Year 4 Knowledge Map—Pentecost 1

History—The Romans

History

What did the Romans do for us?

Scan the codes to see the timeline of Roman history as well as discovering what life was like during Roman times.

SCAN ME **SCAN ME**

Subject Specific Vocabulary

centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
emperor	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
aqueduct	A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.
gladiator	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
Londinium	This was the Roman name for London.
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.

Sticky Knowledge about the Romans

- Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
- Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
- Romans occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo!
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.

Science - Sound

Science

Sticky Knowledge about Sound

- Sound travels with a speed of 767 miles per hour but it cannot travel through a vacuum.
- Sound comes from vibrations. These vibrations create sound waves which move through mediums such as air and water before reaching our ears.
- Dogs can hear sounds at a higher frequency than humans.
- Our ear drums vibrate in a similar way to the original source of the vibration, allowing us to hear many different sounds.
- When traveling through water, sound moves four times faster than when it travels through air.
- Sound is used by many animals to detect danger, warning them of possible attacks before they happen.
- The loud noise you create by cracking a whip occurs because the tip is moving so fast it breaks the speed of sound!

Subject Specific Vocabulary

vibrating	Sound is caused by the vibration of a medium (usually air) and it travels in waves.
pitch	A high sound has a high pitch and a low sound has a low pitch. A tight drum skin gives a higher pitched sound than a loose drum skin.
volume	Volume is the perception of loudness from the intensity of a sound wave. The higher the intensity of a sound, the louder it is perceived in our ears, and the higher volume it has.
insulation	Protecting something by surrounding it with material that reduces or prevents the transmission of sound.
outer, middle and inner ear	The ear is made up of three different sections: the outer ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear. These parts all work together so you can hear and process sounds.
cochlea	The cochlea looks like a spiral-shaped snail shell deep in your ear. It plays an important part in helping you hear.
auditory	Auditory is close in meaning to acoustic, but auditory usually refers more to hearing than to sound.
frequency	Frequency is measured as the number of wave cycles that occur in one second.
hammer	The ear has little bones called ossicles that help you hear. They are called the hammer (malleus), anvil (incus), and stirrup (stapes). They amplify the sound or make it louder.

Scan the code to find out more about Sound.

SCAN ME

PE days are on a **Monday** and a **Friday**.

Maths

Decimals — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary
- tenths
- hundredths
- decimal tenths
- decimal hundredths
- decimal equivalents
- part-whole model
- rounding
- decimal point
- place value

Tenths and Hundredths

Tenths:

$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{10}{10}$

0   0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1

Hundredths:

$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.1

Fraction and Decimal Equivalents
- $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0.5
- $\frac{1}{4}$ = 0.25
- $\frac{3}{4}$ = 0.75
- $\frac{1}{10}$ = 0.1

Tenth and Hundredth Decimal Equivalents

$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$ $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{20}{100} = 0.2$ $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{30}{100} = 0.3$ $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$ $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{50}{100} = 0.5$ $\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$ $\frac{2}{100} = 0.02$

$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{60}{100} = 0.6$ $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{70}{100} = 0.7$ $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{80}{100} = 0.8$ $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{90}{100} = 0.9$ $\frac{10}{10} = \frac{100}{100} = 1$ $\frac{23}{100} = 0.23$ $\frac{68}{100} = 0.68$

twinkl visit twinkl.com

Money — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary
- amount
- change
- combinations
- estimate
- decimal
- pence
- penny
- pounds
- round
- value
- convert

UK Coins

£0.01 one penny coin	£0.02 two pence coin	£0.05 five pence coin	£0.10 ten pence coin	£0.20 twenty pence coin	£0.50 fifty pence coin	£1.00 one pound coin	£2.00 two pound coin

UK Notes

£5 five pound note	£10 ten pound note	£20 twenty pound note	£50 fifty pound note

Pounds and Pence

	463 = £4.63
	705p = £7.05
	92p = £0.92

£3 and 25 pence = £3.25   £52 and 13 pence = £52.13

Remember this prayer

Hail Mary

Hail Mary, Full of Grace,
The Lord is with thee.
Blessed art thou among women
and blessed is the fruit
of thy womb, Jesus.
Holy Mary,
Mother of God,
pray for us sinners
now and at the hour
of our death.

Amen.

Remember to include all of these elements within your writing, to ensure your writing is secure.

English

*I can include enough detail to interest the reader

In all writing I can provide a clear beginning/opening and ensure a clear and concise ending/finish

I can use pronouns so I don't overuse nouns and proper nouns

*I can use apostrophes to show possession with singular and plural nouns. *David's dog* (the dog belongs to David)
The horses' hay is damp. (the hay belonging to several horses is damp)

*I can use adverbs, adjectives and prepositional phrases to expand my sentences – *the teacher = the strict maths teacher with curly hair.*

*I can use and correctly punctuate direct speech.
"Look at that tree," he muttered. The branch broke, "Look Out!" he shouted.

*I am beginning to use punctuation for parenthesis (a word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage which is grammatically complete without it) : brackets, dashes or commas. *() - ,*

I am beginning to use semi colons in lists

I can accurately use colons to introduce a list.

*I can spell most words correctly (year 3 and 4)

*I am producing legible joined handwriting.