

Key Facts

- Romans were attracted to Britain for its land, wool, minerals and natural resources.
- A lot of our towns and cities are based on Roman settlements.
- The Romans invented lots of things we still use today – concrete, newspapers, calendars and central heating!
- At its time, the Roman Army was the most powerful army in the world. They fought cleverly – they were organised and disciplined as well as physically strong.
- Romans in their time took over most of Europe – the land they took became part of the Roman Empire.
- Romans worshipped lots of different Gods – most of our planets are named after them.
- Romans lived in a tiered system, meaning they had slaves and there were different classes of people. Some slaves were forced to fight each other for entertainment – we call these slaves Gladiators. They could earn their owners a lot of money in bets. They even fought lions, tigers and bears.
- Every town with a name ending 'chester', 'caster' or 'cester' was once a Roman town.

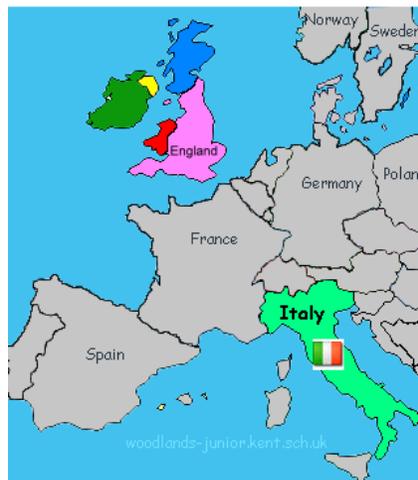
Prior Knowledge

- Y3 Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age settlements and life styles
- Children know that settlements were created around the ability to have food / crops / trade and water
- Great websites to help:
<https://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/romans/>

Romans Y4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Celts	The largest group of people in England and Wales
centurion	The commander of a century in the Roman army.
conquer	To overcome and take control of a people or place by military force
emperor	A ruler of an empire.
empire	A group of countries ruled by one person
garrison	A group of troupes defending a town or fort
gladiator	Trained fighters with weapons against other men or animals
invade	To enter somewhere uninvited
legacy	Long lasting impact
Picts	Ancient people who lived in and around Scotland. From the Latin 'picti' which means painted.
republic	A state / country with elected leader

Image / diagram



Important People / Places

- Boudicca / Boudicca – Queen and Ruler of the Iceni tribe (Celts)
- Emperors Julius Caesar, Claudius, Augustus
- Hadrian – he of Hadrian's Wall
- Rome – capital of Italy
- Bath
- Colchester
- St Albans - Verulamium
- London

Key Facts

There are 23 countries in North America.
There are 52 states in the United States of America (USA).

Colorado is a state in the USA and Denver is it's capitol.

There are 12 countries in South America.

Cuiabá is the capital city of the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso. It is located near the geographical centre of South America.

Prior Knowledge

North America is one of the 7 continents of the world.

South America is another one of the 7 continents of the world.

Vocabulary

Definition

continent

A large mass of land

Similarities

Features of a place that are alike

differences

Features of a place that are very different

Environmental region

A large area of land that has a particular climate

Route 66

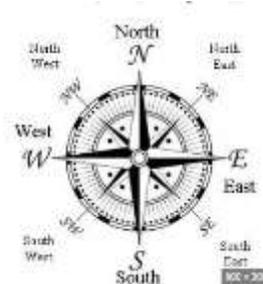
U.S. Route 66 or U.S. Highway 66 was one of the original highways in the United States Numbered Highway System

itinerary

A planned route or journey

The Americas

Image / diagram



Important People / Places



Cuiaba



Denver

Key Facts

- Qu'est-ce que c'est? – What is that?
- c'est – it is
- ce n'est pas – it isn't
- C'est de quelle couleur? – What colour is it?

couleur	masculine (un)	feminine (une)
	bleu	bleue
	vert	verte
	noir	noire
	rouge	rouge
	jaune	jaune
	rose	rose

Prior Knowledge



Qu'est-ce que c'est? Year 4 Autumn

Key Vocabulary

Definition

un chat	cat
un chien	dog
un lapin	rabbit
un oiseau	bird
une souris	mouse
une tortue	tortoise
et	and

Image / diagram

 un chat	 un poisson
 un chien	 une araignée
 un oiseau	 un hamster
 un lapin	 une poule
 une tortue	 un cheval
 une souris	 une grenouille

Important People / Places

Royaume-Uni – United Kingdom



Prior Knowledge

How to cut around a template.

When it is appropriate to use glue or other techniques to attach things to fabric.

Technical Knowledge

Materials can be joined in different ways for example using glue, staples or by sewing. Different joins are used for different effects and reasons.

Pieces of fabric are usually joined together by sewing.

A product must be appealing to the person it is being made for. You can do this by carefully decorating the product.

Fabric can be decorated in different ways such as using buttons, beads, sequins, braids and ribbons.

Decorations can be sewn or glued to fabric.

It is useful to make a mock-up using card to try out different ideas before making a final product.

What will I be able to do after I make my Christmas decoration?

Design : •Research and develop design criteria.

Make annotated sketches and prototypes.

Make: Choose the correct equipment for the task.

Choose a suitable material for the task.

Choose the best stitch for the task.

Measure and cut accurately using a template.

Decorate the material.

Evaluate: Compare my finished product to the original design.

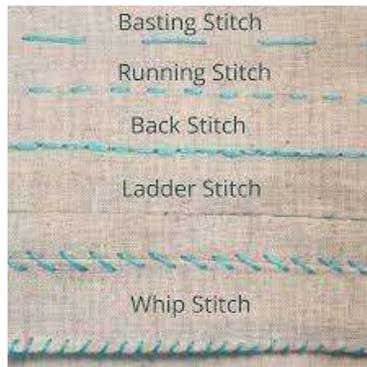
Explain what went well and what could have been improved.

Sewn Christmas Decoration

Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Textile	Flexible materials woven from fibres. Textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, linen, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products.
Embroidery	The art of applying decorative designs onto fabric using a needle.
Applique	A type of embroidery that employs a smaller patch or fabric to be applied or sewed onto a larger fabric or surface.
Running stitch	a simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping.
Cross stitch	A stitch where pairs of diagonal stitches of the same length cross each other in the middle to form an X.
Whip stitch	A line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping.
Back stitch	Similar to running stitch, except that the thread doubles back so that there is no visible spacing between stitches. It is a very strong and secure stitch.
Embellish	A decoration added to something to make it seem more attractive or interesting

Image / diagram



Health and Safety

Hold scissors safely: blades closed, hand around the blade, always walk when carrying scissors.

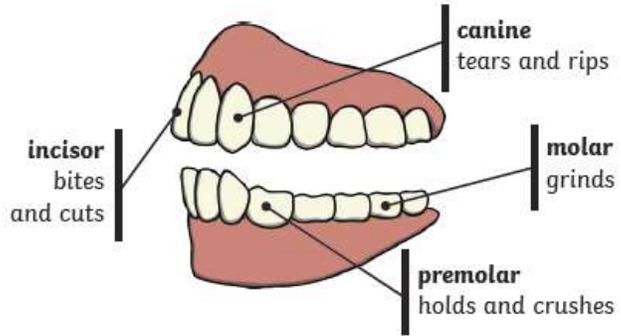
Needle: Keep both hands in sight at all times. Always point the sharp end of the needle down and away from you. Put the needle in sharp-end first. Keep the needle away from your face, don't put it in your mouth or near your eyes.



Key Facts

- Animals cannot create their own food – they need to eat to get nutrition.
- Animals (inc. humans) need the right type and amount of nutrients to stay healthy.
- Nutrients are the things we get from food which we need to help us live and grow.
- Our digestive system is needed for us to be able to process the food we eat and get the nutrients from it.

Human Teeth and Their Functions



Prior Knowledge?

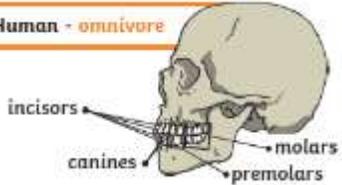
I can describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food and hygiene.

TEETH, EATING & DIGESTION

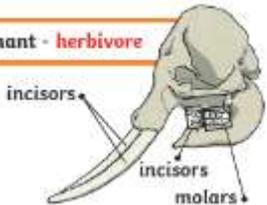
<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
digest	Break down food so that it can be used by the body.
digestive system	The organs responsible for getting food into and out of the body while making use of the nutrients in it.
saliva	The watery liquid that forms in your mouth which helps you to chew and digest food.
oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
small intestine	The part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
large intestine	The part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Faeces are formed in the large intestine.
rectum	The part of the digestive system where faeces are stored before leaving the body through the anus.
anus	The opening at the end of the intestine through which solid waste matter is excreted.

Images / diagrams

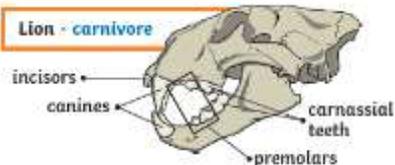
Human - omnivore



Elephant - herbivore



Lion - carnivore

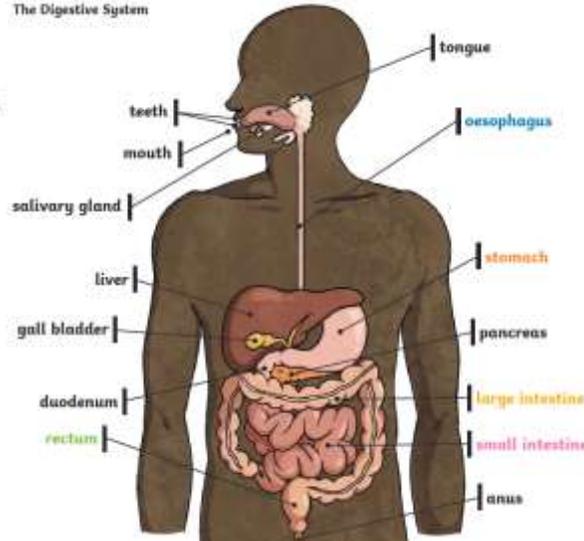


To help prevent tooth decay:

- limit sugary food and drink;
- brush teeth at least twice daily using a fluoride toothpaste;
- visit your dentist regularly.



The Digestive System



Important People / Place / Events

William Beaumont (1785-1853) was a surgeon in the US army and became the first person to observe and describe the process of digestion in a still-living human.



Effective Searching

Key Learning

- To understand what a search engine is, how it works and how to use simple keywords to find information online.
- To understand how search engines collect, sort and rank results, and why some results appear first.
- To learn advanced ways to improve searches so we can find the most accurate and useful results quickly.
- To develop strategies to judge whether information online is true and if sources can be trusted.



Search



Filter



Filter



Voice Search

Key Vocabulary

Crawl

How a search engine explores the web to find pages.

Exact Match

Search results that contain the exact words you typed (often in quotes).

Fake News

False or misleading information made to look like real news or fact.

Filter

A tool that lets you narrow search results by type or date.

Index

The search engine's database of all the pages it has found.

Internet

A global network of computers that share information from one device to another, anywhere in the world.

Keywords

The most important words you type into a search engine to find information quickly.

Rank

How a search engine orders results.

Refine

To improve a search to get better results.

Relevance

How closely a result matches your search.

Reliable Source

A trustworthy place to get information.

Search Bar

The box where you type what you want to find out on a search engine.

Search Engine

A website that helps us find information on the internet such as Google or Kiddle.

Snippet

The short description found under each search result.

Virtual Assistant Device

A computer program (software) that listens to your voice and answers questions or does tasks, like Alexa or Siri.

Website

A collection of connected pages on the internet about a topic or a place.

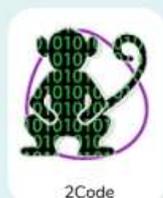


Year 4 Coding

Key Learning

- To create a simple computer program using coding structures previously encountered.
- To know what selection means in computer programming.
- To know how to use co-ordinates in computer programming.
- To explore methods that introduce loops in coding.
- To understand what a variable is in programming.
- To create a game that keeps score.

Key Resources

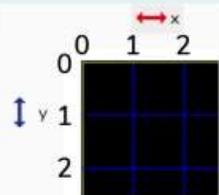


Key Images

VAR create variable

VAR change variable

Variables



Coordinates



Timers



Repetition

Key Vocabulary

Action

The way that objects change when programmed to do so. For example, move.

Alert

A type of output showing a text pop-up on the screen.

Attribute

A detail about an object in a program that can be changed. For example, its name, scale or position.

Co-ordinates

Numbers which determine the position of a point, shape or object in a particular space.

Debug\ Debugging

Fixing code that has errors so that the code will run the way it was designed to.

Design

In coding, this is a plan for the program showing the visual look of the user interface (the screen) with the objects. The algorithm can be represented as part of the design, showing actions and events.

Flowchart

A diagram that uses specifically shaped, labelled boxes and arrows to represent an algorithm as a diagram.

'if' statement

A computer uses an 'if' statement to decide which bit of code to run. If a condition is true, then the commands inside the block will be run.

'If/Else' statement

This tests a statement. If the condition is true, then the commands inside the 'if block' will be run. If the condition is not met, then the commands inside the 'else' block are run.

Initialize

Setting the starting value for a variable.

Input

Information going into the computer. This could be the user moving or clicking the mouse, or the user entering characters on the keyboard. On tablets there are other forms such as finger swipes, touch gestures and tilting the device.