

Vocabulary – 1-20

1 un/une	11 onze
2 deux	12 douze
3 trois	13 treize
4 quatre	14 quatorze
5 cinq	15 quinze
6 six	16 seize
7 sept	17 dix-sept
8 huit	18 dix-huit
9 neuf	19 dix-neuf
10 dix	20 vingt



Quel âge as-tu?
J'ai huit ans.

Reminder: When you say how old you are, you say, 'I **have** 8 years.'

Vocabulary –21-30

21 vingt et un	26 vingt-six
22 vingt-deux	27 vingt-sept
23 vingt-trois	28 vingt-huit
24 vingt-quatre	29 vingt-neuf
25 vingt-cinq	30 trente

Vocabulary - multiples of 10

dix	10
vingt	20
trente	30
quatorze	40
quinz	50
soixante	60
soixante-dix	70
quatre-vingts	80
quatre-vingt-dix	90
cent	100



In France the currency (money) is Euros €

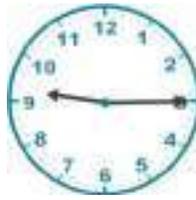
Quelle heure est il?

Il est quatre heures

Il est deux heures et demi

Il est neuf heure et quart

Il est midi moins le quart



Timeline

55-54 BC	Julius Caesar leads two Roman military expeditions to Britain, but was driven back by the Celts on both occasions.
AD 40	Coligula invaded Britain but was unsuccessful.
43 AD	Romans invade and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire.
47 AD	The Romans force their allies, the Iceni tribe of East Anglia, to give up all of their weapons. The Iceni resist but their revolt is short lived.
49 AD	The Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.
60-61 AD	Boadicea leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans.
100 AD	Most of the 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain are completed, allowing troops and goods to travel easily across the country.
122-128 AD	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border.
250 AD onwards	The Picts from Scotland, as well as the Angles, Saxon and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia, start threatening Roman lands.
401-410	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to settle.

Key Diagrams



Key People

Julius Cesar	Invaded Britain in both 55 and 54 BC
Coligula	Invaded Britain in AD 40
Claudius	Successfully invaded Britain (South) in AD 43
Queen Boudicca	Fought back against the Romans in AD 60
Caratacus	Fought the Romans but was beaten in AD 52 and imprisoned

Key Vocabulary

Pompeii	An ancient Roman city in Italy.
Soldier	A person who serves in an army.
Gladiator	(In ancient Rome) a man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena.
Emperor	The ruler of an empire.
Empire	An 'empire' is a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power.
Amphitheatre	A circular building with rising tiers of seats surrounding an open space. Used in ancient Rome for contests and spectacles.
Latin	The language spoken and written by the Romans.
Roman Numerals	The Roman system for counting based on seven different symbols. I, V, X, L, C, D, M.
Barbarian	A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, seen by Romans as violent and uncivilised.
Invasion	Forcefully taking over another country .
Legion	The main battle unit of the Roman army.

Key Vocabulary

beat	the regular pulse of music
rhythm	division of music into regular portions
dynamics	loudness or softness
ostinato	short, repeated pattern
canon	compositional technique
tempo	speed of a rhythm

Instruments

shakers (1)

drums (2)

tambours (3)



(1)

(2)



Songs, Music, Poems and Composers

Beatboxing

In the 1980s, Doug E. Fresh pioneered the modern beatboxing scene by using his own beats for the entirety of his song, “La Di Da Di.”

Doug E. Fresh (Douglas Davis)
Barbadian - Rapper and Producer
1966



(3)



Key Vocabulary

timbre	quality of a sound
texture	parts or voices within a composition
pitch	specific quality of a sound
dynamics	loudness or softness
duration	length of time a note is sounded
tempo	speed of a rhythm
structure	the order parts are played in

Instruments

tuned percussion -	chime bars (1), hand bells (2)
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Songs, Music, Poems and Composers

The Four Seasons	Vivaldi
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(1)



(2)

Lucio Vivaldi - Italian Composer
1678 - 1741

Key Vocabulary

drone	sustained note
ostinato	short, repeated pattern
introduction	a short phrase to introduce the larger composition
coda	the closing part of a composition

Hinduism

What objects might you find in a Hindu's home and why?

This helps Hindus think about God when they worship.



murtis

This holds seven items. During worship they use the items on the tray.



puja tray

It helps Hindus make decisions in everyday life.



bhagavad gita

Knowledge

Hinduism is a diverse religion. People within the tradition often call Hinduism '**Sanatan Dharma**'. It means Eternal way and describes a complete way of life. There is no separation between religious, social and moral duties.

What do Hindu families do during the week?

- *daily puja
- *bless food
- *sing hymns
- *read holy texts
- *visit the temple
- *perform arti (the ceremony of lights)



The Aum symbol

Vocabulary

1	Hinduism	An Indian religion. It is the world's third largest religion.
2	Dharma	This word describes a Hindu's whole way of life rather than a set of beliefs.
3	Murti	An image, statue or pictures of a deity.
4	Deities	A god or goddess.
5	Puja	A ceremony which makes offerings to a deity. It is an essential ritual that offers light, flowers and water or food.
6	Bhagavad Gita	One of the holy books of Hinduism. It was written thousands of years ago and has teachings from Lord Krishna.
7	Aum Symbol	The most important Hindu symbol. It is a symbol of oneness.

Key Knowledge

Sound

. an object moving makes vibrations which travel through a medium from the source to our ears.

vibrations

. these cause parts of our body inside our ears to vibrate, allowing us to hear (sense) the sound.

Pitch

. highness or lowness of a sound
 . this is affected by features of objects producing the sounds.
 . For example, smaller objects usually produce higher pitched sounds.

Volume

. the loudness of the sound depends on the size of vibrations which decreases as they travel through the medium. . sounds decrease in volume as you move away from the source.

Different mediums

. solids, liquids and gases can carry sound
 . sound cannot travel through a vacuum (an area empty of matter).

Insulator

. this is a material which blocks sound effectively.

Investigate

Explore making sounds with a range of objects, such as musical instruments and other household objects.

Explore altering the pitch or volume of objects, such as the length of a guitar string, amount of water in bottles, size of tuning forks.

Measure sounds over different distances.

Measure sounds through different insulation materials.

Important Scientists

Miller Reece Hutchinson

Designed the first hearing aid in 1898

1876 - 1944

Alexander Graham Bell

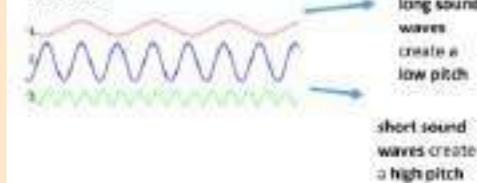
He invented the first telephone to enable people to speak to each other

1847 - 1922

Key Diagrams

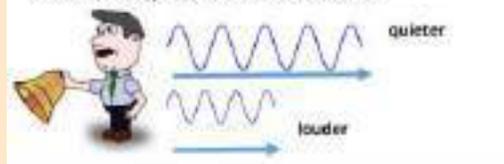
Pitch:

- High pitched sounds are created by short sound waves.
- Low pitched sounds are created by long sound waves.



Volume:

- The closer you are to the **source** of the sound, the **louder** the sound will be.
- The further away you are from the **source** of the sound, the **quieter** the sound will be.



Key Vocabulary

Ear	The organ in our body that helps us to hear
Faint	A very quiet noise that can be difficult to hear
Insulation	Something like a material that will stop a sound being so loud
Loud	A lot of noise that can be heard easily
Pitch	How high or low a sound is.
Sound	Something you can hear
Sound waves	These are produced when an object vibrates
Source	Where the sound comes from
Travel	To move, sounds move or travel through the air.
Vibrate	To move and make a sound
Vibration	A movement that makes a sound wave
Volume (amplitude)	How loud or quiet a sound is



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GAXBz5kC3CQ&feature=youtu.be>



What is a Digital Citizen?

Being a digital citizen means you are a part of the group of people that use technology to communicate.

There are rules that you need to follow when you are a digital citizen, to protect yourself and to protect others:

Useful Links

Digital Literacy Year 4
[https://digital-literacy.org.uk/curriculum-overview/year-4/year-4-sol-\(1\).aspx/](https://digital-literacy.org.uk/curriculum-overview/year-4/year-4-sol-(1).aspx/)

Think U Know
https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/8_10/

Digizen
<https://www.digizen.org/digicentral/digital-values.aspx>

CBBC Newsround
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/13906802>



VOCABULARY

eSafety	learning about how to stay safe online
cyberbullying	the use of electronic communication to bully a person, often by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature
report	use the report button to alert moderators to posts or messages that are inappropriate or threatening
block	You can block a person on social media to stop them contacting you
social media	all platforms where you can communicate online such as Instagram, TikTok and Facebook
spyware	software that can collect your private data without you knowing
virus	software that can infect programs on your device and stop it working properly
filter content	this means that a search engine will filter out websites that may not be safe for you to view



SCRATCH BLOCKS

colour coded for different commands



Motion



Looks



Sounds



Control



Event



Sensing



Pen



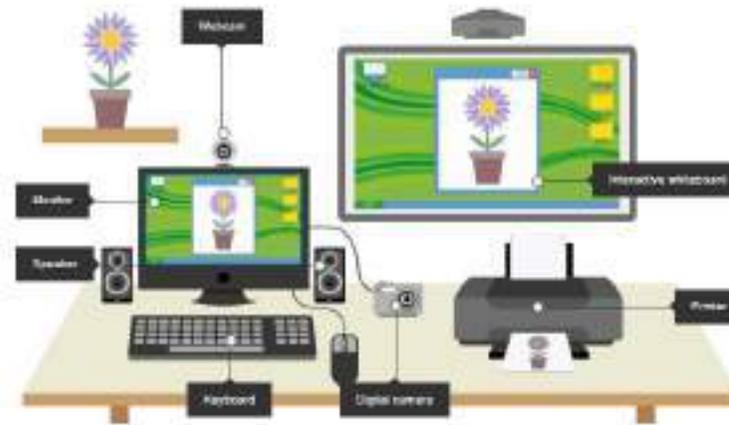
Operators



Data



More



An input device is something you connect to a computer that sends information into the computer. An output device is something you connect to a computer that has information sent to it.

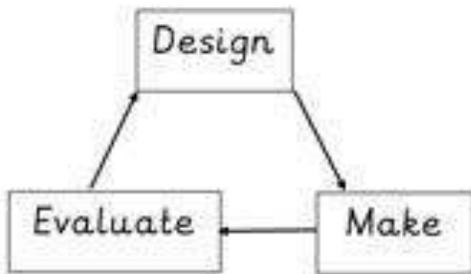
VOCABULARY

coding	the process of creating or debugging algorithms to create animations, programmes and games
algorithm	a logical sequence of instructions in computing code
variable	a value that can be changed (size, direction, speed, score)
loop	a sequence of instructions that is continually repeated until a certain condition is reached
repeat	an instruction within the algorithm to loop it
debug	analyse and correct an algorithm that is not working correctly
input	information (data) a computer receives
output	information (data) a computer sends out

VARIABLE

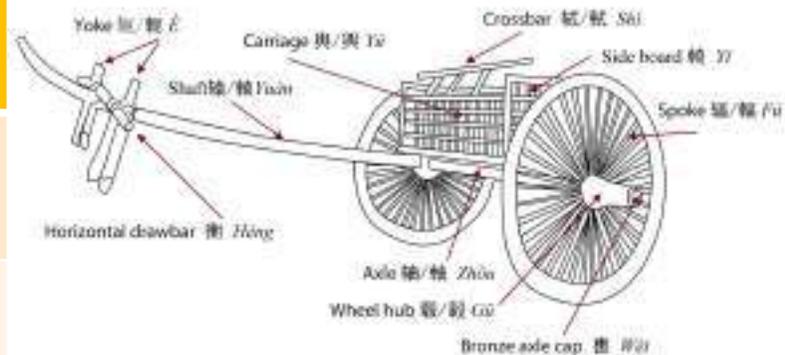
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xPIGz7WPYH4&feature=youtu.be>

These are used in 'real life' to change font size on a Kindle or track the stock in a shop..



Design

1. Research Roman Chariots using non-fiction books or the internet.
2. Think about the chariot's purpose - *What is it for? What do you want it to successfully do?*
3. Use research to draw your own design, remembering the purpose.
4. Think about the materials and equipment you will need.
5. Add this to your plan and label your design.



Key vocabulary

axle	a rod (fixed or moving) which goes through the center of the wheel.
spoke	one of the little bars connecting the centre of the wheel to the outer edge.
carriage	a two or four wheeled vehicle for people to sit or stand in.
3Dimensional	an object which has length, height and width. A solid object.

Making Skills

Following a plan	Look at your design throughout the making process. Make sure your product looks like your design.
measuring	Accurately measure to the nearest centimetre using a ruler.
mark out	Using a pencil, draw out the shape of your chariot so you are able to cut it out.
joining	Using glue or sellotape to stick two things together.
cutting	Using scissors to cut neat and accurately.

