

Knowledge Organisers

1st Autumn Term

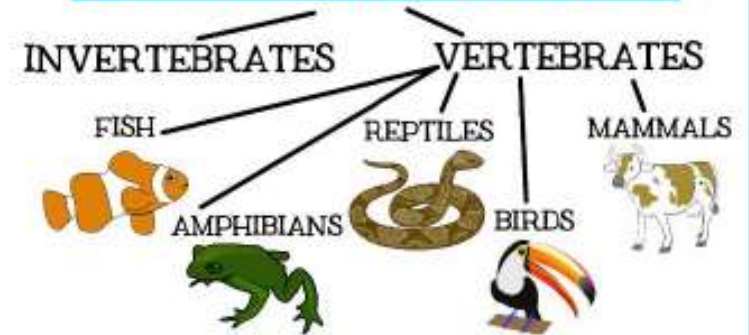
Science
History
Geography
Art / DT

Year 4

Knowledge Organiser - Classification of Animals – Science – Y4

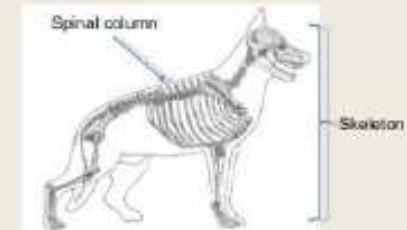
Vocabulary	Definition
Organism	A living thing
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Spinal-column	The spine or backbone
Exoskeleton	A hard, external shell instead of an internal skeleton.
Endoskeleton	A living thing with a skeleton on the inside.
Cold-blooded	An animal who cannot regulate their own body temperature.
Warm-blooded	An animal that can regulate its own body temperature.
Food Chain	A diagram that shows how plants and animals get their energy
Producer	The start of a food chain. An organism that makes its own food
Predator	An animal that eats other animals
Prey	An animal that is eaten by other animals

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION



What is a vertebrate?

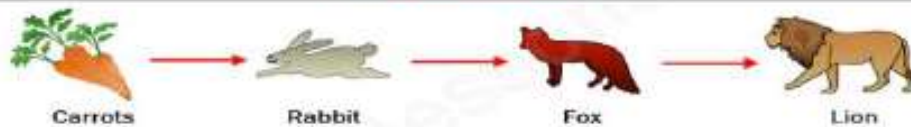
Vertebrates are animals that have a **spinal column** and a **skeleton** formed from bones. The skeleton holds up and protects the body.



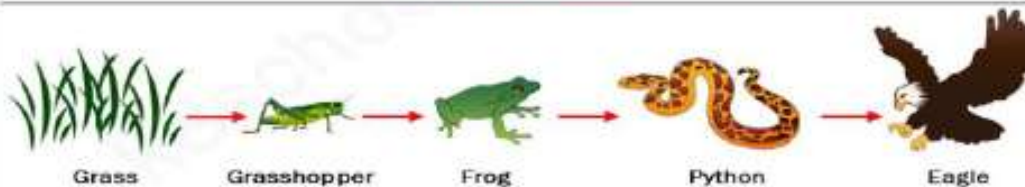
Food Chains



A three linked food chain



A four linked food chain

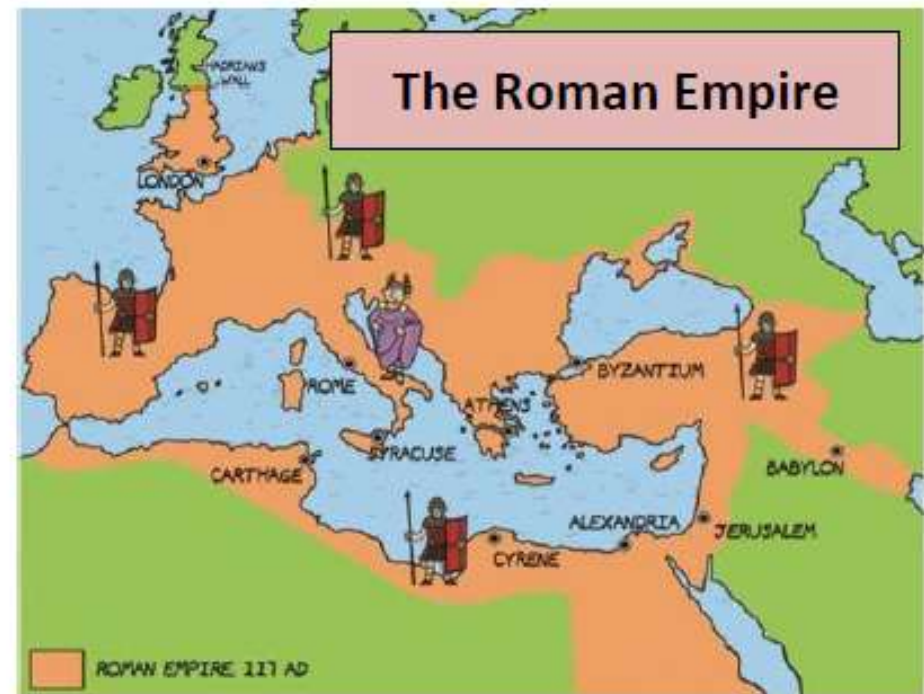


A five linked food chain



Knowledge Organiser - Life in Ancient Rome – History - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Roman Empire	A huge empire controlled by Rome, lasting between 509 BCE and 476 CE.
Republic	A government where the people are in charge, rather than a king.
Mediterranean	The countries that surround the Mediterranean sea. These were once dominated by Rome.
Latin	The language of Rome, spoken across the Roman Empire.
Pompeii	A small town in Southern Italy that was totally destroyed by a volcano in 79 CE.
Aqueduct	A stone trough to carry water across the country into Roman towns.



Roman history: a timeline

- 753 BCE Founding of Rome by Romulus
- 509 BCE Beginning of the Roman Republic
- 55 BCE Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain
- 44 BCE Death of Julius Caesar and end of Roman Republic
- 27 BCE Augustus becomes emperor, beginning of Roman Empire
- 54 CE Nero becomes emperor
- 64 CE Much Rome is destroyed by fire
- 79 CE Mount Vesuvius erupts and destroys Pompeii

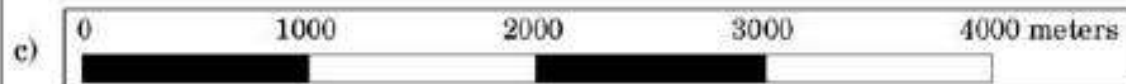
Knowledge Organiser - Spatial Sense - Geography - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Lines of Latitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far north or south of the equator a location is.
Lines of Longitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far east or west of the Prime Meridian a location is.
Equator	An imaginary line that shows us the locations that are half way between the north and south pole. The Equator divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude that measures 0° and runs through Greenwich in London.
Tropic of Cancer	The most northern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Cancer.
Tropic of Capricorn	The most southern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Capricorn.
Scale	The representation of distance on a map.

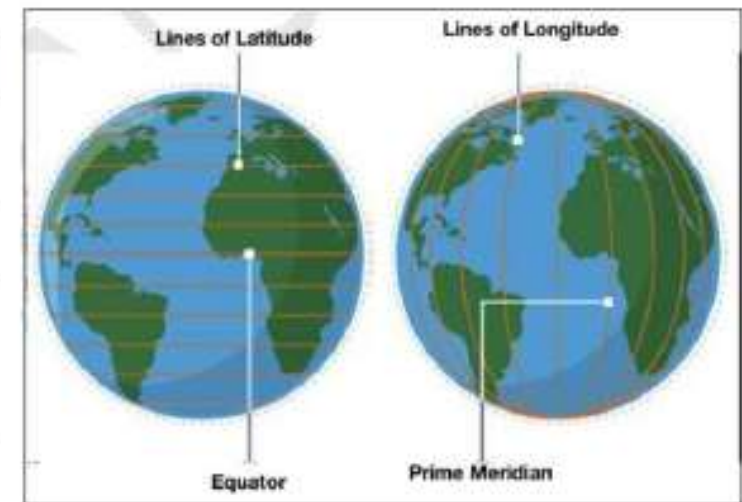
Map Scale

a) (1 centimeter represents 250 meters)

b) 1: 25 000





Lines of Longitude and Latitude

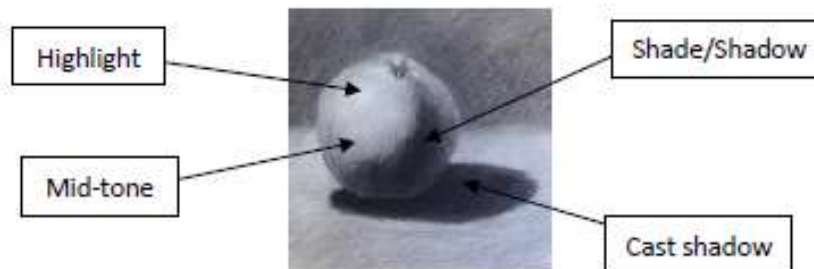


Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn



Knowledge Organiser - Light - Visual Arts - Year Four

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Form	Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat.
Tone	How dark or light something is. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object.
Shade/Shadow	The parts of an object which are darker.
Highlights	The parts of an object where the light is strongest or lightest.
Mid-tone	Tones between the highlights and shadows.
Cast shadow	Where an object makes a shadow on something else e.g. a table underneath it.
Tints/shades	A tint is a mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.
Chiaroscuro	An Italian word which means 'light-dark'. A technique which shows very clear tonal contrasts.
Ground	The background colour which is painted onto a surface before starting a painting.
Underpainting	A layer of paint showing the different tones of an object in a painting and painted on top of the ground layer. Underpainting will be painted over with other colours once it is dry.
Burnt Sienna 	A deep reddish-brown colour.
Yellow Ochre 	A yellowish-brown colour.



Art	Artist/Title
	Caravaggio , Supper at Emmaus, 1601
	Johannes Vermeer , The Milkmaid, c. 1658