

# Year 4 Knowledge Map—Advent 1

## History & Art - Ancient Greece

### History

#### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>philosophy</b>	Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.
<b>Athenians</b>	It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.
<b>Spartans</b>	The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.
<b>democracy</b>	Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their personal lives.
<b>Olympics</b>	The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus.
<b>plague</b>	The plague of Athens was an epidemic illness that devastated the city.
<b>truce</b>	A truce is when two fighting sides declare peace or a break in the war.
<b>Zeus</b>	The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles.
<b>loincloth</b>	A single piece of cloth wrapped round the hips, typically worn by men in some hot countries as their only garment.
<b>Apollo</b>	Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy.
<b>sacred truce</b>	A special truce called whilst the Olympics were taking place.
<b>temple</b>	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.



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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.



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### Art

We will be making our own Greek vases in Art



## Science - Animals including humans

### Science

To find out about food chains, scan the code.



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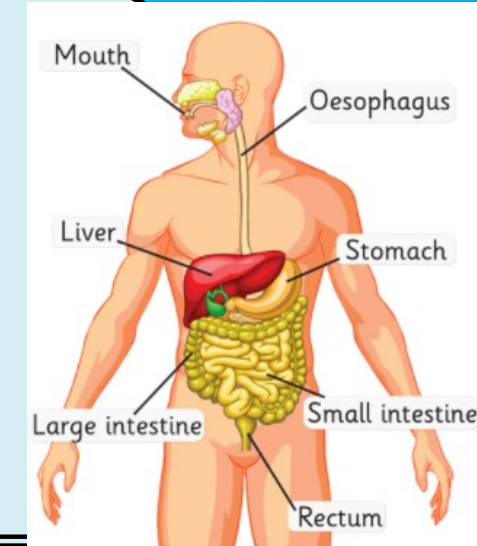
#### Sticky Knowledge about the digestive system

- 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

<b>pancreas</b>	The pancreas produces juices called enzymes which help the body digest food.
<b>oesophagus</b>	The oesophagus is like a stretchy tube that moves food from the back of the throat to the stomach.
<b>intestine</b>	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.
<b>organ</b>	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.
<b>molars</b>	Molars are the teeth that are used for chewing and grinding our food.
<b>canine</b>	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.
<b>food chain</b>	A food chain is a diagram that shows us how animals are linked by what they eat.
<b>predators</b>	Predators are wild animals that hunt, or prey on, other animals. Predatory animals need the flesh of the animals that they kill to survive.
<b>prey</b>	The term prey refers to an animal that is sought, captured, and eaten by a predator.
<b>salivary gland</b>	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.



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# Maths

**Compare and order**

Th	H	T	O	4	3	2	4	greater than	Th	H	T	O	3	2	4	3
●	●	●	●	4	3	2	4		●	●	●	●	3	2	4	3

1000 more or less

1000	100	10	1	1000	100	10	1	1000	100	10	1
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
1212	2212	3212									

1000 Less      1000 More

**Represent 4-digit numbers**

**3487**  
three thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven

1000s	100s	10s	1s

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●

3487

3000 400 80 7

Scan the QR code to practice your times tables!



## Vocabulary

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

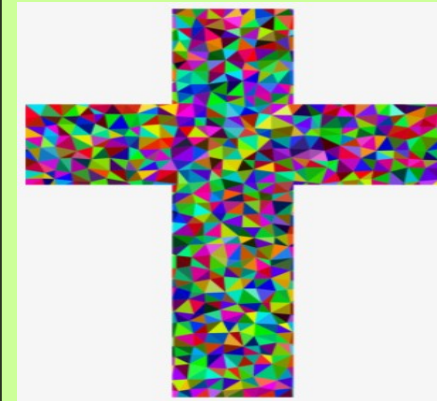
# Music

This term, we will be learning to play the Recorder! We will explore and practice playing skills across mixed styles of music.

## 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.

# RE



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

## 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. (Psalm 55:22)  
 Know whose I am! (Psalm 139:14)  
 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 25:4)  
 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 133:1)  
 Oh Lord, you are my strength & shield. (Psalm 124:8)  
 Let love and faithfulness never leave me. (Psalm 119:141)

### Key vocabulary:

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



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### 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



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Current class novel



Can you remember all the VIPERS by heart?

Scan the code to learn your Common Exception Words.



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

## Dates

Meet the teacher: 18.09.24  
 Maths Monday: 07.10.24  
 School Photo's: 08.10.24  
 Half Term: 21.10.24-01.11.24



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## Instagram

Don't forget to follow us on Instagram so that you can see all of the lovely work we produce!  
 @St\_Margarets\_Showcase

# PE

PE days are Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Please bring your PE kit into school - white t-shirt, green shorts or black jogging bottoms and trainers.