New Town Primary School
Nurturing Brilliance, Inspiring Ambition

Year 3 & 4 English

Writing

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.

Did you know?

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

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.

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!!

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
-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

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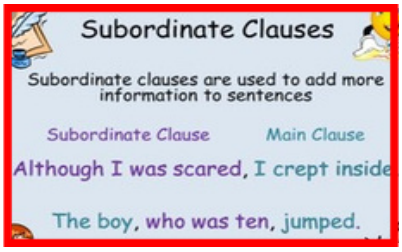
Year 3 & 4 English

Spelling Grammar and Punctuation

Accurate PUNCTUATION is vital

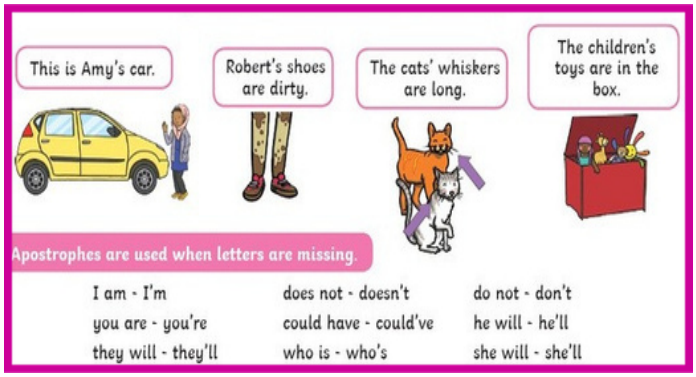
A SENTENCE must make sense. Sentences of varying length using different starters can be used to create interesting writing



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:

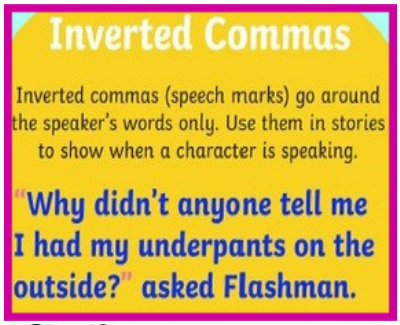
Later that day...
In the morning...
Yesterday...
Without warning...
Two minutes later...
Suddenly...
Before long...
In a flash...
In the distance...
A moment later...
Silently
Totally confused

Prepositions describe location, place and time:

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

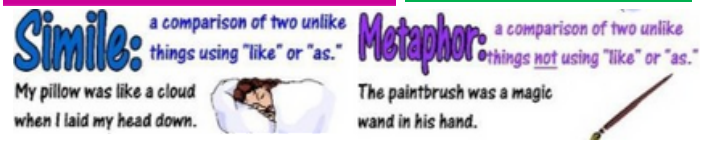
Conjunctions link words and phrases together:

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



Colons

Colons can be used to introduce a list.
You will need: a towel, swimming costume, arm bands and a swimming hat.



Present Perfect

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

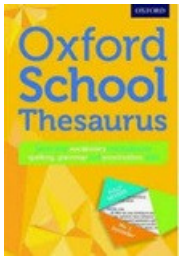
Some GRAMMAR rules to remember

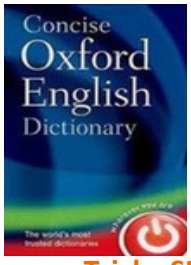
A + consonant= a caterpillar An + vowel (aeiou)= an elephant

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?





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

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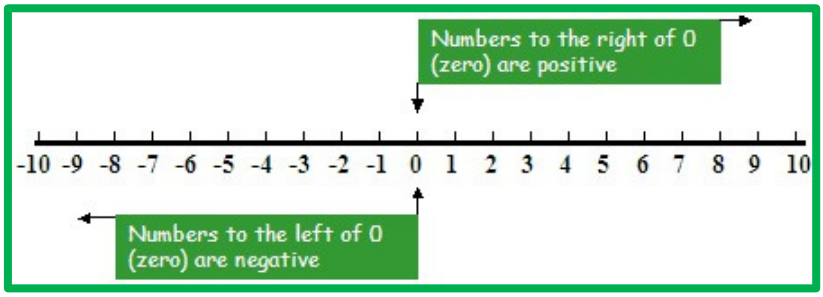
Year 4 Maths Knowledge Organiser

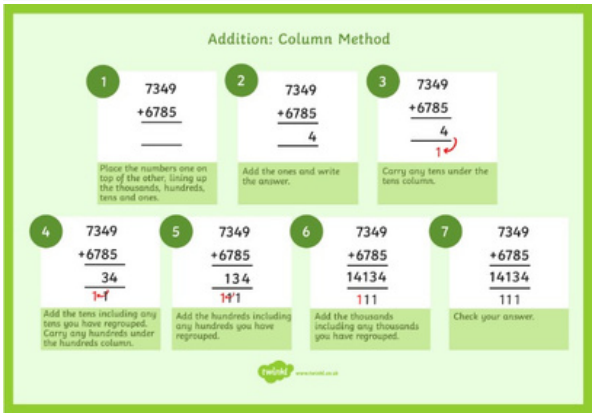
Place Value Chart for 4 digit Numbers			
Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	4	8	9

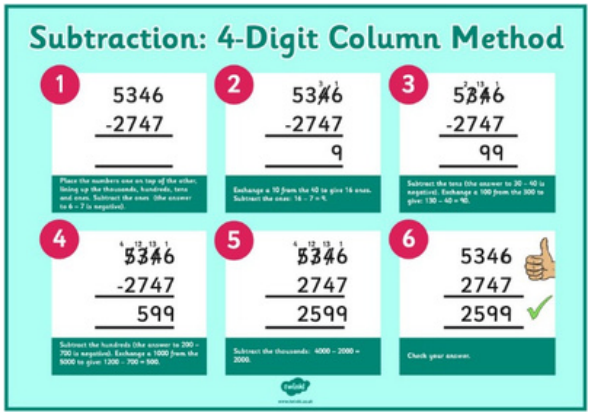
Multiplication Facts		
6 times table	7 times table	9 times table
1x6=6	1x7=7	1x9=9
2x6=12	2x7=14	2x9=18
3x6=18	3x7=21	3x9=27
4x6=24	4x7=28	4x9=36
5x6=30	5x7=35	5x9=45
6x6=36	6x7=42	6x9=54
7x6=42	7x7=49	7x9=63
8x6=48	8x7=56	8x9=72
9x6=54	9x7=63	9x9=81
10x6=60	10x7=70	10x9=90
11x6=66	11x7=77	11x9=99
12x6=72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

Round these numbers to the nearest...

...10		...100		...1000	
48 →	50	209 →	200	3456 →	3000
87 →	90	2867 →	2900	5349 →	5000
184 →	180	3467 →	3500	89231 →	89000
145 →	150	1095 →	1100	37849 →	38000





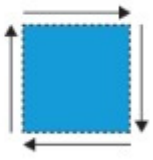


ROMAN NUMERALS CHART 1 TO 100

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

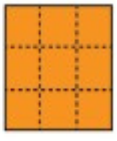
PERIMETER

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

×	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.

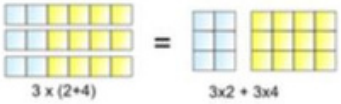
For example:

$5 \times 32 = 5 \times (30 + 2)$

$= 5 \times 30 + 5 \times 2$

$= 150 + 10$

$= 160$



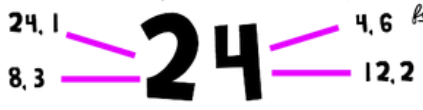
3 lots of **(2+4)** is the same as **3 lots of 2** plus **3 lots of 4**

factors **6 x 4** = *product* **24**

Numbers that multiply together are called factors.

Their total when multiplied is called the product.

Two factors that work together to create a product are called factor pairs.



These are all the factor pairs of 24.

HINT: START WITH THE FACTOR 1

Commutative Law

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

For example: 2 x 4 x 5 is the same as 5 x 4 x 2

OR When adding 26 + 30 + 4, the commutative law lets you rearrange the 30 and the 4 to get 26 + 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 1st 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	1.768 → 2
8.94 → 9	20.32 → 20
53.6 → 54	5.8757 → 6
3.52 → 4	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.

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

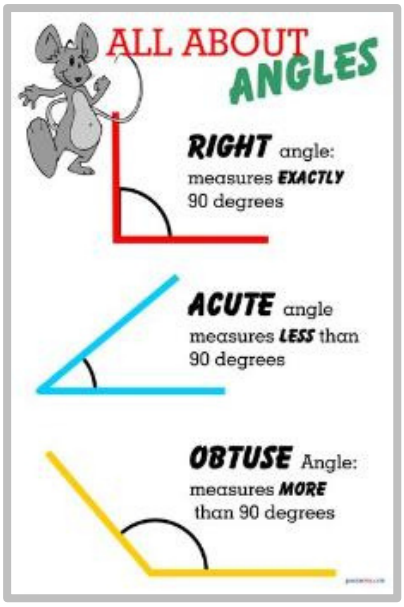
Fractions and their decimal equivalents

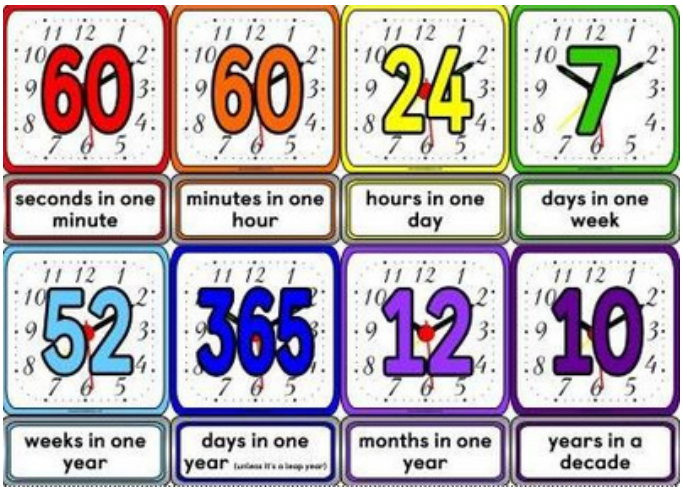

£5.00

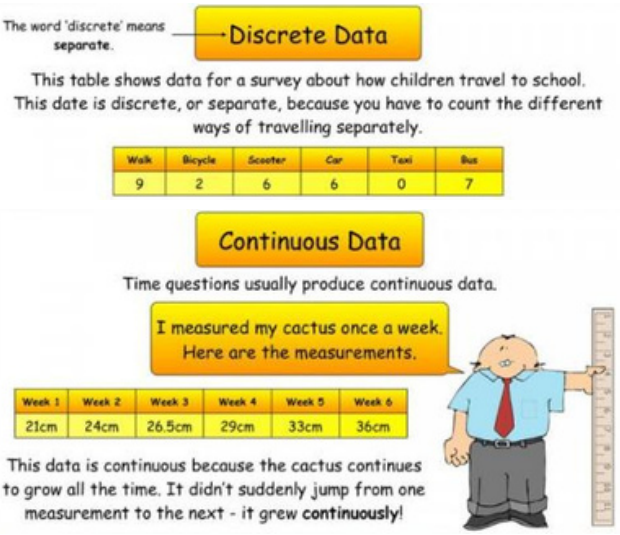

£10.00

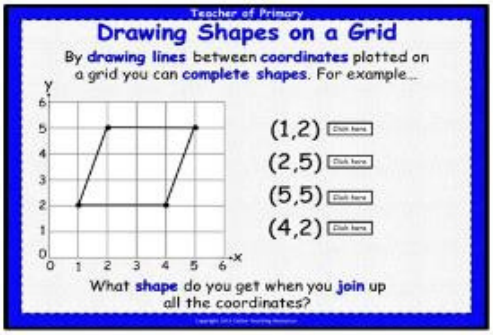

£20.00

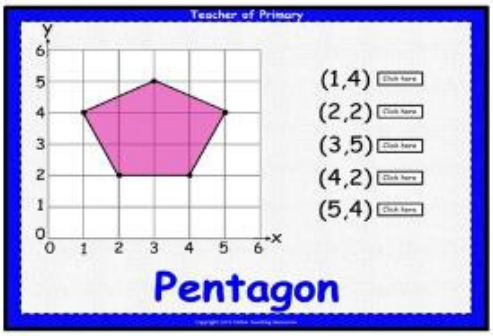

£50.00



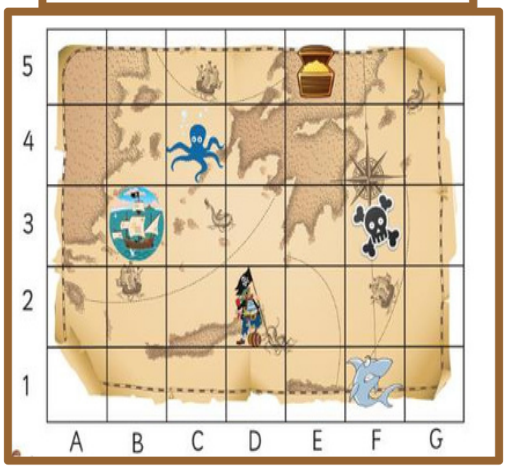








Describing position on a 2D grid as coordinates.



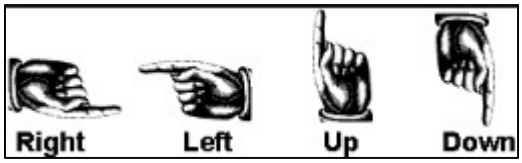
Types of data handling representations

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.

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Year 4 Spring

History- Anglo Saxons

AD 396 -398: **Picts, Scots** and **Saxons** constantly raid Roman Britain.

AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. **Angles, Saxons and Jutes** make their way to Germany and South Denmark.

AD 450: The **Anglo-Saxons** began to **settle** alongside the Britons.

AD 500: By AD 500, **the Seven kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain** had been created.

AD 597: St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity. **King Ethelbert** converts to **Christianity**.

AD 731: Bede completes the Ecclesiastical History of English Peoples.

AD 789: The Vikings begin to raid Britain.

Anglo-Saxons

- Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was AD 410-1066
- The biggest tribes were Angles, Saxons and Jutes
- The tribes were from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands
- They mainly settled in Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Kent and East Anglia

Sutton Hoo

King Alfred the Great

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
Shire reeve	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
Witan or witenagermot	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.
wergild	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
churl	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.
Mercia	Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.

Anglo-Saxon migration

Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain

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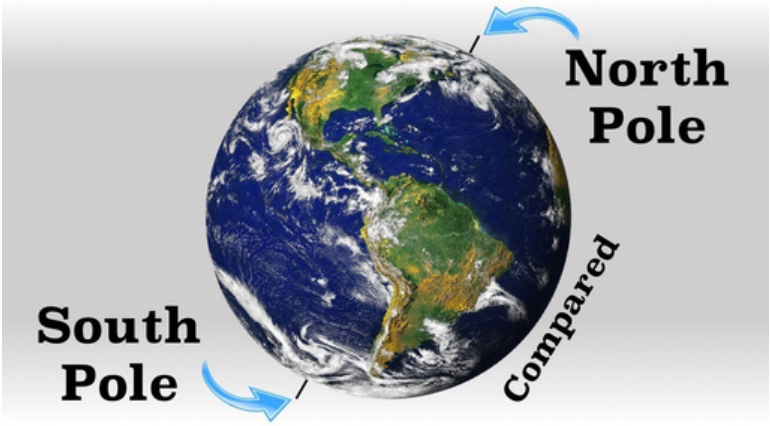
Year 4 Spring Term

Geography—Polar Regions

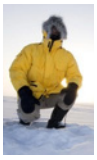
Key Vocabulary

Polar Regions	Relating to North or South Pole.
Climate	The long term pattern of weather in particular region.
Glaciers	A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.
Adaptations	A process by which a species is better suited to their environment.
Conservation	A careful preservation and protection of something.



The North Pole has not got any land; it is simply very thick ice floating on the Arctic sea. There is a range of animals that live in the North Pole including: seals, whales and polar bears.

The South Pole is in the Antarctic region in a continent called Antarctica. Animals that live here include penguins, killer whales/orca , elephant seals, etc.



Adaptations

Animals living in these regions have a thick coat and a thick layer of fat to keep them warm.

Similarly, humans living/visiting these regions, need to ensure they are dressed appropriately with a thick coat which is often fur lined, gloves, a hat, etc.

Greenland

The majority of people live on the coast here as this is where the land is and so, where they can build their houses. The rest of the country is covered by a sheet of ice and glaciers

Humans are damaging the Polar Regions

Mining, tourism and fishing are all having a negative effect on the Polar Regions.

Conservation

There are a number of conservation initiatives in Polar Regions to try and preserve the unique ecosystems and biodiversity of the area.

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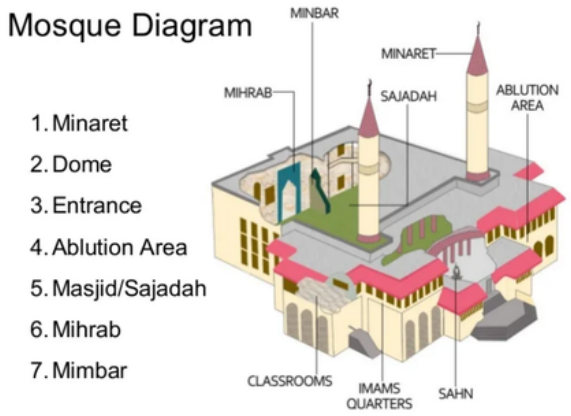
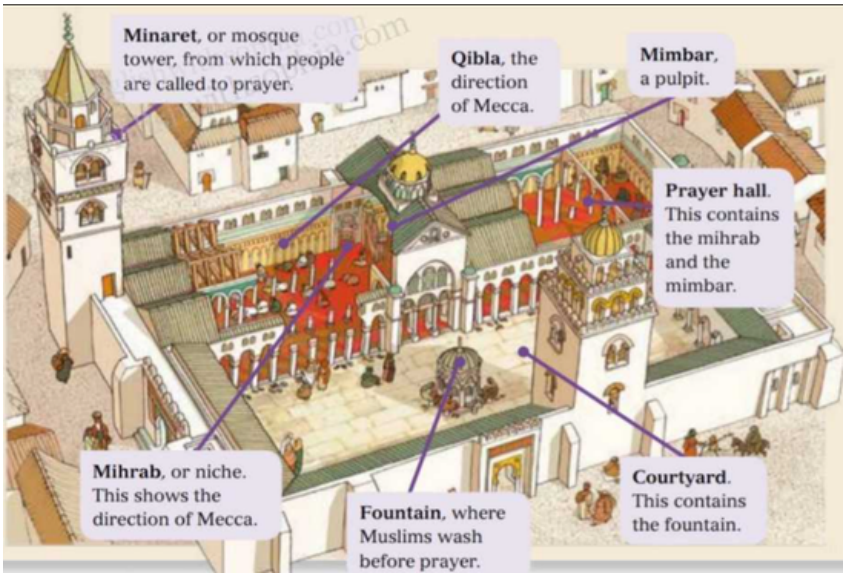
Year 4- Spring Term

RE– Islam

The Importance of Mosques to Muslims



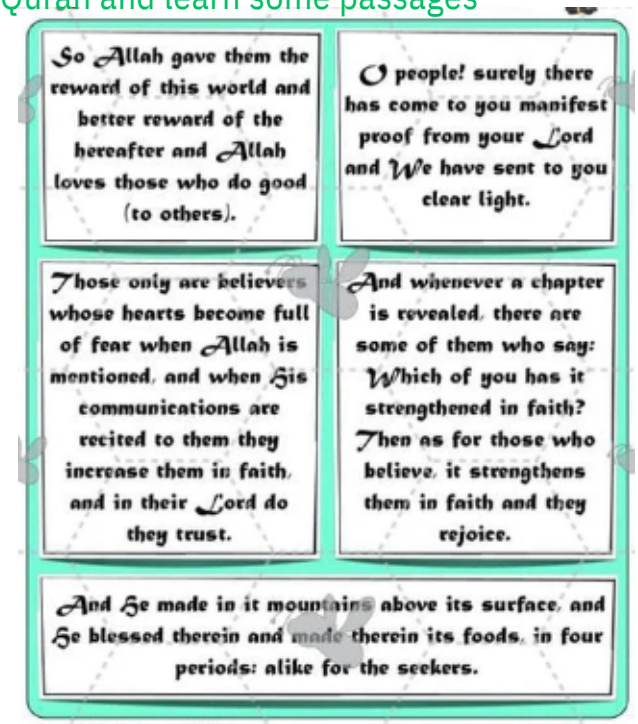


Mosques are know for their architectural beauty

The Importance of The Quran to Muslims

The Quran is considered the eternal miracle of Islam. It is the complete and best guide for living one's life and seeking Allah's pleasure The teachings of the Quran are universal, addressed to all people throughout the world regardless of their creed and color. They enlighten man's soul, purify his morals, condemn all wrongs, order good deeds and call for the establishment of justice and fraternity through obeying Allah as the supreme authority.

Muslim children are expected to read the Quran and learn some passages



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Knowledge Organiser

Plymouth Science

Year 4
Changing State

VOCABULARY

Matter- Objectsthattake up space and have a mass. nEnvherything around you is made up of matter. Particles are tightly packed.

Solid- a solid holds its shape and has a foxed volume.

Gas- easy to compress, expand to fill containers and occupy more space than liquids or solids.

liquid- a liquid fills up the shape. Particles move freely over each other.

Evaporation- turn liquid into a gas; pass away in the form of vapour.

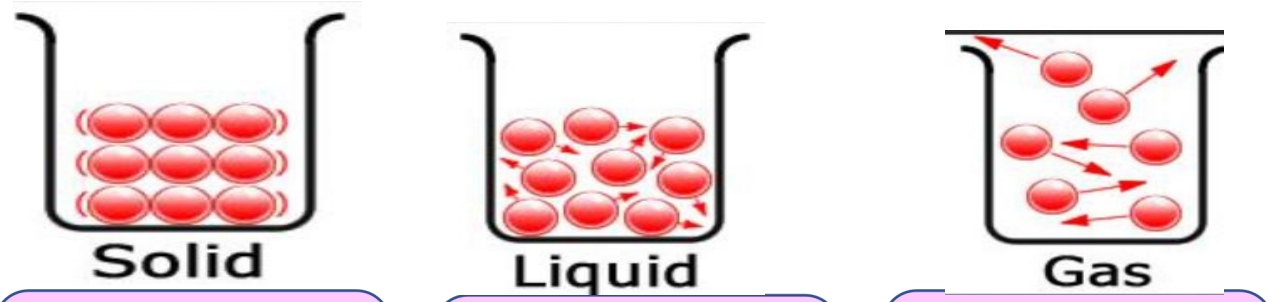
Condensation- small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface.

Temperature- Degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object.

Celsius- A scale of temperature on which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees.

Molecules- very tiny particles that make matter.

States of Matter



Solid- firm shape with tightly packed molecules.

Liquid- no defined shape, takes the shape of its container.

Gas- particles move freely and expand to fill container.

Changing state

Matter can change from one state to another if it is heated or cooled- solid, liquid or gas.

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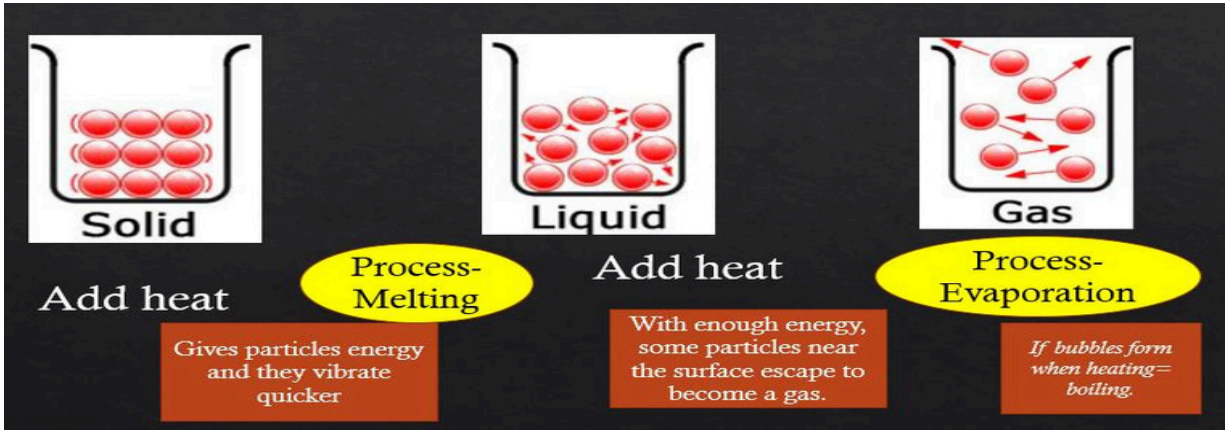
Year 4
Changing State

The Water Cycle

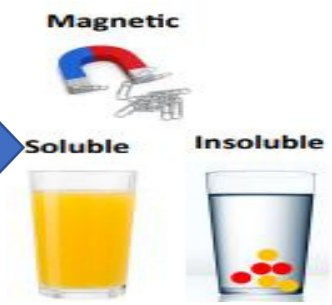
The water cycle is a complete journey that water makes, from one place to another and from one state to another.

Changing State



Processes

Properties of materials



New Town Primary School
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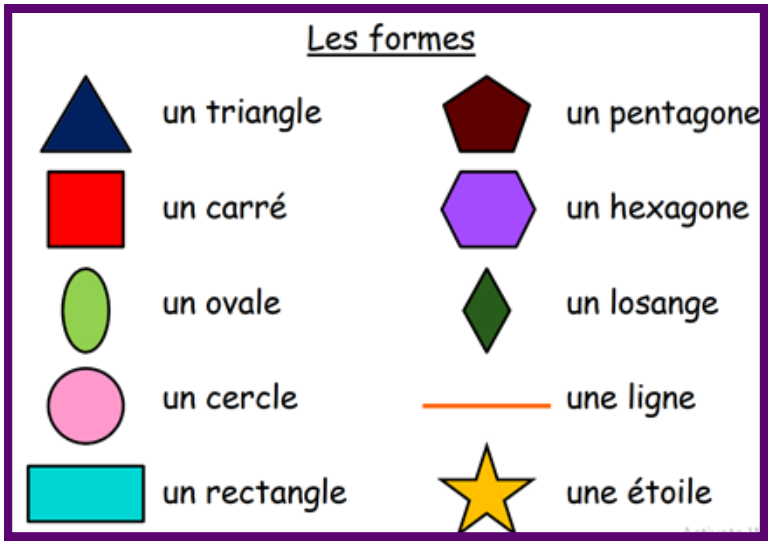
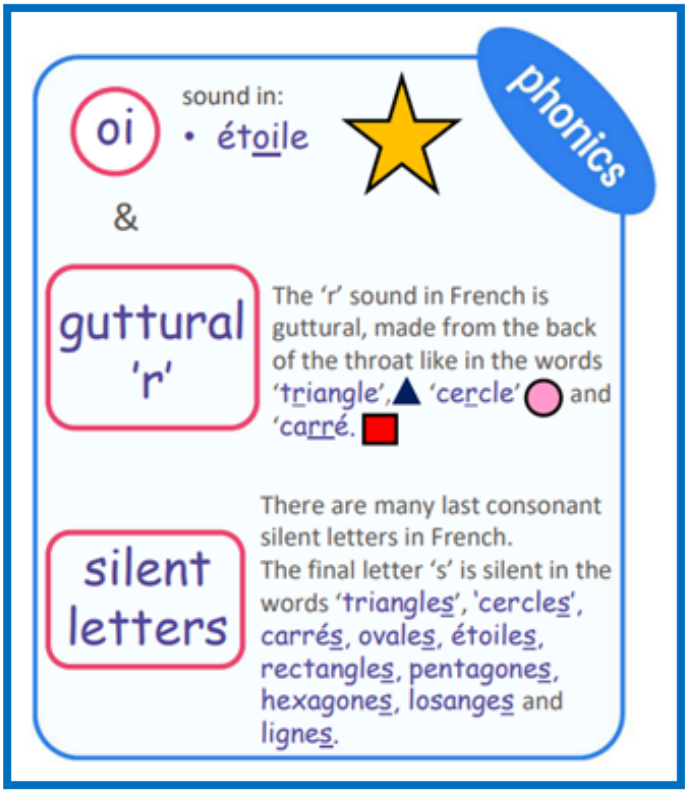
Year 4- Spring Term

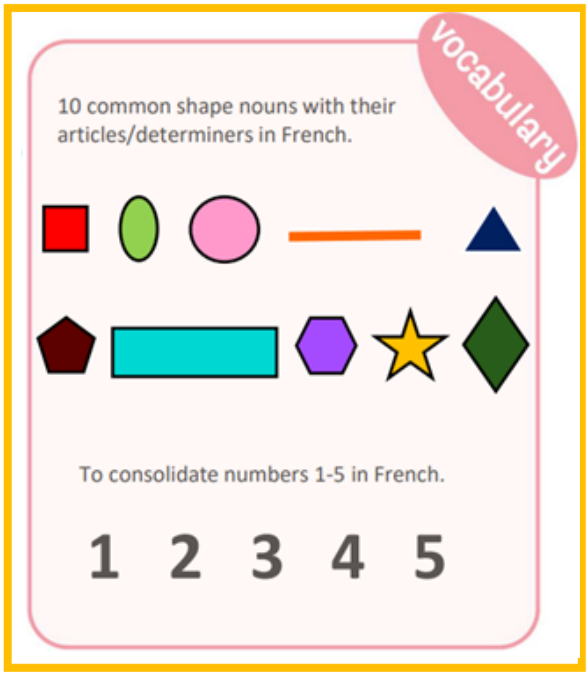
MFL—Shape

Key Vocabulary:

un triangle	tirangle
un carre	square
un ovale	oval
un cercle	circle
un rectangle	rectangle
un pentagone	pentagon
un hexagone	hexagon
un losange	diamond
un linge	line
une etoile	star



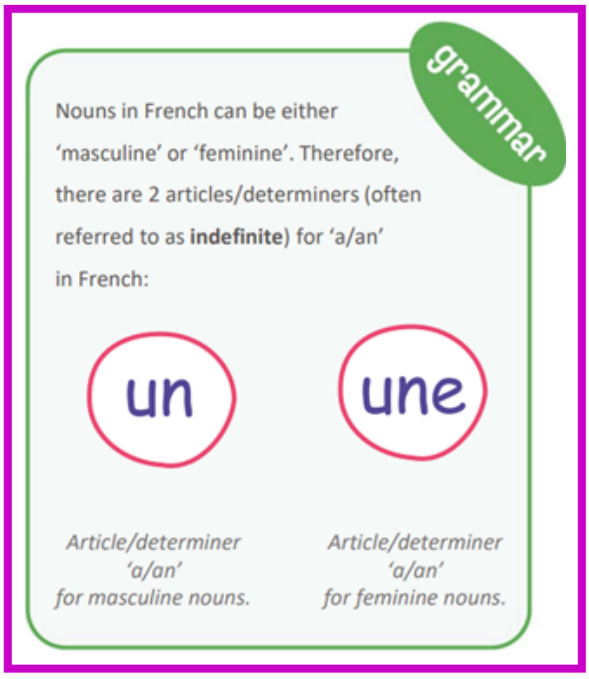




Key Learning:

This term children will learn the following:

- Become familiar with 10 shapes in French with their indefinite articles/determiners
- Learn more about the 2 articles/determiners for 'a/an' in French.
- Revise numbers 1-5 in French and express how many of each shape I can see
- Learn how to use my new knowledge on shapes in a variety of creative tasks in French



New Town Primary School
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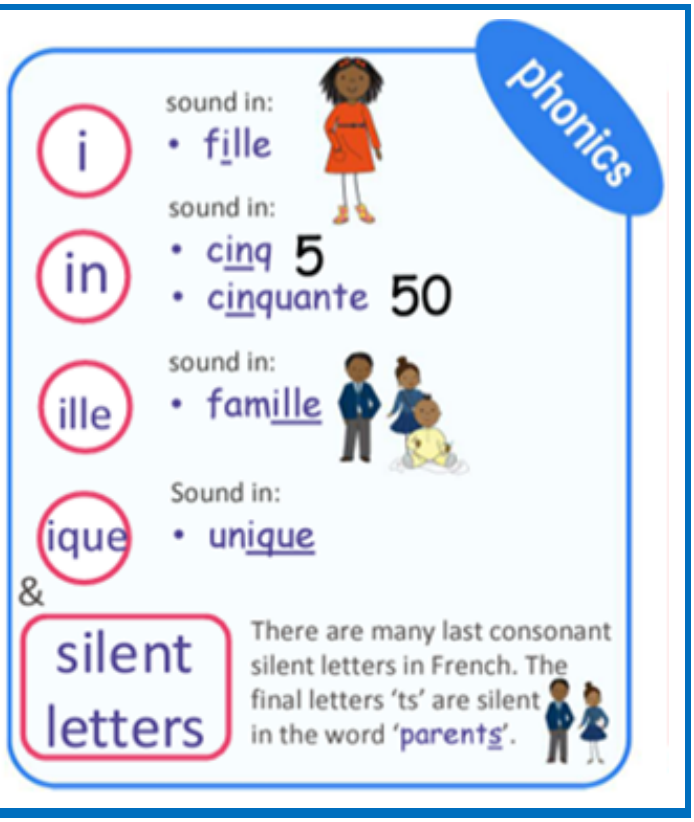
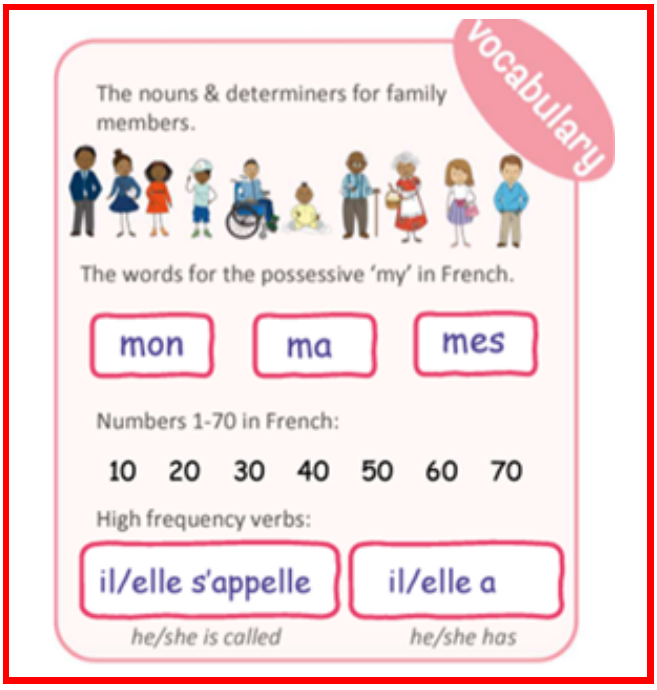
Year 4- Spring Term

MFL—Family

Key Vocabulary:

La mere	The mother
Le pere	The father
La grand-mere	The grand-mother
Le grand-pere	The grand-father
Le frere	Brother
La sæurs	Sister
Le tante	The aunt
L'oncle	The uncle





Key Learning:

This term children will learn the following:

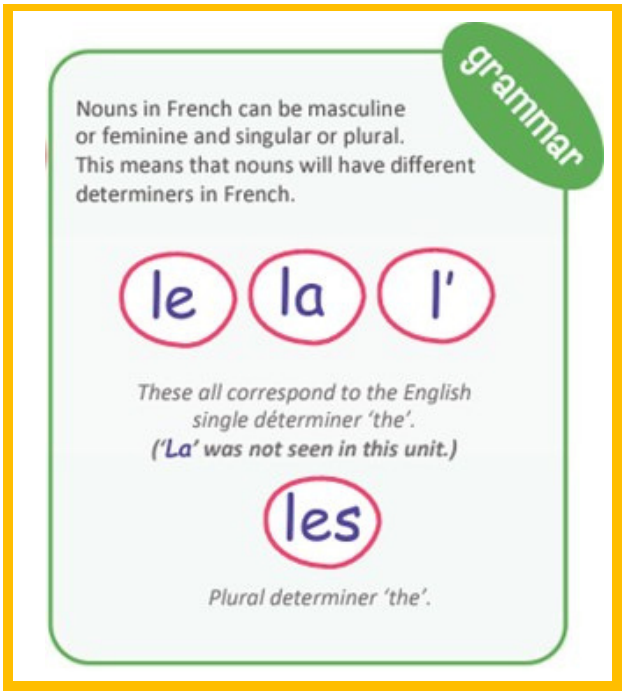
· Will learn the nouns and determiners for several family members in French.

· Will learn how to move from using the determiner 'a' with a family member noun to using a possessive adjective 'my' in French. #

· Will learn to answer the question 'As–tu des frères et sæurs ?' (Do you have any brothers or sisters?)

· Will learn how to introduce family members, learning to use 'il/elle s'appelle' (he/she is called).

· Describe the age of family members.



Music - Rock and Roll

New Town Primary School
Nurturing Brilliance, Inspiring Ambition

Year 4: Rock and Roll

Musical style: Rock and Roll

Rock and roll was created in America in the 1950s after the war and was made to depict happiness and a new life. The name comes from the phrase 'rocking and rolling' which was used by mariners to explain the movement of a ship, which influenced the dance steps.

Rock and roll stems from jazz, gospel and blues music and uses the blues structure and chords. It often has a fast tempo with strong vocals, which may use screaming and shouting. Rock and roll formed the basis of our modern day rock music.

Vocabulary

Bass line	The lowest part of the music, played by a bass or bass guitar in rock and roll.
Walking bass	A bass line that moves step by step using pitches that are next to each other.
Notation	The way that music is written so that others can play it.
In time	Playing or singing at the same speed as the music.

Hand jive	A rock and roll dance where you move your hands a lot!

In tune	Singing or playing with the correct pitch.
Tempo	The speed or pace of the music. It can change throughout a piece of music.
Dynamics	The volume of the notes. This often changes throughout a piece of music.
Pitch	How high or low a note sounds.

Instruments

Pitch	How high or low a sound is	**Duration**	How long each note is played for (long or short)
Dynamics	The volume of the music (loud or quiet)	**Timbre**	The quality of the sound (e.g. smooth, twinkly, scratchy)
Tempo	The speed of the music (fast or slow)	**Structure**	How the music is organised into different sections
Texture	How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin)		