

Number and Place Value

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Counting

thousands

hundreds

tens

ones

zero

place value

greater than

less than

order

round

rounded to

negative number

partition

digit

Roman numeral

Counting in 6s

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Counting in 7s

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Counting in 9s

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Counting in 25s

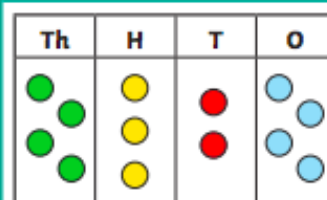
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 |
|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Counting in 1000s

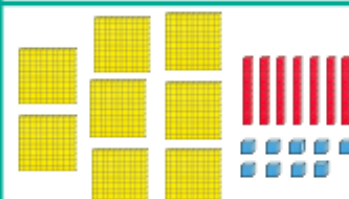
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| 0 | 1000 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 | 6000 | 7000 | 8000 | 9000 | 10 000 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|

Compare and Order

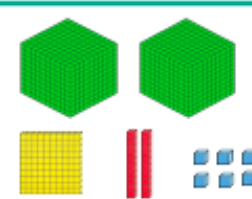
1000 More or 1000 Less



$4324 > 3243$
greater than



$879 < 2126$
less than



2497

2508

3012

3521

3530

4002

smallest

greatest

1000 Less



1212

1000 More



2212

1000 Less

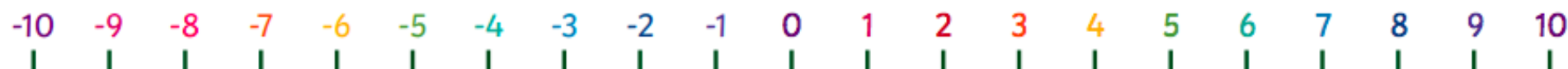


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Number and Place Value

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Negative Numbers



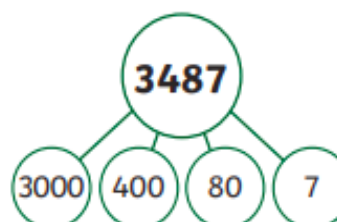
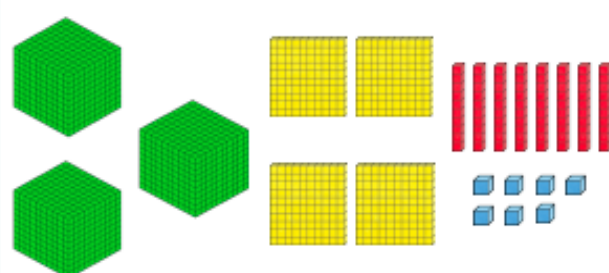
Represent 4-Digit Numbers

3487

three thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven

| 1000s | 100s | 10s | 1s |
|-------|------|-----|----|
| | | | |

| Thousands | Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
|-----------|----------|------|------|
| | | | |



Roman Numerals

| | | |
|-------------|-----|---|
| one | 1 | I |
| five | 5 | V |
| ten | 10 | X |
| fifty | 50 | L |
| one hundred | 100 | C |

XVIII = 18

XXIX = 29

LXXXIV = 84

Rounding

Look at the place value column to the right of the value you are rounding to. If this digit is a 4 or less, round down. If the digit is a 5 or more, round up.

Rounding to nearest 10

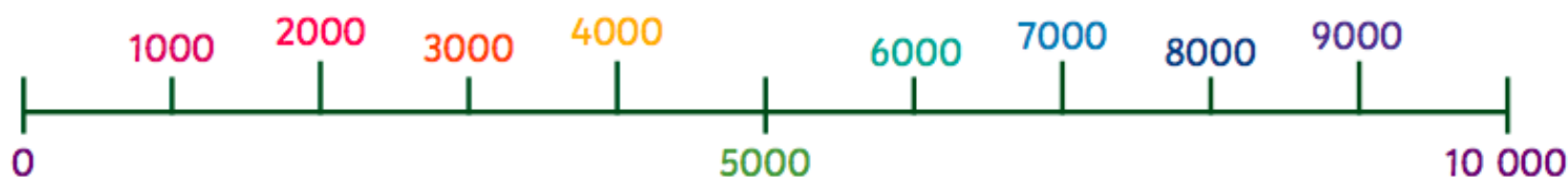
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| ← round down | | | | | round up → | | | | | |

Rounding to the nearest 100

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------|-----|
| 200 | 249 | 250 | 300 |
| ← round down | | round up → | |

Rounding to the nearest 1000

| | | | |
|--------------|------|------------|------|
| 2000 | 2499 | 2500 | 3000 |
| ← round down | | round up → | |



Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

| Key Vocabulary | Addition and Subtraction Methods | |
|--|--|---|
| Add | Add 4-digit numbers No exchange <div><div>5162</div><div>+3427</div><div>8589</div></div> <div>Starting with the ones, add each column in turn.</div> One exchange <div><div>5162</div><div>+3497</div><div>8659</div><div>1</div></div> <div>Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. When adding 6 tens + 9 tens = 15 tens = 1 hundred + 5 tens Place 1 hundred under the hundreds answer and 5 tens in the answer.</div> Multiple exchanges <div><div>5864</div><div>+3497</div><div>9361</div><div>111</div></div> <div>Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds and/ or thousands as required.</div> | Subtract 4-digit numbers No exchange <div><div>5789</div><div>- 3421</div><div>2368</div></div> <div>Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn.</div> One exchange <div><div>61</div><div>5749</div><div>- 3471</div><div>2278</div></div> <div>Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. When subtracting 4 tens -7 tens, exchange 1 hundred to make: 14 tens – 7 tens = 7 tens</div> Multiple exchanges <div><div>6131</div><div>5742</div><div>- 3476</div><div>2266</div></div> <div>Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds and/ or thousands as required.</div> |
| Total | | |
| Plus | | |
| Sum | | |
| More | | |
| Altogether | | |
| Difference | | |
| Subtract | | |
| Less | | |
| Minus | | |
| Take away | | |
| Mentally, Orally | | |
| Column Addition | | |
| Column Subtraction | | |
| Exchange | | |
| Estimate | | |
| Inverse operation | | |
| Solve problems | | |
| Number facts | | |
| <div><div>CRANBERRY</div><div>ACADEMY</div><div></div></div> | <div><div>Calculate 6000 – 3617 = 2383</div><div><div><div>380300</div><div>2000</div></div><div></div></div></div> | |

Addition and Subtraction

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Add and Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s, 1000s

Here is the number 3124



Add 2 thousands = 5124

Add 5 hundreds = 5624

Subtract 2 tens = 5604

Add 5 ones = 5609

Here is the number 6708

| Thousands | Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
|-----------|----------|------|------|
| 6 | 7 | 0 | 8 |

Add 3 thousands = 9708

Subtract 4 hundreds = 9308

Add 5 tens = 9358

Subtract 7 ones = 9351

Crossing ones, tens or hundreds

5392 + 4 tens = 5432 crossing tens

5126 - 600 = 4526 crossing hundreds

When crossing ones, tens or hundreds, more than one digit will change.

Round to Estimate

$$1635 + 386 = 2021$$

Round to the nearest ten

$$1640 + 390 = 2030$$

Round to the nearest hundred

$$1600 + 400 = 2000$$

Both give a reasonable estimate, but rounding the nearest ten is more accurate.

$$9362 - 5729 = 3622$$

Round to the nearest hundred

$$9400 - 5700 = 3700$$

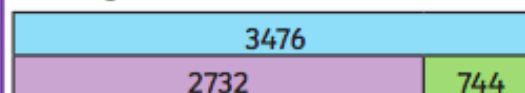
Round to the nearest thousand

$$9000 - 6000 = 3000$$

Rounding to the nearest hundred is much more accurate in this case.

Checking Strategies

Using Inverse



$3476 - 744 = 2732$ can be checked using
 $2732 + 744 = 3476$

This part whole shows the inverse calculations using these three numbers.



| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| $1549 + 2688 = 4237$ | $2688 + 1549 = 4237$ |
| $4237 - 1549 = 2688$ | $4237 - 2688 = 1549$ |

Adding in a different order

$$420 + 372 + 280 =$$

Change to

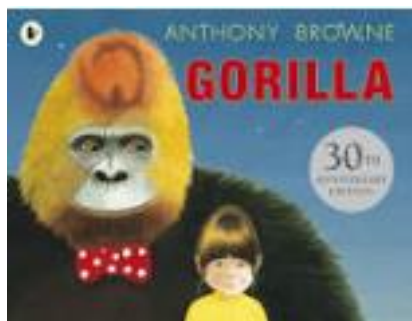
$$420 + 280 + 372 =$$

$$\text{As } 420 + 280 = 700$$

(because $42 + 28 = 70$)

$$420 + 280 + 372 = 700 + 372 = 1072$$

Year Four Autumn English Knowledge Organiser



Anthony Edward Tudor Browne CBE (born 11 September 1946) is a British writer and illustrator of children's books, primarily picture books.

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| grave | agency |
| peril | spaceship |
| astronaut | destination |
| mission | energy |
| project | design |
| explosion | orbit |
| feat | flight path |
| celebrate | fuel |
| research | slingshot |
| mathematician | gravity |
| universe | believe |

| Type of Sentence | Parts | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Independent Clause | Dependent Clause | Uses Conjunctions? |
| Simple | one | none | sometimes |
| Compound | two or more | none | always |
| Complex | one or more | one or more | usually |

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Full stop | . |
| Capital letter | A B C ... |
| Question mark | ? |
| Comma | , |
| Inverted comma | "...." |
| Exclamation mark | ! |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I can see the rainbow. | I saw the rainbow. |
| They talk to each other. | They talked to each other. |
| I need help. | I needed help. |
| We look at the birds. | We looked at the birds. |
| They move through the crowds. | They moved through the crowds. |



| <u>Coordinating Conjunctions</u> | <u>Subordinating Conjunctions</u> |
|----------------------------------|---|
| for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so | after, although, as, as far as, as if, as long as, as soon as, as though, because, before, even if, when, where, wherever |
| F.A.N.B.O.Y.S. | even though, every time, if, in order that, since, so, so that, than, though, unless, until, whenever, whereas, while |

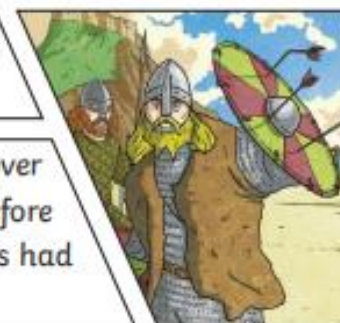


Key Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Danegeld | "Paying the Dane". King Etherlred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in Danegeld altogether. |
| exile | To be sent away. |
| invade | To enter and occupy land. |
| kingdom | An area ruled by a king. |
| longship | A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings. |
| outlawed | Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community. |
| pagans | A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped. |
| pillaged | To violently steal something. |
| raid | A surprise attack. |
| wergild | A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family. |

The Early Vikings

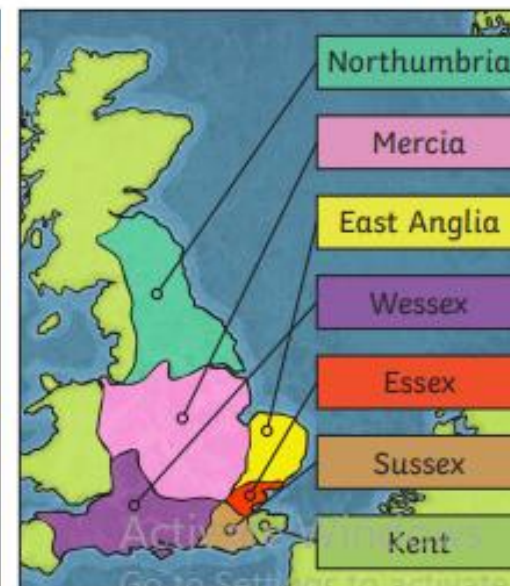
The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called **longships** and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings **raided** places such as monasteries and **pillaged** expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.



The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They **invaded** and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.

Anglo-Saxon Kings

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own **kingdom** and the people in it. They fought to defend their **kingdom** or take control of other **kingdoms**. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven **kingdoms**, but by AD 878 there was just one **kingdom** left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.



Go to Settings to activate Wii

Viking Life

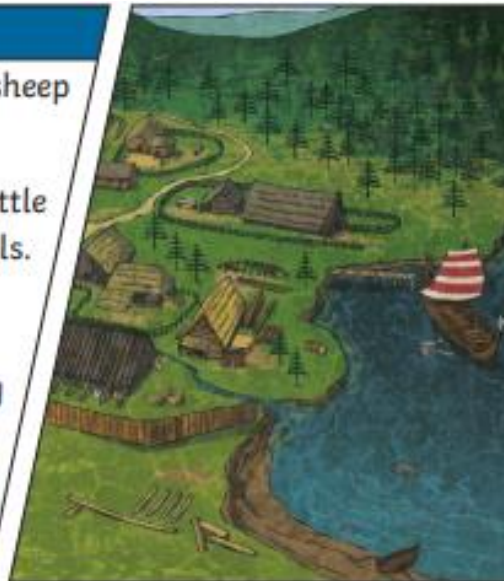
Farms - Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.

Houses - Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls.

Jewellery - Worn to show off how rich a person was.

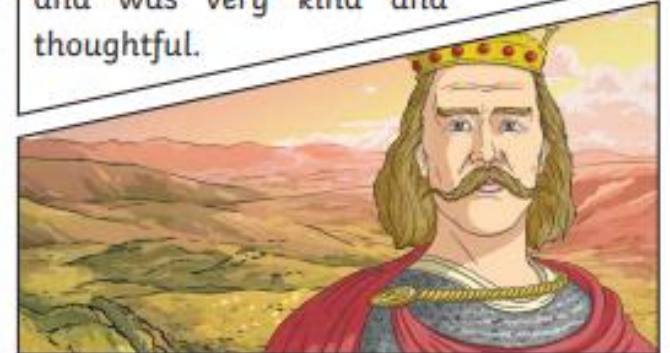
Pagans - Vikings arrived as **pagans** but eventually converted to Christianity.

Sagas - Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.



The Last Anglo-Saxon Kings

AD 1042 – Edward the Confessor became King. He was known as 'the Confessor' because he led a very religious life and was very kind and thoughtful.



Anglo-Saxon Laws and Punishments

The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and **exile** were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (**wergild**), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals.



AD 1066 – Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

Viking Laws and Punishments

Viking laws were not written down but passed on by word of mouth. Punishments could include fines, being semi-**outlawed**, fighting to the death, or revenge on someone who has killed a family member.

William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066). Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066.