



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:

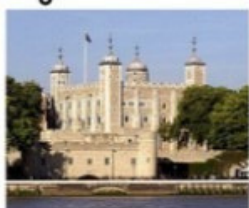
Firstly
Later
Meanwhile
Next
Then
Finally
Eventually
Afterwards

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

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

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!

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



Accurate PUNCTUATION is vital

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!

This is Amy's car. Robert's shoes are dirty. The cats' whiskers are long. The children's toys are in the box.

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

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

Later that day...
In the morning...
Yesterday...
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

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

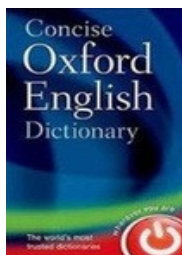
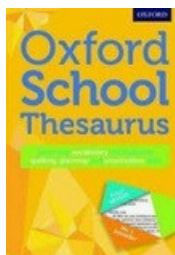
A + consonant = a caterpillar

An + vowel (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

Prefixes

dis- opposite of **re-** again **un-** not

mis- opposite **in-** not or in **co-** together **de-** reduce or remove

super- better quality **anti-** against or opposite **auto-** self or same **over-** too much

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

Suffixes

-ful full of **-less** without **-ment** action

-ness a state or quality **-ly** in a certain manner **-ation** an action or process **-ous** full of

-ate to create a verb **-ise** to create a verb **-ify** to create a verb

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



Multiplication Facts

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

Place Value Chart for 4 digit Numbers

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	4	8	9

Round these numbers to the nearest...

...10

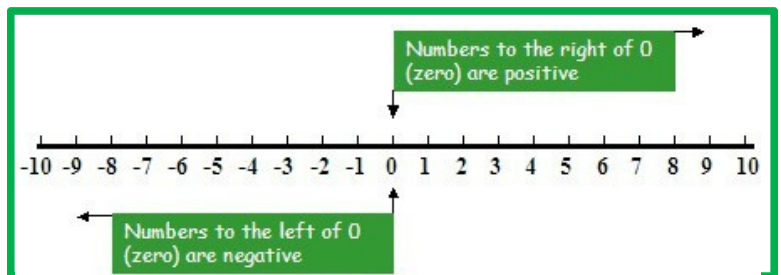
48 → 50
87 → 90
184 → 180
145 → 150

...100

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

...1000

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



Column Addition
(no exchange)

Check your answer

Start here

Add the hundreds

Add the tens

Add the ones

351 + 634 = 985

Column Subtraction
(no exchange)

Check your answer

Start here

Subtract the hundreds

Subtract the tens

Subtract the ones

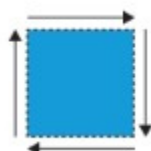
763 - 341 = 422

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



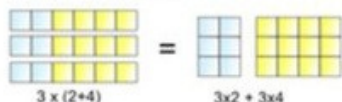
km
m
cm
mm

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

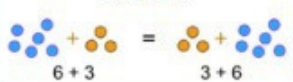
Commutative Law

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 $5 \times 4 \times 2$

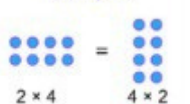
OR When adding $26 + 30 + 4$, the commutative law lets you rearrange the 30 and the 4 to get $26 + 4 + 30$ so that we can add the 26 and 4 first.

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.

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

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

factors

product

$$6 \times 4 =$$

$$24$$

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.

$$\begin{array}{c} 24, 1 \\ 8, 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ 24 \\ \diagdown \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 4, 6 \\ 12, 2 \end{array}$$

These are all the factor pairs of 24.

HINT: START WITH THE FACTOR 1



Year Four - Autumn Term Maths



£5.00



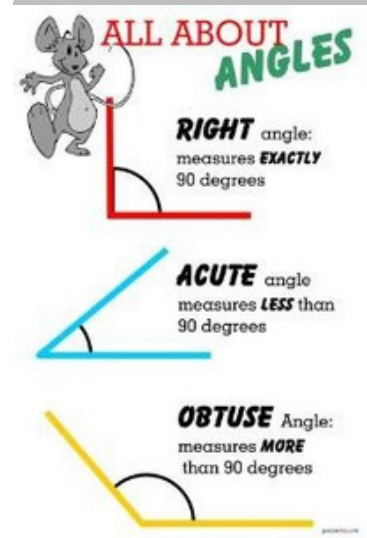
£10.00



£20.00



£50.00



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

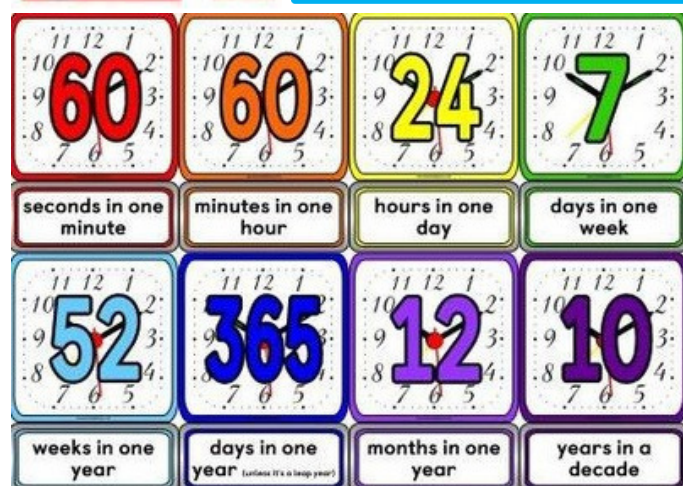
Continuous Data

Time questions usually produce continuous data.

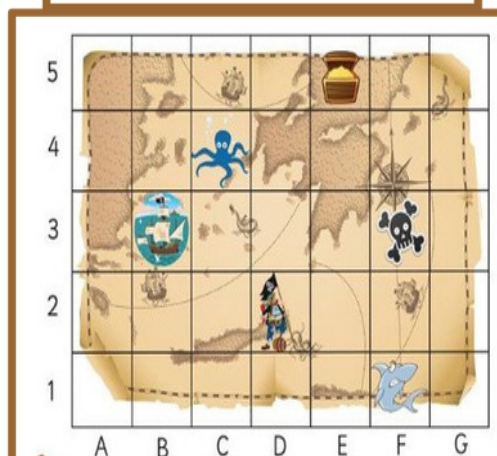
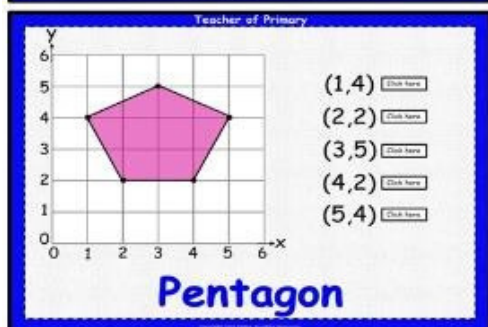
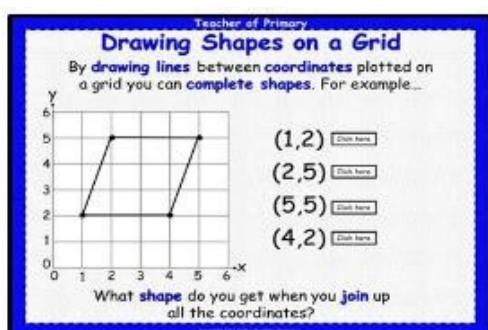
I measured my cactus once a week. Here are the measurements.

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!



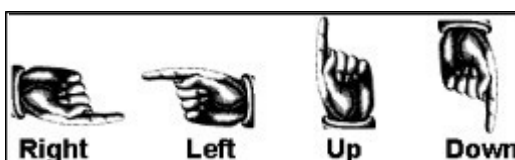
Describing position
on a 2D grid as
coordinates.



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.





Year Four - Autumn Term History Romans

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.



People and Places



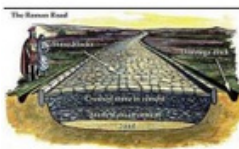
Julius Caesar, failed to invade Britain twice in **55AD**



Claudius, Emperor who successfully invaded Britain in **43AD**



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



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

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



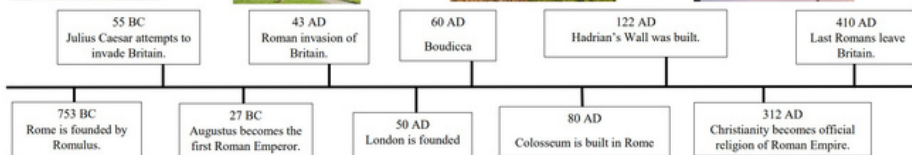
Hadrian's wall was built, **122AD**, as the northern **border** of the empire. It was **120 km** **coast to coast** and kept Scotland (Caledonia) out.



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



117AD. The Height of the Roman Empire.



Did you know?

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

Key Vocabulary:

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





Unit Glossary

	French	English
	les aubergines	the aubergines
	les épinards	the spinach
	les oignons	the onions
	les courgettes	the courgettes
	les tomates	the tomatoes
	les haricots verts	the green beans
	les petits pois	the peas
	les champignons	the mushrooms
	les carottes	the carrots
	les pommes de terre	the potatoes



	French	English
	un kilo de... / d'...	one kilo of...
	un demi kilo de... / d'...	half a kilo of...
	Je voudrais...	I would like...
	s'il vous plaît	please
	et	and
	bonjour	hello
	Je peux vous aider ?	Can I help you?
	C'est tout ?	Is that all/Anything else?
	C'est combien ?	How much is that?
	merci	thank you
	au revoir	goodbye
	Dans mon panier j'ai...	In my basket I have...





Unit Glossary

	French	English
	les saisons	the seasons
	l'hiver	winter
	le printemps	spring
	l'été	summer
	l'automne	autumn
	En hiver	In winter
	Au printemps	In spring
	En été	In summer
	En automne	In autumn
	Il fait froid.	It is cold.



	French	English
	Il neige.	It snows.
	Les fleurs poussent.	The flowers grow.
	Les oiseaux chantent.	The birds sing.
	Il y a du soleil.	It is sunny.
	Il fait chaud.	It is warm.
	Les arbres perdent leurs feuilles.	The trees lose their leaves.
	Quelle est ta saison préférée ?	Which is your favourite season?
	Ma saison préférée est...	My favourite season is...
	et	and
	car	because



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.

Kapow
Primary

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)		





VOCABULARY

Vibration- A movement backwards and forwards.

Sound waves- Vibrations travelling from a sound source.

Source- The beginning: where something comes from.

Volume- The loudness of a sound.

Amplitude- The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.

Pitch- How high or low a sound is.

Ear- An organ used for hearing.

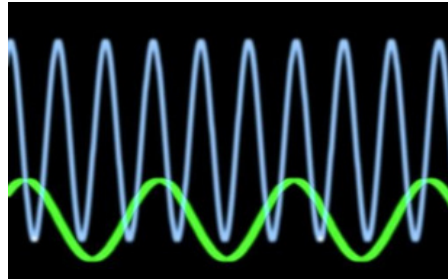
Soundproof- To prevent sound from passing.

Absorb sound- To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.

Eardrum- Part of the ear, which is thick, tough layer of tissue that is stretched like a drum skin. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

Sound- a type of energy. Sounds are made when objects vibrate.

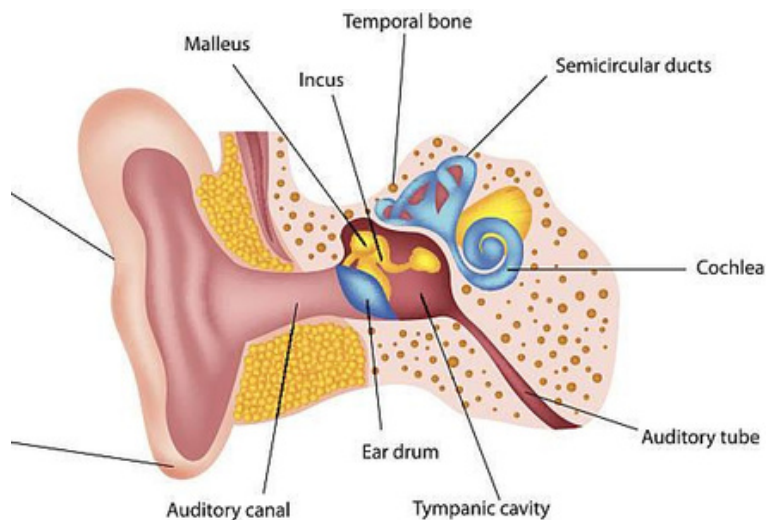
Sound Waves



Sound waves travel through solids, liquids and gasses.

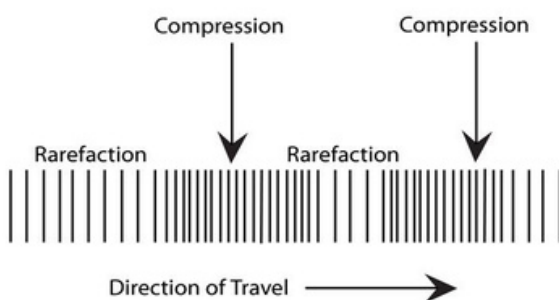
Sounds are made when objects vibrate.

When an object vibrates, the air around it vibrates too. This vibrating air can also be known as sound waves. The sound waves travel to the ear and make the ear drums vibrate. Messages are sent to the brain which recognises the vibrations as sounds.



Sound waves carry energy from one place to another by moving the medium they travel through in a regular way. The waves move the medium as a series of **compressions** where the molecules move together and **rarefactions** where they are spread further apart. The energy travels in the same direction as the movement of the wave.

Sound waves and vibrations.





Key Vocabulary:

Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms:

- God the Father
- God the Son
- The Holy Spirit

Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour. Christians believe that God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humanity from the consequences of its sins - the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God.



Christians may go on a pilgrimage (a religious journey to somewhere important to that religion) to: think about their faith; reflect on their life and to pray. Important places to Christians are:

- Jerusalem
- Bethlehem
- Camino de Santiago
- Vatican City



Christians believe that they should live their lives according to God's Holy Laws- the Ten Commandments

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

1	Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.	
2	Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image ...	
3	Thou shalt not take the Name of the LORD thy God in vain ...	
4	Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy ...	
5	Honour thy father and thy mother ...	
6	Thou shalt not kill.	
7	Thou shalt not commit adultery.	
8	Thou shalt not steal.	
9	Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.	
10	Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house ... nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.	

The Christian place of worship is called a Church. They are often built in the shape of a cross with the altar facing east towards the rising sun. The Christian spiritual leaders are called priests or ministers.



Adam and Eve	Joseph	The Loaves and the Fishes	The Wise Man and the Foolish...
Daniel and the Lion's Den	Moses	The Lost Sheep	Zacchaeus the Tax Collector
David and Goliath	Noah's Ark	The Miracles of Jesus	Well-known Bible Stories
Jesus Feeds the 5000	The Conversion of Saul	The Prodigal Son	
Jonah and the Big Fish	The Good Samaritan	The Story of Esther	