

Year 4 Knowledge Map—Advent 1

History & Art - Ancient Greece

History

Subject Specific Vocabulary

philosophy	Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.
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.



SCAN ME

Scan the code above to find out what the Ancient Greeks did for us and how they changed the world.

What similarities and differences do you notice about the Ancient Greeks and life today?

Sticky Knowledge about Ancient Greece

- The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre.
- Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.
- The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods.
- 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.

Scan the code below to see the timeline of the Ancient Greeks and other facts relating to their era.



SCAN ME

Art

We will be making our own Greek vases in Art



Science - Animals including humans

Science

We will be having an exciting workshop by Zoolab on Thursday 30th September!

To find out about food chains, scan the code.



SCAN ME

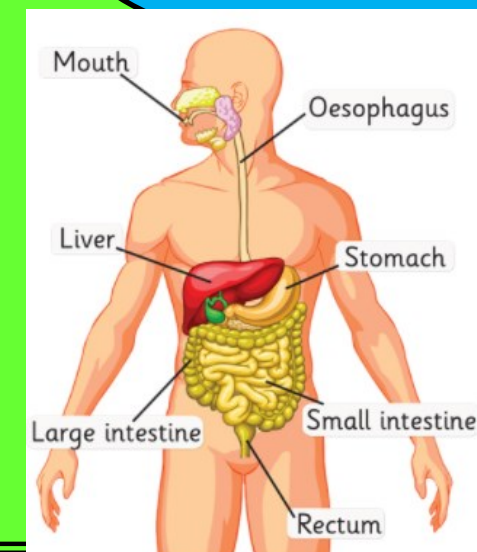
Sticky Knowledge about the digestive system

- The oesophagus is the food highway that takes your food from your mouth down into your stomach so that digestion can begin.
- The stomach is filled with powerful acids that break down the food into smaller pieces. It also lets us know when we are hungry.
- The liver creates different enzymes to help process food nutrients that are collected in the small intestine.
- The gallbladder is a storage unit for all of the bile and enzymes created by the liver. It stores them until they are needed for digestion.
- The main job for the small intestine is to absorb nutrients and minerals from food. In fact, 90% of food absorption takes place here, making it our main digestion location.
- The outside of our teeth are covered with enamel and the inside have blood vessels and nerves.
- The front teeth are called incisors, the four sharp teeth are called canines, the teeth at the back are called molars.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

pancreas	The pancreas produces juices called enzymes which help the body digest food.
oesophagus	The oesophagus is like a stretchy tube that moves food from the back of the throat to the stomach.
intestine	The main function of the small intestine is absorption of nutrients and minerals from food. The major function of the large intestine is to absorb water from the remaining indigestible food.
organ	The skin is the biggest organ of your body. Other organs include your brain, lungs, heart, liver, stomach, intestines, pancreas, and kidneys, all called internal organs.
molars	Molars are the teeth that are used for chewing and grinding our food.
canine	Canines are the teeth used for ripping and tearing our food. We have two located at the top of our mouth and two at the bottom.
food chain	A food chain is a diagram that shows us how animals are linked by what they eat.
predators	Predators are wild animals that hunt, or prey on, other animals. Predatory animals need the flesh of the animals that they kill to survive.
prey	The term prey refers to an animal that is sought, captured, and eaten by a predator.
salivary gland	The salivary glands contain special enzymes that help digest the starches in your food.

Scan the code to discover the journey of your food when you eat.



SCAN ME

Maths

Scan the code and join the Super Movers and learn all of your times tables with your favourite mascots!



Compare and order

4324 > 3243 greater than

879 < 2126 less than

1000 more or less

1000 Less	1000 More
1212	3212

2497 2508 3012 3521 3530 4002
smallest greatest

Rounding numbers

Look at the place value column to the right of the value you are rounding to. If this digit is a 4 or less, round down. If the digit is a 5 or more, round up.

Rounding to nearest 10

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
← round down										→ round up

Rounding to the nearest 100

200	249	250	300
← round down			→ round up

Rounding to the nearest 1000

2000	2499	2500	3000
← round down			→ round up

Represent 4-digit numbers

3487
three thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven

1000s	100s	10s	1s
III	IIII	III III	III II

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1000 1000	100 100	10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1

3487

3000 400 80 7

ROMAN NUMERALS

Can you count by only using letters?

I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9	D	500
X	10	M	1000
XX	20	MD	1500

Music

Song focus: Mamma Mia by ABBA

The Interrelated Dimensions of Music (Dimensions)

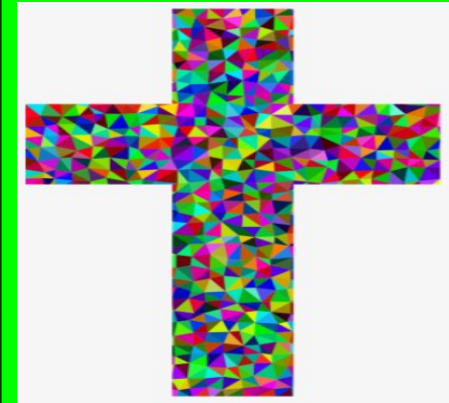
- Pulse – the regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
- Rhythm – long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
- Pitch – high and low sounds.
- Tempo – the speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
- Dynamics – how loud or quiet the music is.
- Timbre – all instruments, including voices, have a certain sound quality e.g. the trumpet has a very different sound quality to the violin.
- Texture – layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
- Structure – every piece of music has a structure e.g. an introduction, verse and chorus ending.
- Notation – the link between sound and symbol.

Vocabulary

thousands
hundreds
tens
ones
zero
place value
greater than
less than
order
round
rounded to
negative number
partition
digit
Roman numeral

RE

Prayer



Be still, and know I am God. (Psalm 46:10)
 All things God works for the good. (Romans 8:28)
 Cast all my anxiety on Him. (1 Peter 5:7)
 Know whose I am! (John 1:12)
 Trust in the Lord with all my heart. (Psalm 125:1)
 Open my eyes to see the truth. (Psalm 119:18)
 Show me your ways, Lord. (Psalm 86:11)
 Create in me a clean heart. (Psalm 51:10)
 He who is in me is greater... (John 1:14)
 Obey the Lord my God. (Psalm 135:2)
 ...rd, you are my strength & shield. (Psalm 124:8)
 ...ve and Faithfulness never (Psalm 138:2)

Scan the code to find out what these holy terms mean.



Key vocabulary:

Chosen people, siblings, relations, ancestors, generations, Old Testament, roots, family tree, genealogy, nomad, nomadic

Key vocabulary:

chosen, response, Sacrament of Confirmation, oil of Chrism, mitre, crozier, sponsor, catechist, bishop, Holy Spirit, witness, anointing, Holy Trinity, enkindle, called

English

Reading Vipers

- Vocabulary
- Infer
- Predict
- Explain
- Retrieve
- Sequence or Summarise



Current class novel



Can you remember all the VIPERS by heart?

Scan the code to learn your Common Exception Words.



Scan the code to find out about Jamila Gavin and her books.

PE

PE days are on Mondays and Thursdays.