




Key Vocabulary

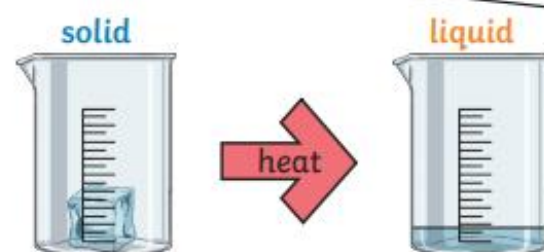
states of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids , liquids or gases . Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
solids	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
liquids	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 or be poured.
gases	Gases can spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in. They do not have any fixed shape but they do have a mass.
water vapour	This is water that takes the form of a gas . When water is boiled, it evaporates into a water vapour .

Key Knowledge

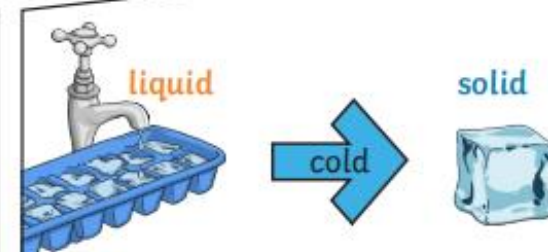
There are three states of matter.

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

When water and other **liquids** reach a certain temperature, they change state into a **solid** or a **gas**. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the boiling, **melting** or **freezing** point.



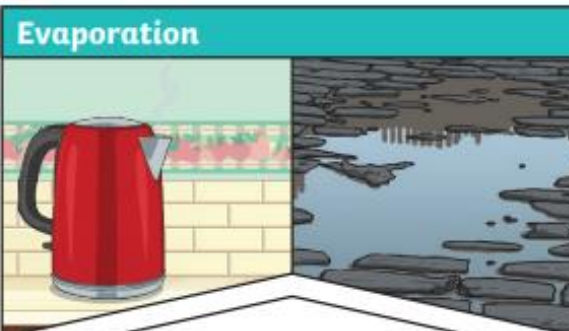
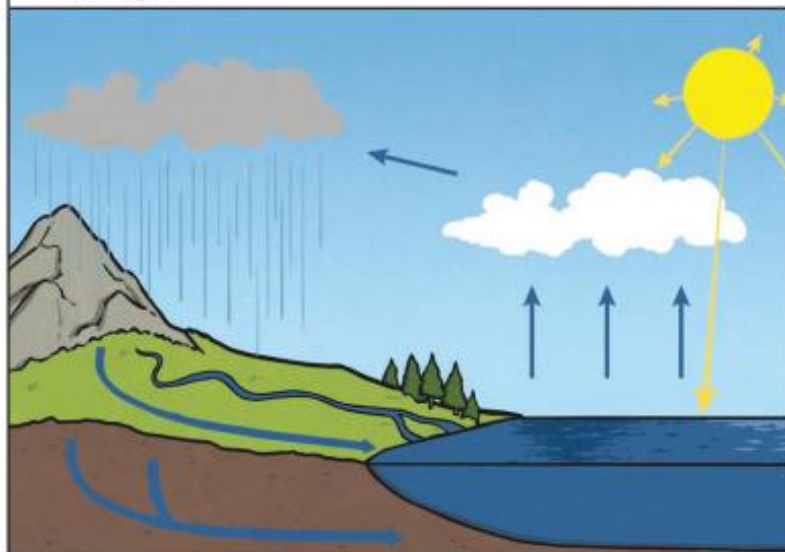
If a **solid** is heated to its **melting** point, it **melts** and changes to a **liquid**. This is because the particles start to move faster and faster until they are able to move over and around each other.



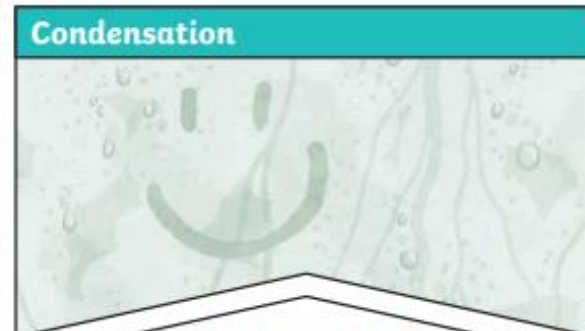
When **freezing** occurs, the particles in the **liquid** begin to slow down as they get colder and colder. They can then only move gently on the spot, giving them a **solid** structure.

Key Vocabulary	
melt	This is when a solid changes to a liquid .
freeze	Liquid turns to a solid during the freezing process.
evaporate	Turn a liquid into a gas .
condense	Turn a gas into a liquid .
precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.

Condensation and **evaporation** occur within the water cycle.



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 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.

1. Water from lakes, puddles, rivers and seas is **evaporated** by the sun's heat, turning it into **water vapour**.
2. This **water vapour** rises, then cools down to form water droplets in clouds (**condensation**).
3. When the droplets get too heavy, they fall back to the earth as rain, sleet, hail or snow (**precipitation**).



Knowledge Organiser-RE-Year 4 Gospel (What type of world would Jesus have wanted?)



Vocabulary

gospel	The teachings of Jesus Christ.
disciple	One of the twelve in the inner circle of Christ's followers.
fishers of men	Fishers of men means that the disciples will be the ones to tell everyone else about Jesus and encourage them to follow him.
unconditional love	Love without conditions or limits.
moral	Concerned with the principles of right and wrong behaviour.
parable	A simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels.
neighbour	According to Christ, any other human with whom we live or whom we meet.

Jesus' First Disciples



Jesus' first disciples were Andrew and Peter. He told them they were going to be 'fishers of men',

Knowledge Goals:

- Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live — he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first.
- Jesus shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people.
- Christians try to be like Jesus — they want to know him better and better.
- Christians try to put his teaching and example into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice.

The Good Samaritan

The parable of the Good Samaritan is a parable told by Jesus in the Gospel of Luke. It is about a traveller who is robbed, beaten, and left half-dead alongside the road. First, a priest and then a Levite comes by, but both avoid the man. Finally, a Samaritan happens upon the traveller. Samaritans and Jews despised each other, but the Samaritan helps the injured man. Jesus is described as telling the parable in response to the question from a lawyer, "And who is my neighbour?". In response, Jesus tells the parable, the conclusion of which is that the neighbour figure in the parable is the man who shows mercy to the injured man—that is, the Samaritan.





Knowledge Organiser- Anglo Saxons and Vikings-History (year 4)

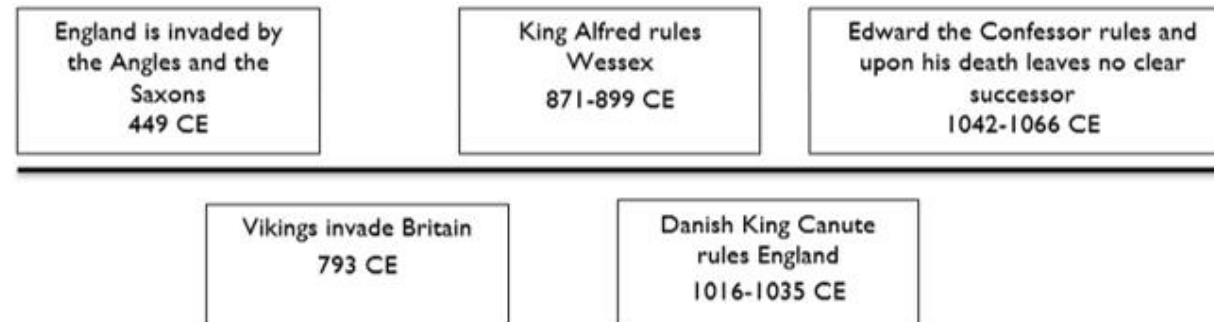
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Anglo-Saxon	People who came from the Germany to live in England during the 5 th century.
Viking	People who travelled from Northern Europe to other regions including England. The Vikings raided and traded with other regions.
Kingdom	A country or place ruled by a King or Queen.
Raid	An unexpected attack where an enemy comes to steal and/or destroy.
Trade	Buying and selling goods or services.
Invasion	To enter a country or a place by force with the intent of taking over.
Mercia	An Anglo-Saxon Kingdom in England, once ruled by a King called Offa who made coins for trading.
Wessex	An Anglo-Saxon Kingdom in England, once ruled by Alfred the Great.
Pagan	A word used to describe people who believe in many Gods and Goddesses, often relating to the natural world. During Anglo-Saxon times people believed many different things.
Danelaw	The area of northern and eastern England ruled by the Vikings.
Danegeld	Money, or goods, paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the Vikings to stop them invading more places.

King Alfred	King Canute	Edward the Confessor
		

Additional Kings:

King Athelstan (King Alfred's Grandson)	King Ethelred II (also known as 'the unready')
	

Timeline



Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary	Definition
space	The distance within, around and between things in art.
dimension	A measurement.
height	The measurement of something from top to bottom. This is one of the dimensions.
width	The measurement of something from side to side. This is one of the dimensions.
depth	The measurement of something from front to back. This is one of the dimensions.
3d	Something 3d (3 dimensional) has height, width <i>and</i> depth – the three dimensions. You can touch it all the way around.
2d	Something 2d (2 dimensional) has only height and width – 2 dimensions. It is flat. In a drawing the object that is drawn has only height and width.
foreground	The part of a view that is closest to us in a picture.
background	The part of a view that is furthest away from us in a picture.
middle ground	Between the foreground and the background.
foreshortening	Where an object or a person is shown to be bigger in the foreground and smaller in the background to create an illusion of space.
detail	A small part in a work of art which is clearly shown e.g. a blade of grass.

Paintings

Millet, *The Gleaners* (1857)



Bruegel the Elder, *The Peasant Wedding* (1567)

