

Year 4 Knowledge Map Lent 1—2026

History - London Olympics

History

Sticky Knowledge

The first Olympic Games was held in 776 BC.

London became the first city to host the modern Olympic Games three times

London also hosted the 1908 Summer Olympics and the 1948 Summer Olympics.

Nine cities had submitted bids to host the 2012 Olympics. These cities were Havana, Istanbul, Leipzig, London, Madrid, Moscow, New York, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro.

Athletes from 204 National Olympic Countries took part in the 2012 London Olympics.

The 2012 Summer Olympics event had 26 sports.

The Olympic games happen every 4 years.

How many medals did the GB Team win in London Olympics 2012?



Coming up this term....
Year 4 residential trip—Feb 24th - 26th and then 26th—28th

Swimming will continue on a Wednesday AM.
Please make sure children have sensi-

Can you name some Famous GB athletes?

Vocabulary

Chronological
Ancient Greece
Olympia
Greek gods
Cause and effect
Stabilisation
Legacy
Implications
Economical boost
Olympic flag
Olympic rings
Olympic mascot
Olympic torch
International Olympic Committee (IOC)
National anthem
Athletes' oath
Opening ceremony
Closing ceremony



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Science - Habitats

Science

Subject Specific Vocabulary

adaptation	How a living thing has adapted to fit its environment.
amphibian	Cold blooded, can live on land or in water, e.g. Frogs, newts, toads, salamanders.
biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat. (Warmer habitats have more biodiversity).
classification	The grouping together of similar species of living things. They have similar characteristics.
exoskeleton	A hard covering on the outside of the body (e.g. centipedes, ladybirds)
invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone, such as an insect, mollusc or crustacean.
mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal which usually has hair or fur, gives birth to live young and usually provides milk for their young.
organism	An individual animal or plant.
reptile	A cold blooded, vertebrate animal with dry scaly skin which lays eggs on land. E.g. snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles.
vertebrate	An animal with a backbone, e.g. mammal, fish, bird, reptile or amphibian.

Sticky Knowledge about Sorting Living Things and their Habitats



- Living things can be grouped into vertebrates (backbone) and invertebrates (no backbone)
- Vertebrates can be divided into smaller groups called mammals, amphibians, birds, fish, reptiles
- Invertebrates can be divided into smaller groups such as insects, molluscs and crustaceans
- A classification key uses yes/no questions to sort living things
- Habitats can change through the seasons
- Habitats can be damaged or destroyed by humans (e.g. deforestation), natural disasters or climate change
- If habitats change, this can cause a species to decrease or increase
- A habitat is a place which has the right food, shelter and weather conditions for a particular living thing

What is an urban habitat?



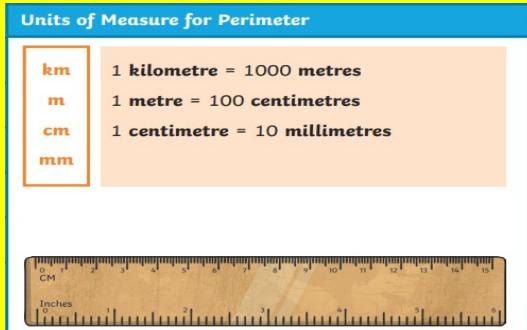
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Lets go for a walk....We will be going to our local fields and woodlands for a walk. Lets see what we can find?

Maths

This term we will be finishing our unit on measurement and statistic and then

looking at geometry and measurements.



Remember, you must log onto TTRS regularly in order to achieve your Rockstar status!



Keywords
area
perimeter
centimetres
metres
squares
distance
millimetres
kilometres
length
width
rectilinear
right angle

Key Vocabulary
Length
cm = centimetres
m = metres
km = kilometres
Mass
g = grams
kg = kilograms
Capacity
Volume
ml = millilitres
l = litres
Area
Time
a.m.
p.m.
Hour
Minutes
o'clock

Measurements

height and length	centimetres (cm) metres (m) kilometres (km)
weight	grams (g) kilograms (kg)
capacity and volume	millilitres (ml) litres (l)

Area and Perimeter

Area is the amount of space inside a 2D shape.

We can count squares to find the area of a rectilinear shape.

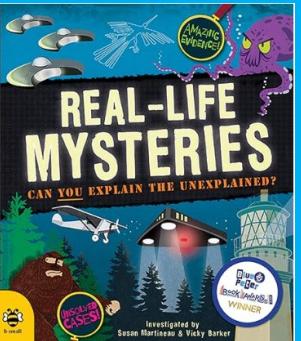
Perimeter is the total distance around the outside of a 2D shape.

English

This term we will be looking at two new books in our English lessons.

The first text is to 'inform' - this will be newspaper reports (real-life mysteries). Followed by, 'persuasive texts', looking at travel leaflets on Africa.

Inform—the book we will be looking at is Real-Life Mysteries by Susan Martineau and Vicky Barker

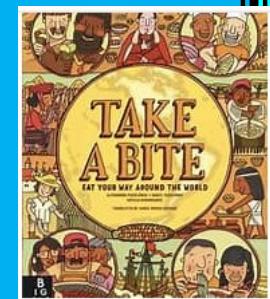


Persuasive text—the book we will be looking at is Take A Bite by Aleksandra Mizielinska & Daniel Mizielinski; Africa, Amazing Africa by Atinuke; The Big Book of the UK by Imogen Russell Williams & India, Incredible India by Jasbinder Bilan



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Key Vocabulary—fronted adverbial 'At 2pm, Bigfoot was seen in Buff Creek'. Direct speech—Roger Pattison said, "I have never seen a creature like this." Indirect speech—The Ranchers reported that the creature was by the lake.



Music

Key vocabulary: Beat, pulse, chorus, instrumental, hook, tempo, rhythm.

Stop! by Joanna Mangona

Stop! is a song/rap written in a Grime style which we will be composing our own lyrics for.

Grime. Grime is a style of urban British music that is a mix of hip hop, jungle, garage and ragga - developed in the early 2000's from UK electronic music styles. Rapping is one of the main elements of this style with heavy basslines, turntables, digital and electronic sounds used. The lyrics are written from a place of truth about the world, feelings and experiences.

We will be making our song lyrics about anti-bullying. Can you think of some lyrics we can use in our song?



Re

Key vocabulary: Community, commitment, responsibility, parish, laity, ministries, Extraordinary Ministers, service, funeral rites, pastoral area, deanery

Art

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We will be looking at collage. We will be looking at the techniques involved in collaging art work. We will be experimenting with different colours, paper techniques, ripped or cut, layered or spaced out.

Our Artist we will be taking a closer look at are Hannah Hock and Lois Mailou Jones.



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PHSE/RSE/French

Alternative weeks we will be continuing learning French and PHSE.

In PHSE we are looking at what puberty is. Children will develop a base-level understanding of what puberty is and why we go through it. This session is a precursor to the session which will follow called 'Changing Bodies' which will look specifically at some of the changes that boys and girls will face when they enter puberty.

In French we are looking at practicing large numbers, counting in 10's and from 20 to 90, and using this in phrases. We will also be learning different French phrases for weather.