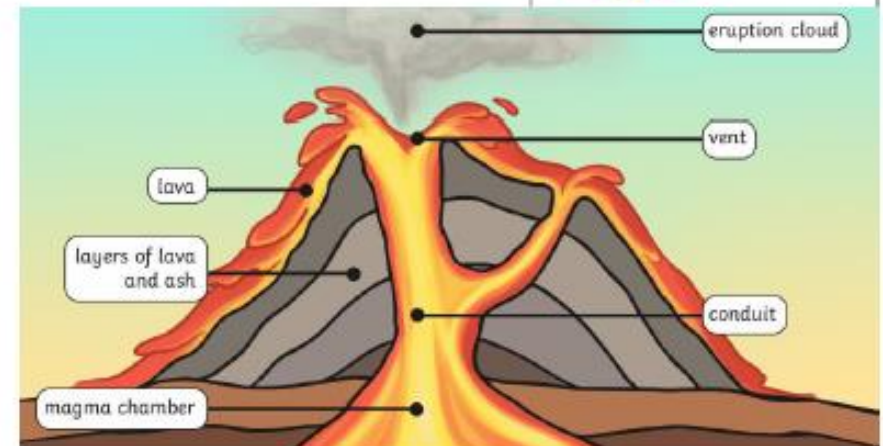
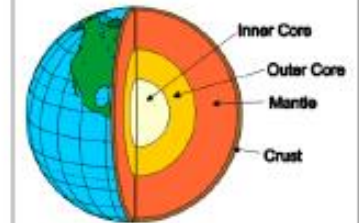


# Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Geography: Disasters! : Vesuvius – Understand how the Earth's surface moves

## Concept: Physical Geography

Key Vocabulary	Things we already know New vocabulary
Physical geography	natural features of the land
Earth's crust	Is the outer layer of our planet.
Magma	Is the molten rocks under the Earth's surface.
Volcano	Is a vent in the Earth's crust that allows lava, volcanic ash and gases to escape from below the Earth's surface.
Tectonic plates	Are pieces of the crust of the Earth. They are constantly moving and sometimes earthquakes, volcanoes and mountains are found at the plate boundaries.
Earthquake	An earthquake is what happens when two tectonic places move which then causes shock waves to shakck the surface of the earth.
Tsunami	Is a large wave caused by an underwater earthquake or volcano.

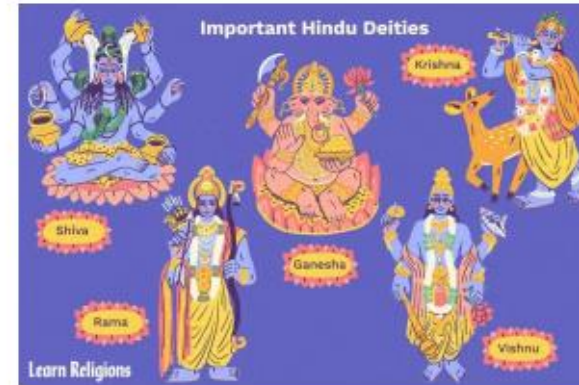




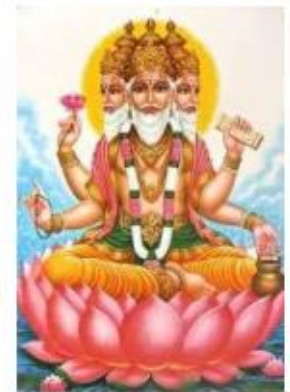
## RE Knowledge Organiser Year 4: What do Hindus believe God is like?

### Concept: Identity and Community

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Hindu</b>	Someone who believes in Hinduism.
<b>Aum</b>	Symbolises the Universe and the ultimate reality. It is the most important Hindu symbol.
<b>Symbol</b>	A mark used as a representation of an object.
<b>Brahman</b>	The first god in the Hindu trimurti.
<b>Deities</b>	Gods and goddesses in Hinduism.
<b>Trimurti</b>	Three gods Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
<b>Qualities</b>	A distinctive attribute or characteristic possessed by someone.
<b>Shrine</b>	A place containing a religious statue or other object.
<b>Puja</b>	The act of worship.
<b>Diwali</b>	A Hindu festival with lights, held in October to November.



Aum



Brahma



# Knowledge Organiser Year 4 DT: Survival Structures Concept: Design, Make, Evaluate

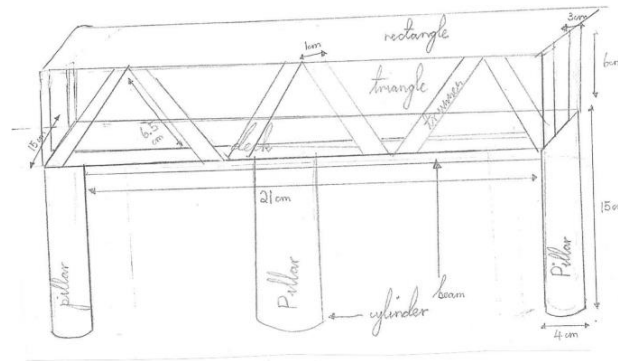
## Key Vocabulary

<i>Assemble</i>	To fit together all of the individual parts of a product.
<i>Strong</i>	Able to withstand force, pressure or wear.
<i>Stiff</i>	Not easily bent or changed in shape.
<i>Rigid</i>	Not flexible (similar to stiff)
<i>Reinforce</i>	To strengthen or support an object by adding more material.
<i>Alteration</i>	A change that has been made to a product or object.
<i>Quality</i>	The standard of an object's properties when compared to others.
<i>Mark Out</i>	To indicate where cuts to a material should be made.
<i>Measure</i>	To identify the length using a measure tool e.g. a tool

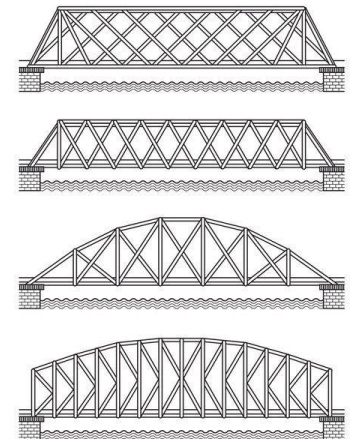
Some countries are prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes. It is important that there are plans in place for people to evacuate from tall buildings if they encounter one!



An annotated diagram should include measurements. It is also good practice to draw your design from different angles to give a clear picture of your design.



Triangular shapes are good to help reinforce a structure.









# Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Science: States of Matter

## Concept: Chemistry

Key Vocabulary	
<b>states of matter</b>	Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can change state.
<b>solids</b>	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied. They can be hard, soft or squishy. Solids take up that same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
<b>liquids</b>	Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow and be poured.
<b>gases</b>	Gases can spread out to completely fill their container. They do not have a fixed shape.
<b>water vapour</b>	This is water that takes the form of a gas.
<b>melt</b>	This is when a solid changes to liquid.
<b>freeze</b>	Liquid turns into a solid during the freezing process.
<b>evaporation</b>	This is the process of turning a liquid into a gas.
<b>condensation</b>	This is the process of turning a gas into a liquid.


Solid	Liquid	Gas
		
Particles in a <b>solid</b> are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.	Particles in a <b>liquid</b> are close together but can move around each other easily.	Particles in a <b>gas</b> are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.

**Evaporation**

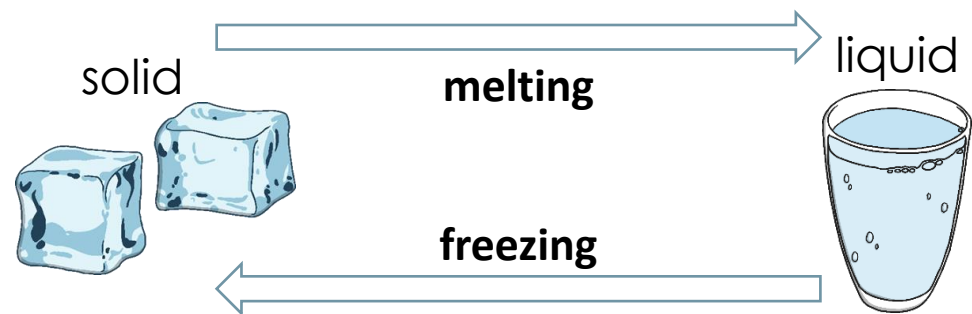


**Evaporation** occurs when water turns into **water vapour**. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle **evaporating** in the warm air.

**Condensation**



**Condensation** is when **water vapour** is cooled down and turns into water. You can see this when droplets of water form on a window. The **water vapour** in the air cools when it touches the cold surface.



# Year 4 Knowledge Organiser - French



Study & revise the numbers carefully.

1	un	11	onze	21	vingt et un
2	deux	12	douze	22	vingt-deux
3	trois	13	treize	23	vingt-trois
4	quatre	14	quatorze	24	vingt-quatre
5	cinq	15	quinze	25	vingt-cinq
6	six	16	seize	26	vingt-six
7	sept	17	dix-sept	27	vingt-sept
8	huit	18	dix-huit	28	vingt-huit
9	neuf	19	dix-neuf	29	vingt-neuf
10	dix	20	vingt	30	trente
				31	trente et un





Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?

Mon anniversaire est le deux fevrier



When is your birthday? My birthday is February 2nd

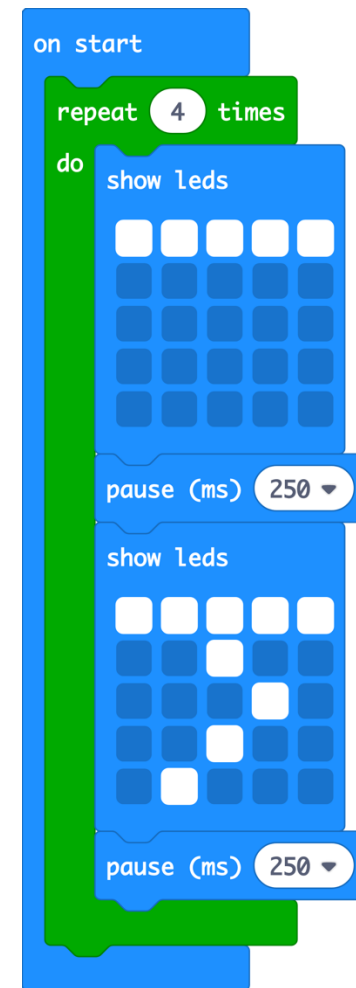
Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire? Mon anniversaire est le deux fevrier est j'ai huit ans.

# Computing Knowledge Organiser Year 4: We are Animators

## Concept- **Programming**

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Algorithm	A set of step-by-step instructions that can be followed to achieve a goal.
Animation	A technique used to make still images look like they are moving, by changing each image slightly.
Decomposition	Breaking a problem or an overall action into smaller parts to make the overall process more manageable.
Micro:bit	A small device that can be programmed in different ways.
Repetition	An instruction or set of instructions that need to be carried out on more than one occasion can be repeated rather than written out again.
Programming	A set of instructions written for a computer to follow to achieve a specific goal.

An example of code using MakeCode software.



A micro:bit