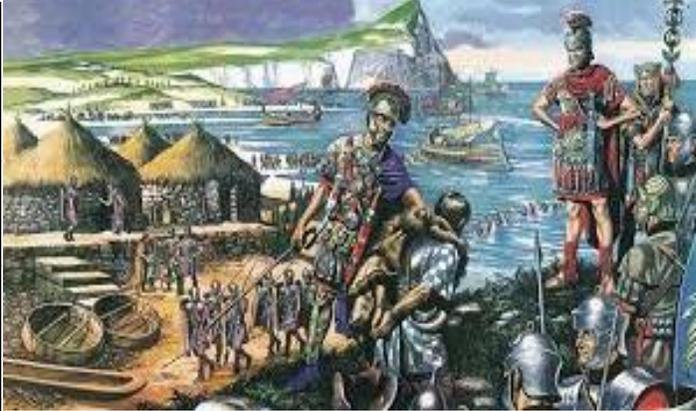
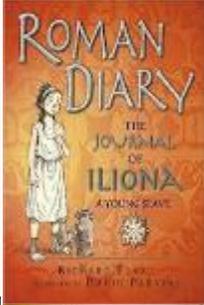
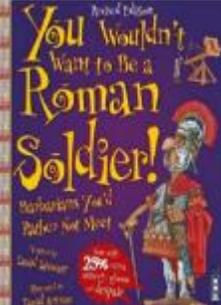
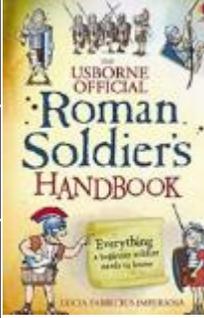
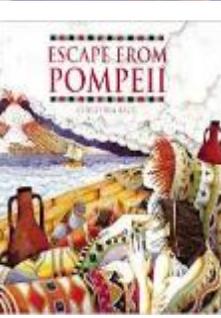
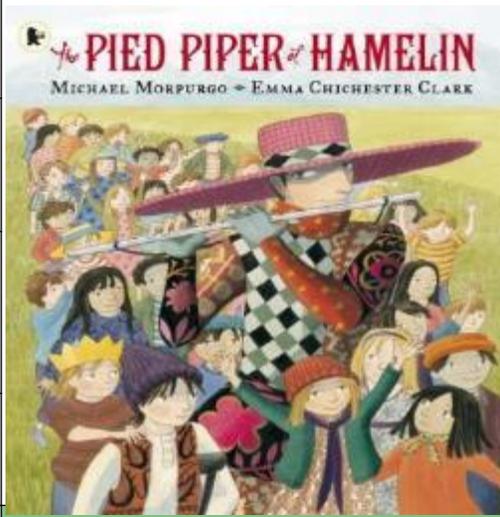


Year 4: The Romans Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.		<h3>Key Facts About the Romans</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 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. 	 
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.			
			Important Places	
			<p>Colosseum An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.</p> <p>Hadrian's Wall A long wall built by the Romans across the north of England. It was to keep out the Scots. It is now one of Britain's most famous tourist attractions.</p>	

Year 4: Sound Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Key Facts About Sound
vibrating	Sound is caused by the vibration of a medium (usually air) and it travels in waves.	 <p>Important facts to know by the end of the sound topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how sound is made. • Know how sound travels from the source to the ears. • Know to associate sound with vibration. • Know the correlation between pitch and the object producing a sound. • Know the correlation between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. • Know what happens to a sound as it travels away from its source. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound travels with a speed of 767 miles per hour but it cannot travel through a vacuum.
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.		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound comes from vibrations. These vibrations create sound waves which move through mediums such as air and water before reaching our ears.
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.		<input type="checkbox"/> Dogs can hear sounds at a higher frequency than humans.
insulation	Protecting something by surrounding it with material that reduces or prevents the transmission of sound.		<input type="checkbox"/> Our ear drums vibrate in a similar way to the original source of the vibration, allowing us to hear many different sounds.
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.		<input type="checkbox"/> When traveling through water, sound moves four times faster than when it travels through air.
cochlea	The cochlea looks like a spiral-shaped snail shell deep in your ear. It plays an important part in helping you hear.		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound is used by many animals to detect danger, warning them of possible attacks before they happen.
auditory	Auditory is close in meaning to acoustic, but auditory usually refers more to hearing than to sound.		<input type="checkbox"/> The loud noise you create by cracking a whip occurs because the tip is moving so fast it breaks the speed of 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.		