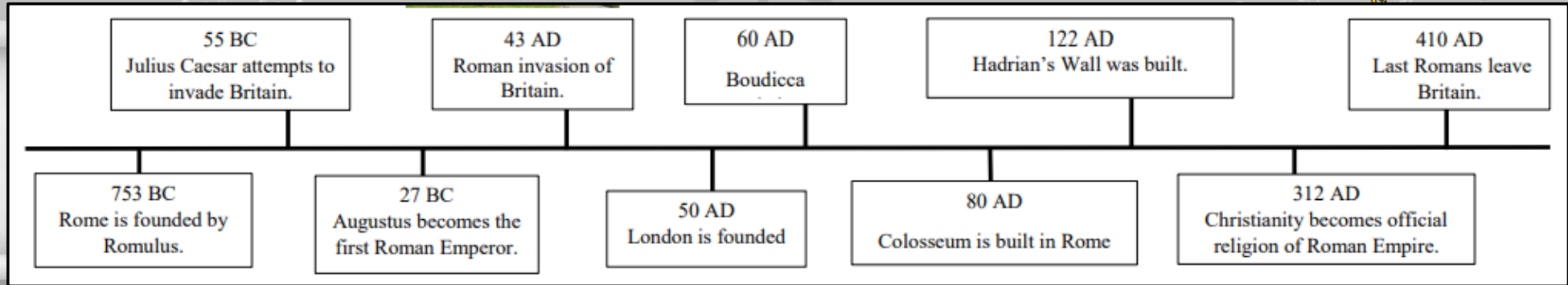






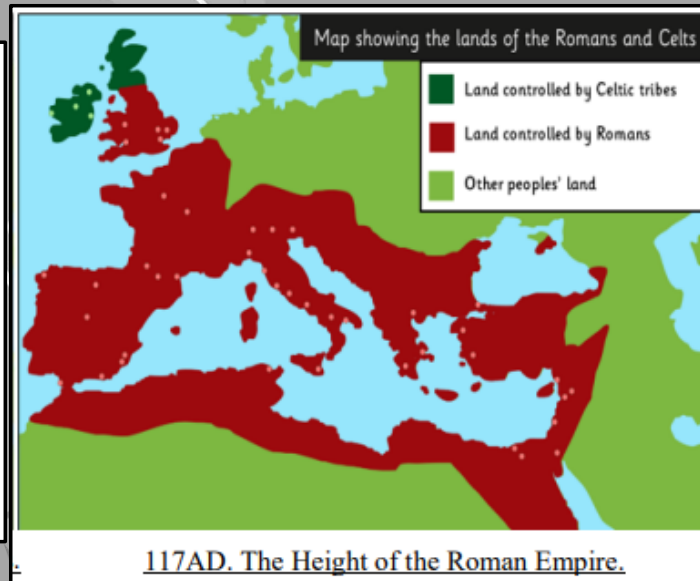


# History Knowledge Organiser – Ruthless Romans




## Key Vocabulary

 Roman	 Invasion	 Julius Caesar
 Rebellion	 Celt	 defeated



**Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61**


The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a **rebellion** against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the **Celts**. Many people were killed in the **rebellion**.



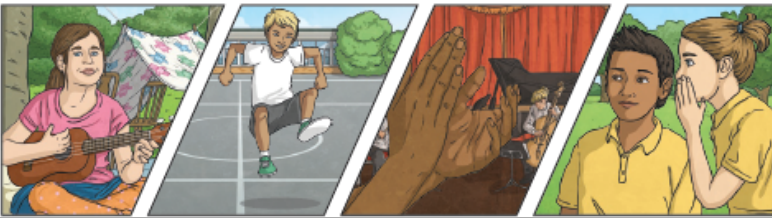

**Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC**



The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to **conquer** Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the **Roman Empire** and punish the **Celts** for helping his enemies. His **legions** weren't able to overcome the **Celts** in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the **Celts** could continue to live as they were.



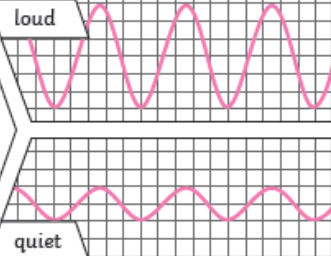
Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by **vibrations**. The louder the sound, the bigger the **vibration**.



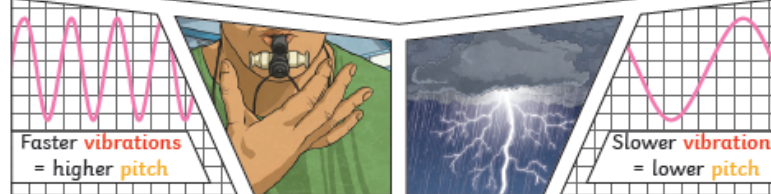
**What I will learn in this unit.**

- To be able to identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating
- To be able to recognise that vibrations from sounds, travel through a medium to the ear
- To be able to find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it
- To be able to find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it
- To be able to recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases

The size of the **vibration** is called the **amplitude**. Louder sounds have a larger **amplitude**, and quieter sounds have a smaller **amplitude**.



**Pitch** is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-**pitched** sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-**pitched** sound.



Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a **wave**, **vibrating** the **particles** in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.

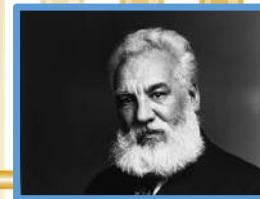
When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.



The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.



Inside your **ear**, the **vibrations** hit the **eardrum** and are then passed to the middle and then the inner **ear**. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.



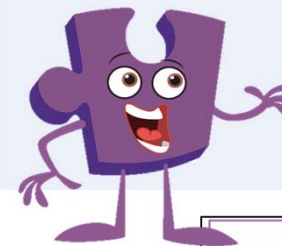
**Scientist study: Alexander Graham-Bell (1847 - Scotland)**

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-born inventor, scientist and engineer who is credited with patenting the first practical telephone. He also co-founded the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1885

Word	Definition
vibration	A movement backward and forwards
pitch	How high or low a sound
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source
volume	The loudness of a sound
amplitude	The size of a vibration
soundproof	To prevent sound from passing
absorb sound	To take in sound energy
vacuum	A space where there is nothing
eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin tough layer of skin. Sound waves make the ear drum vibrate



# PSHE Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Term 3: Dreams and Goals



The Park  
Academies  
Trust

## Knowledge

I understand that sometimes hopes and dreams do not come true and this can hurt

I know that reflecting on positive and happy experiences can help

## The Jigsaw! Charter

- We take turns to speak
- We use kind and positive words
- We listen to each other
- We have the right to pass
- We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive
- We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)

Emma and Oliver are promised a puppy which is then not allowed in the flats where they live.	The holiday is cancelled because a relative of Roisin has to go into hospital.
Farida breaks her leg before her gymnastics competition.	Issa thought he would be selected for the school football team but finds out he is only the reserve.
Jacob finds out he is not to be in the same class as his friends next year.	Maya posts something on social media but doesn't get any likes.

## Key Vocabulary

 achievement	 success	 disappointment
 perseverance	 plan	 positive

Invitation to the  
**Funniest  
Potato  
Person  
Competition!**







A design and make challenge

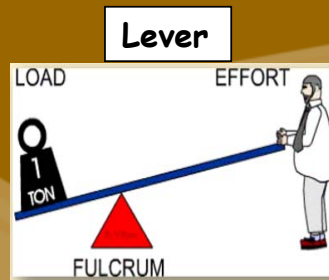


How well will your group work together to complete the task?


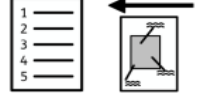



#### Things I should know already

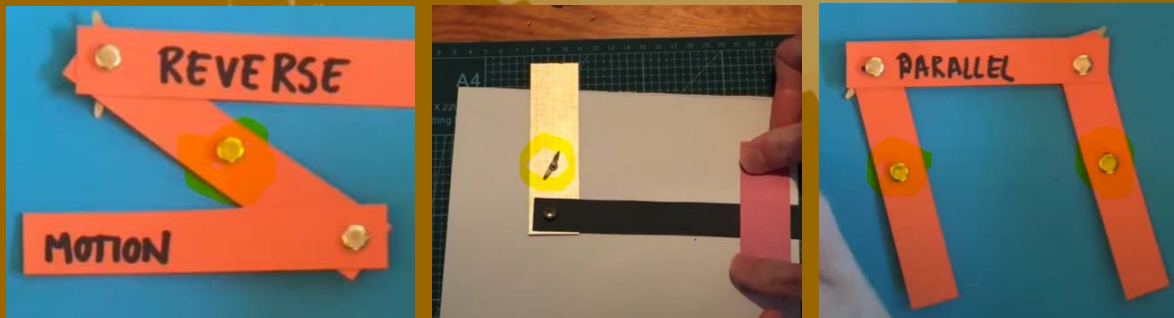
 <p>how simple mechanisms work</p>	 <p>ways to join different materials</p>	 <p>how to make simple mechanisms</p>
 <p>how to keep safe</p>	 <p>choose materials to use</p>	 <p>draw and label</p>



#### The Design Process

 <p>research</p>	 <p>design product</p>	 <p>make product</p>	 <p>evaluate product</p>
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#### Linkages to explore



#### Vocabulary

**Mechanism**-A devise used to create movement in a product.

**Lever**- A lever is a rigid beam that can rotate around a fixed point called the fulcrum.

**Linkage**- A linkage is a mechanism made by connecting together rigid links or levers.

**System**-A set of related parts or components used to create an outcome. Systems have an input, process and output. In a lever and linkage mechanism, the 'input movement' is where the user pushes or pulls. The 'output movement' is where one or more part moves.

You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 11.

0	× 11	= 0	= 11 × 0
1	× 11	= 11	= 11 × 1
2	× 11	= 22	= 11 × 2
3	× 11	= 33	= 11 × 3
4	× 11	= 44	= 11 × 4
5	× 11	= 55	= 11 × 5
6	× 11	= 66	= 11 × 6
7	× 11	= 77	= 11 × 7
8	× 11	= 88	= 11 × 8
9	× 11	= 99	= 11 × 9
10	× 11	= 110	= 11 × 10
11	× 11	= 121	= 11 × 11
12	× 11	= 132	= 11 × 12

If I know... then I also know...

If the digits are the same then a 2-digit number is divisible by 11

An odd number multiplied by 11 gives an odd product.

You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 12.

0	× 12	= 0	= 12 × 0
1	× 12	= 12	= 12 × 1
2	× 12	= 24	= 12 × 2
3	× 12	= 36	= 12 × 3
4	× 12	= 48	= 12 × 4
5	× 12	= 60	= 12 × 5
6	× 12	= 72	= 12 × 6
7	× 12	= 84	= 12 × 7
8	× 12	= 96	= 12 × 8
9	× 12	= 108	= 12 × 9
10	× 12	= 120	= 12 × 10
11	× 12	= 132	= 12 × 11
12	× 12	= 144	= 12 × 12

multiple factor product

A number is divisible by 12 if it is divisible by 3 and 4

All multiples of 12 are even numbers.



$12 \times 6 = 72$	$6 \times 12 = 72$
$72 = 12 \times 6$	$72 = 6 \times 12$
$72 \div 12 = 6$	$72 \div 6 = 12$
$6 = 72 \div 12$	$12 = 72 \div 6$

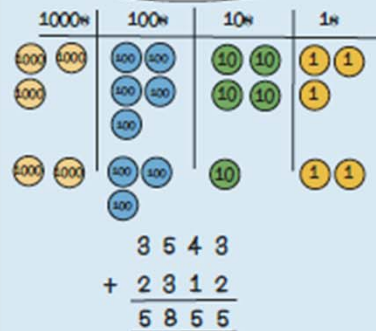
If I know... then I also know...

$$5 \times 2 \times 6 = 60 = 6 \times 2 \times 5$$

$5 \times 2 \times 6$	$5 \times 2 \times 6$	$5 \times 2 \times 6$
$= 10 \times 6$	$= 5 \times 12$	$= 2 \times 30$
$= 60$	$= 60$	$= 60$



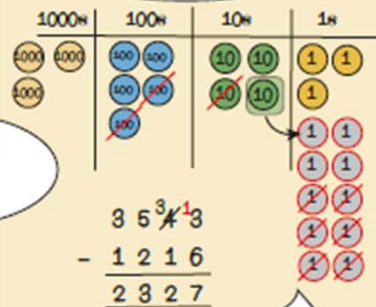
3543 + 2312  
No regrouping



$$\begin{array}{l} 3+2=5 \\ 4+1=5 \\ 5+3=8 \\ 3+2=5 \end{array}$$

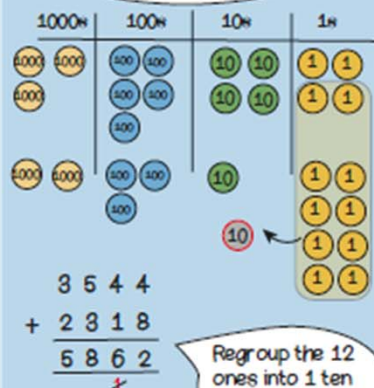
Year 4 Term 3

3543 - 1216  
Exchanging tens



If the ones digit in the minuend is less than the ones digit in the subtrahend, I need to exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.

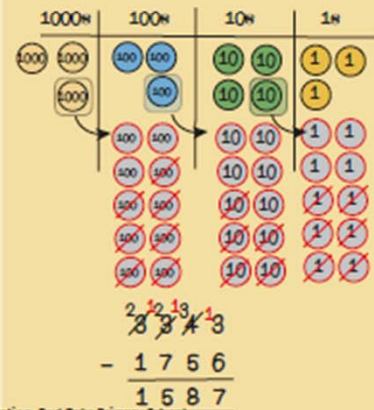
3544 + 2318  
Regrouping the ones



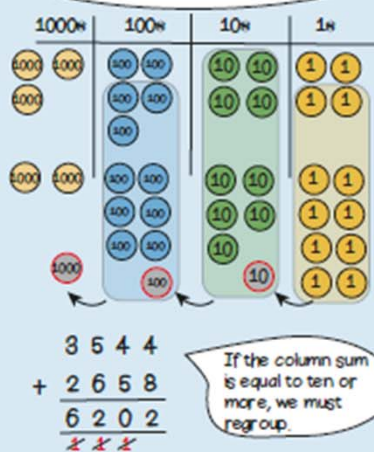
Regroup the 12 ones into 1 ten and 2 ones

regroup exchange ones tens hundreds thousands

3343 - 1756  
Exchanging in multiple columns



3544 + 2658  
Regrouping in multiple columns



If the column sum is equal to ten or more, we must regroup.

Stop and Look!  
What do you notice?  
Where will we regroup or exchange?

3543 - 835  
Different numbers of digits

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\overset{1}{3}\overset{13}{5}\overset{13}{4}3 \\ - 835 \\ \hline 2508 \end{array}$$

Line up the ones with the ones, the tens with the tens.

## Unit: 4.4 – Writing for different audiences.

Key Learning

To explore how font size and style can affect the impact of a text.

To use a simulated scenario to produce a news report.

To use a simulated scenario to write for a community campaign.

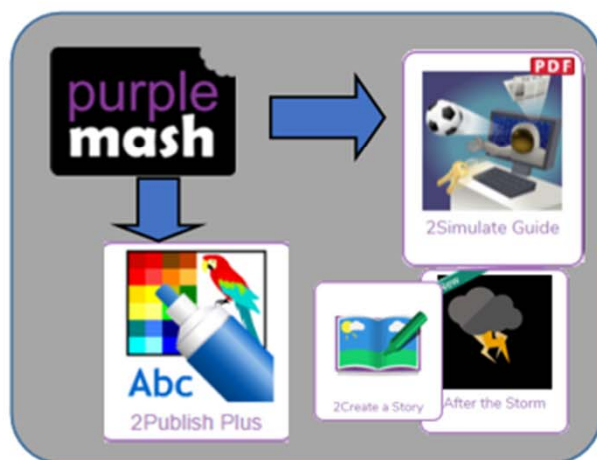
Key Vocabulary

**Font** – the style of writing one can use when typing on a document.

**Bold** – to make the text stand out

**Italic** – a style of formatting when the text is at an angle.

**Underline** – to draw a line underneath the font.

Key ResourcesKey Questions

Why should I change the font when I am writing?

Changing the appearance of the font can help make things easier to read and highlight important parts of the text.

Key Images

Text Toolbar. Click here to format your text.





Inspirational religious people

Who are these important religious people and how did they affect Christianity?



Desmond Tutu



Martin Luther



What do some stained glass windows symbolise?

Right and Wrong



How does Jesus resist temptation?

Questions

How do the 10 commandments show Jewish people how to live?

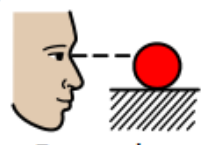
















What is temptation? Can you give any examples?

How do religions help to teach people about right or wrong?

How does the story of Adam and Eve teach us about what is right and what is wrong?



What do you know about the 10 commandments and the affect they have on Humanists, Christians and Jews?

 <u>Regardez</u>	 <u>Écoutez</u>	 <u>Levez-vous</u>	80 <u>quatre-vingts</u>	90 <u>quatre-vingts-dix</u>	100 cent
 <u>Asseyez-vous</u>	 <u>Levez la main</u>	 <u>Taisez-vous</u>	 Il est...	 Elle est...	 grand(e)
 <u>Répétez</u>	 <u>Venez ici</u>	40 <u>quarante</u>	 petit(e)	 <u>vrai</u>	 faux
50 <u>cinquante</u>	60 <u>soixante</u>	70 <u>soixante-dix</u>	 un mouton	 <u>une souris</u>	 un lapin

Sur le pont d'Avignon

Sur le pont d'Avignon  
L'on y danse, l'on y danse,  
Sur le pont d'Avignon  
L'on y danse tous en rond.  
Les beaux messieurs font  
comme ça  
Et puis encore comme ça.  
Sur le pont d'Avignon  
L'on y danse, l'on y danse,  
Sur le pont d'Avignon  
L'on y danse tous en rond.