



2020 AUTOMATIC REPOSSES

Year 4

In life everyone needs a set of automatic responses to be able to live in society- look right, look left and look right again; 100c = \$1; 30 days in September; 1000g = 1 Kg etc. These Automatic Responses are also the “tools of trade” for higher level learning and skill development, and in our school we see the need for every student to learn this material.

Parents can help their children by going through these lists in an encouraging, playful way at home.

Thank you,

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Mental Maths

- Times tables (1x-12x)
- Area= Length x Width
- Perimeter = length + width times 2
- Conversions of measurements: 1cm = 10mm, 1000g = 1kg, 1L = 1000ml, 1000kg = 1 tonne, 1m = 100c m, 60 sec = 1min, 60 mins = 1 hr, 24 hrs = 1 day, 7 days = 1 week, 52 weeks = 1 year, 12 months = 1 year, 365 days = 1 year, 10 years = 1 decade, 100 years = 1 century, 1000 years = millennium, 14 days = fortnight, leap year = 366 days.
- Need to know the days of the week and the months of the year, 24 hr digital clock time and analogue time.
- Geometry: polygon, prism, pyramid, names and properties of all 2D and 3D shapes (regular and irregular shapes), properties of different triangles, parallelogram.
- Angles: 90 degrees = right angles, 180 degrees = straight angle, 0-90 degrees = acute angle, greater than 90 and less than 180 is obtuse angle, reflex angle = between 180 and 360 degrees, face, edge, vertex, apex of 3D shapes, know what perpendicular and parallel lines.
- Fractions: fractions equivalent chart, what is a fraction, what is a mixed number and what is an improper fraction.
- Number: multiplication
- Product: times, groups of, sets, multiples, factors.
Division = quotient, divisor, dividend, groups of, times into, sets of and division is repeated subtraction.
- Addition = plus, add, altogether, sum and increase.

- Subtraction = take away, minus, difference, reduce, prime and composite numbers.

Grammar

- Definition of common nouns, proper nouns, collective nouns, pronouns, abstract nouns
- Definition of action verbs and relating/helping verbs
- Definition of adjectives
- Definition of adverbs
- Antonyms & synonyms
- Past, present and future tenses
- Homophones & homographs
- Comparatives and superlatives
- Phrases and clauses
- Root words
- Prefixes and suffixes
- Plural
- Digraphs, trigraphs and quadgraphs

Spelling Rules

- Final E Rule

When do you drop the final **e** from a word?

When the next morphograph begins with a vowel letter.

- Doubling Rule

When do you double the final consonant in a word?

When the word ends in cvc and the next morphograph begins with a vowel.

- Y to I Rule

When do you change the y to i in a word?

When the word ends in a consonant- and-y and the next morphograph begins with anything except i.

- Y as a vowel

When is y a vowel letter?

At the end of a morphograph

- W as a vowel

When is 'w' a vowel letter?

At the end of a morphograph.

- ES endings

When do you use the e-s endings rule?

If a word ends in **s**, **sh**, or **ch** you add **e-s** to make the plural word.

- ES endings

When do you use the e-s endings rule?

If a word ends in **x**, you add **e-s** to make the plural word.

- ES endings

When do you use the e-s endings rule?

If a word ends consonant-and-y, you add the **e-s** to make the plural word.

Poetry

In Flanders Field

In Flanders fields the poppies blow

Between the crosses, row on row,

That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

HASS

Geography

- States and capitals of Australia
- Flags (Aboriginal, Torres Strait and Australian)
- Flora and fauna emblems for each state and territory
- Know common Australian landmarks-natural and man-made
- Oceans of the world
- Continents of the world
- Know the highest mountain in Australia
- Know the longest river in Australia
- Definition of lines of longitude and latitude

History:

- Significant historical dates (ANZAC day, Australia Day, Federation, WA day)
- Important historical figures to Australian history, such as James Cook, Ned Kelly.
- Names of the First Fleet ships

STEM

- What STEM stands for (**S**cience, **T**echnology, **E**ngineering, **M**aths)

Science

- Heat can be produced by burning, electricity or friction
- Heat moves from the hot object or material to the cold object or material.
- Some objects or materials absorb more heat than others.
- Matter is the material from which things are made.
- Solids and liquids are states of matter.
- When heat is added or taken away solids and liquids can be changed.
- Earth rotates (spins) on its axis once in about twenty-four hours (day and night).
- As Earth rotates, light from the Sun shines on half of the Earth to make day. On the other half of Earth there is no sunlight and it is night.
- Shadows change size and direction during the day because Earth is rotating.

- Living things grow, move, reproduce, excrete and use food, water and air.
- Living things are grouped according to their features (taxonomy).
- Animal features can include body covering, reproduction and number of limbs.
- Predict and compare results with own prediction.
- Make a column graph and find patterns in graphs
- Explain why a test is fair or not.

LOTE (Indonesian)

- Numbers to 20
- Alphabet names and sounds
- Days of the week
- Common greetings

The Arts

Music:

- Semi breve = 4 beats
- Dotted minim = 3 beats
- Minim = 2 beats
- Crotchet = 1 beat
- Quaver = ½ beat (always have 2 quavers joined together making 1 beat)
- Triplet = 1 beat
- Definition of verse, middle 8 and chorus
- Know the note names FACE on the staff (Notes in the space spell FACE)
- Know the note names EGBDF on the staff (Every Good Boy Deserves Fruit- on the lines)
- Rest values- semibreve, dotted minim, minim, crotchet, quaver
- Definition of rhythm and riff
- Definition of beat/steady beat
- P = softly
- F = loudly
- PP = very softly
- FF = very loudly
- Lento = slowly
- Presto = quickly

Dance/ Drama:

- On stage/off stage/center stage
- Tabs
- Audience

Manners

- Raise your hand to speak
- Eye contact whilst someone is speaking
- No fidgeting while people are talking