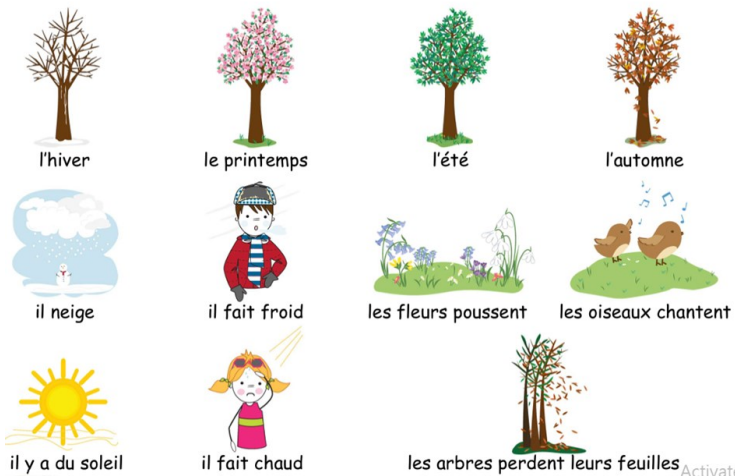
- Become familiar with 5 vegetable nouns and their plural determiner in French.
- Learn how to ask for a kilo or half a kilo in French.
- Learn how to use the structure 'je voudrais' (I would like) when buying vegetables.
- Learn to use the conjunction 'et' (and) when buying more than one vegetable option.



## Key Vocabulary:

l'hiver	Winter
Le printemps	Spring
L'été	Summer
L'automne	Autumn
Il neige	It's snowing
Il fait froid	It's cold
Les fleurs poussent	The flowers grow
Les oiseaux chantent	The birds sing
Il y a du soleil	There is sun
Il fait chaud	It's hot
Les arbres perdent leurs feuilles	The trees lose their leaves

## Les saisons



sound in:

**on** • saisons

**ou** • poussent

**oi** • oiseau

**silent letters** • et

**phonics**

The 4 seasons in French and different weather in these seasons:

**En hiver il neige.**  
*In winter it snows.*

How to link sentences together using the conjunction 'et' (and).

**En hiver il neige et il fait froid.**  
*In winter it snows and it is cold.*

**vocabulary**

### Key Learning:

This term children will learn the following:

- Learn 4 seasons in French with their determiner.
- Learn a short phrase about each of the seasons in French.
- Learn how to express which is my favourite season in French.

Nouns in French can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This means that nouns will have different determiners in French.

**le la l'**

*These all correspond to the English single determiner 'the'. ('La' was not seen in this unit.)*

**les**

*Plural determiner 'the'.*

**grammar**



## Key Vocabulary:

Ceramics	Things made from clay which are hardened using heat
Form	Three dimensional shapes in art
Found objects	Objects not considered art materials being used to make art
Organic shape	Irregular natural shapes
Scale	The size of an artwork
Sculpture	Three dimensional art made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing
Typography	The art of designing and arranging letters to make them look appealing

### Constructing

Using techniques like folding, stitching, tying, weaving and balancing to join materials together and make art.

### Carving



Hard materials such as wood or stone can be carved to change their shape. Cut or scrape away pieces of the material to make a sculpture

### Modelling



Soft materials such as clay or wire can be shaped by hand to make sculptures.

### Found objects



Materials not usually thought of as art materials can be used to make sculptures, e.g. scrap metal, old toys, pieces of furniture.

### Artists

Magdelene Odundo

Barbara Hepworth

Jaume Plensa

Sokari Douglas Camp

El Anatsui

### Modelling with wire



Bend to form shapes

Twist or fold over to join

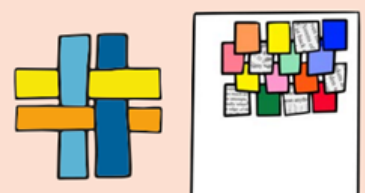
Make loops to add details

### Carving soap



- Draw the outline
- Remove large unwanted areas of soap
- Use a smaller tool to get close to the outline
- Add detail like surface texture

### Constructing



- Layering recycled materials to look like a weaving
- Cutting, tearing and overlapping shapes
- Creating pattern and contrast

### Planning sculpture



- Sculptors sometimes draw to help them visualise the finished sculpture.
- Use your whole arm to draw on a big scale.

Activat  
on to Sell

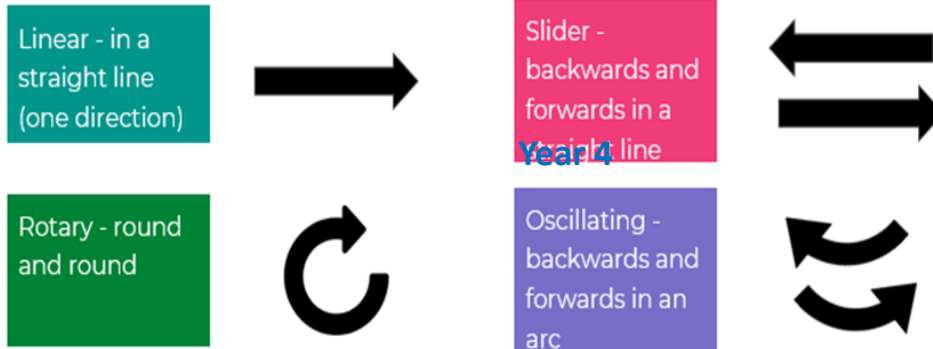


## Key Vocabulary:

### Vocabulary

Mechanism	Is a device used to create movement in a product
Lever	Is a rigid bar which moves around a pivot
Bridge	Is a short strip of card used to keep the lever and linkage mechanisms in place
Loose pivot	Is a paper fastener that joins card strips together
Fixed pivot	Is a paper fastener that joins card strips to the backing card

## Lever and linkage movements:

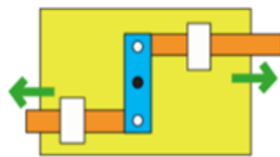


Children will be investigating different products which have a range of lever and linkage mechanisms. Once children have acquired the appropriate vocabulary, they will practice making their own simple mechanical system. Children will then design and make their own Roman inspired catapult using a lever and linkage mechanical system to show the arm shooting the payload.

## Different pivots:

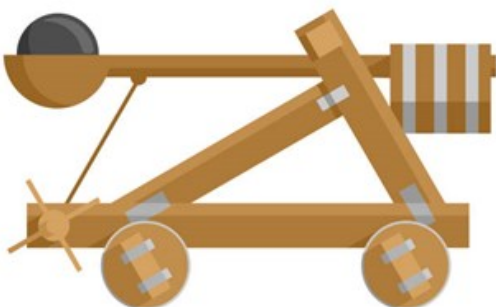
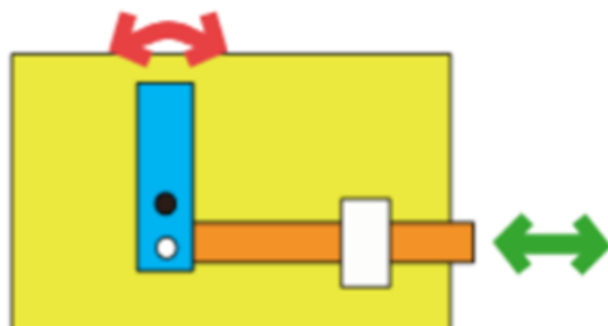
### Fixed pivot

When the paper fastener joins the card strips to the backing card they are fixed.



### Loose pivot

When the paper fasteners join card strips together they are NOT fixed.



## Key Vocabulary:

Key vocabulary	
Electricity	The flow of electric current through a material.
Appliance	A piece of equipment designed to perform a particular job.
Battery/Cell	A device that stores electrical energy. Two or more cells form a battery.
Circuit	A pathway that electricity can flow around.
Conductor	Material that allows electricity to flow through it.
Insulator	Material that does not allow electricity to flow through it.

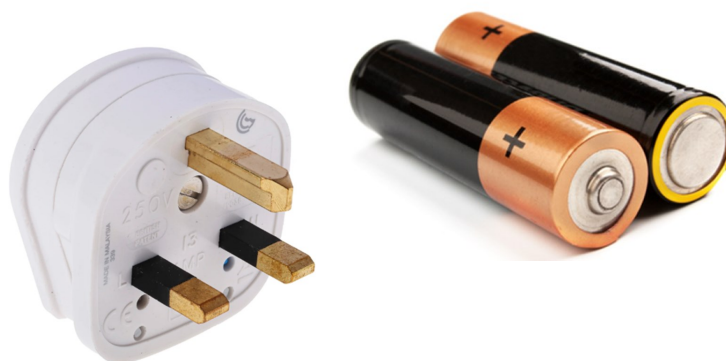
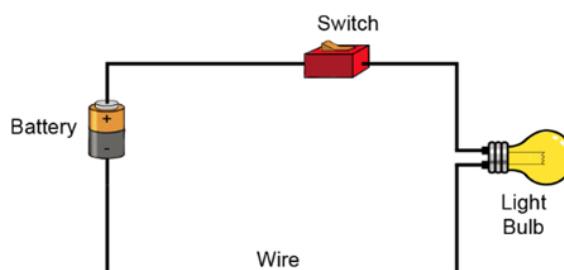
## In this unit, I will...

- identify common appliances that run on electricity.
- construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.
- identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery.
- recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit
- recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.

## Key Learning:



Some appliances use mains electricity (plugged into a socket). Some are battery powered and some use both sources of power. Some appliances don't use power at all, e.g. a manual tin opener.



## Key Learning:

<b>Examples of Electrical Conductors</b>  water metal		<b>Examples of Electrical Insulators</b>  wood plastic paper rubber glass fabric	
<b>cell:</b> Normally, we would call this a battery but scientifically, this is a cell. Two or more cells joined together form a battery.	<b>bulb:</b> Lights up in a complete circuit.	<b>buzzer:</b> Makes a noise in a complete circuit.	<b>switch:</b> Used to turn other components in the circuit on or off.
<b>wires:</b> Used to connect the different components in the circuit together.	<b>motor:</b> Produces movement in a complete circuit.	<b>switch:</b> Used to turn other components in the circuit on or off.	
<b>Series Circuit</b> A circuit where the components are connected in a loop. Electricity flows through each component in a single pathway.		<b>Complete Circuit</b>  Electricity can flow. The components will work.	<b>Incomplete Circuit</b> There is a break in the circuit that prevents the electricity from flowing. The components will not work.
		 push button switch	 slide switch

Switches can be used to open or close a circuit. When off, a switch 'breaks' the circuit to stop the flow of electricity. When on, a switch 'completes' the circuit and allows the electricity to flow.



## Key Vocabulary:

Key vocabulary	
Digest	The process of breaking down food so it can be used in the body.
Oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
Stomach	An organ where food is churned around and broken down with stomach acid.
Small Intestines	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
Large Intestines	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from waste food. Faeces are formed here.
Rectum	Faeces are stored here before leaving the body through the anus.

In this unit, I will...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>learn that there are different types of teeth, be able to name them and describe their different functions.</li> <li>be able to explain the location of each of the different types of teeth in my mouth and that milk teeth fall out and are replaced by adult teeth.</li> <li>be able to explain the different parts of the digestive system and the process of how food is digested.</li> </ul>

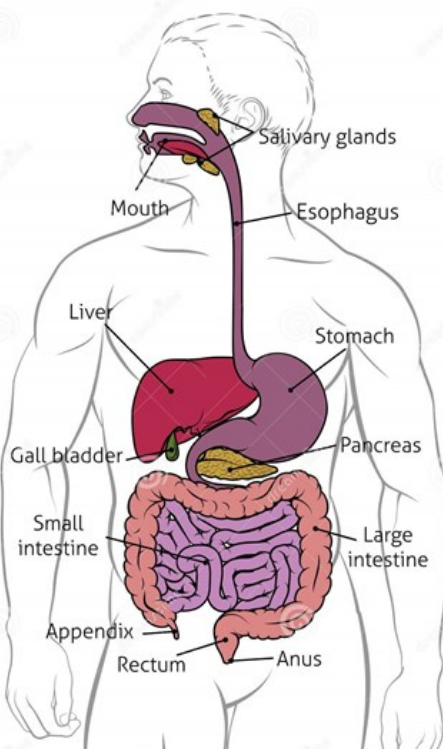
### Prior Learning:

- I can describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. (Y2)
- I can identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. (Y3)
- I can identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. (Y3)

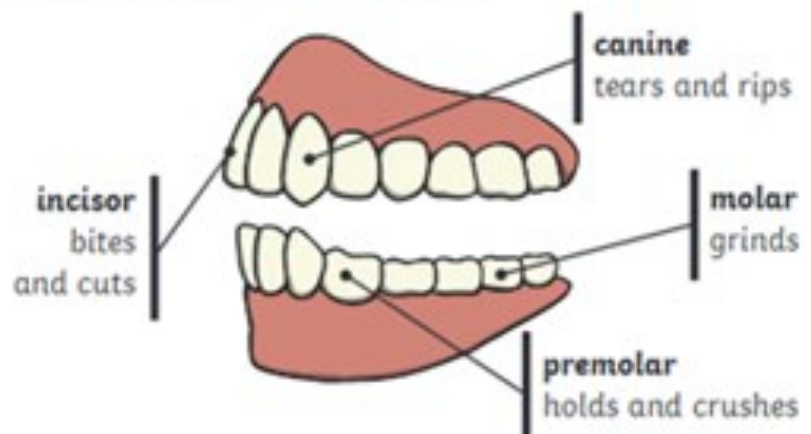
### To help prevent tooth decay:

- limit sugary food and drink;
- brush teeth at least twice daily using a fluoride toothpaste;
- visit your dentist regularly.

## Digestive System



### Human Teeth and Their Functions

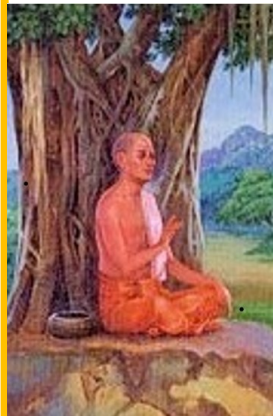


Some people have wisdom teeth but they have no function now.

**Key Vocabulary:**

**Key Vocabulary**

<b>Buddha</b>	The teacher and creator of Buddhism.
<b>Meditate</b>	When Buddhists close their eyes and breathe deeply, trying to empty their minds of thoughts.
<b>Enlightenment</b>	Breaking the Buddhist cycle of rebirth and reaching <b>Nirvana</b> .
<b>Eightfold Path</b>	The rules laid out by <b>Buddha</b> which will lead to <b>Nirvana</b> .
<b>Dharmachakra</b>	'The Wheel of Dharma'.
<b>Nirvana</b>	Perfect peace with no suffering.



**Buddhists do not believe in or worship a God as a creator of everything.**

The Buddhist tradition is actually founded on and inspired by the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama. He was called the Buddha and lived in the 4th or 5th century B.C. in India. Buddhists pray to Buddha.

Siddhartha Gautama was born into a royal family in Nepal about two thousand five hundred years ago. One day he decided to leave the protection of the palace and to explore the wider world. He discovered much suffering, sickness and

death and realised that these were the unavoidable fate of human beings. After spending some time with a monk he decided to give up his old life for good and become a Holy Man.

Siddhartha Gautama had found the path to Enlightenment. By doing so he was led from the pain of suffering and rebirth towards the path of Enlightenment and became known as the Buddha or "awakened one."



**Buddhist Symbols**



This symbol is known as the **wheel of life** because Buddhists believe in a cycle of birth, death and re-birth.



The **lotus flower** is a sign of being pure. This flower begins in mud at the bottom of the water but grows tall and rises above the surface to be a beautiful flower, just like Buddhists should grow and live a good Buddhist life.



The image of **Buddha** reminds Buddhists of an ordinary man who became a holy man known as 'the Buddha'.

Buddhists will often have a shrine in their homes. There will be a statue of Buddha, candles, and an incense burner.



A Buddhist temple is a place of worship for Buddhists. The style of the temples varies depending on what area of the world they are in, and what branch of Buddhism they belong to. However, two of the most common kinds of temples are pagodas and stupas.

Pagodas can be found in China and Japan, where Buddhism is the main, or one of the main, religions.



Pagoda



Stupa

Stupas are shrines that contain Buddhist objects, or even the remains of Buddhist monks or nuns.

**Wesak** celebrates the Buddha's birthday and for some Buddhists it marks his enlightenment and death. It is also called **Buddha Day**.



**Nirvana Day** is an annual Buddhist festival that remembers the death of the Buddha when he reached Nirvana at the age of 80. **Nirvana** is believed to be the end of the cycle of death and rebirth. Buddhism teaches that

Nirvana is reached when all want and suffering is gone.

