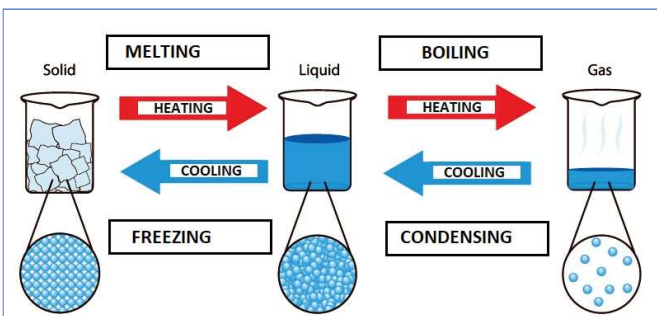


There are 3 states of matter (the different forms that we find stuff around us):

State of Matter	Is it compressible?	Can it flow?	What happens to its shape in a container?
Solid	✗	✗	It keeps a fixed shape
Liquid	✗	✓	It takes the shape of the bottom of the container it is in
Gas	✓	✓	It takes up the whole container it is in

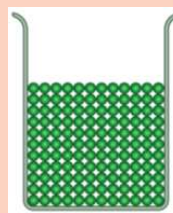
State of matter	Examples
Solid	Iron poles, Wood, Ice,
Liquid	Water, Oil, Milk, Washing up liquid
Gas	Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, Steam,
Difficult to categorise	Oobleck, Sand, Jelly, Custard



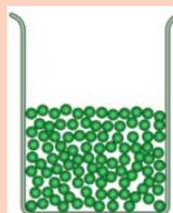
- Temperature is a measure of how hot a substance or a place is.
- Melting point is the temperature a substance changes from a solid to a liquid.
- Boiling point is the temperature a substance changes from a liquid to a gas.

Water's melting point = 0 °C.
and boiling point = 100 °C

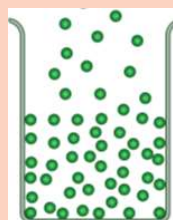
Properties of the particles in the three states of matter



- Solid:**
- Particles are very close together
 - In a regular pattern
 - Particles cannot move but can vibrate



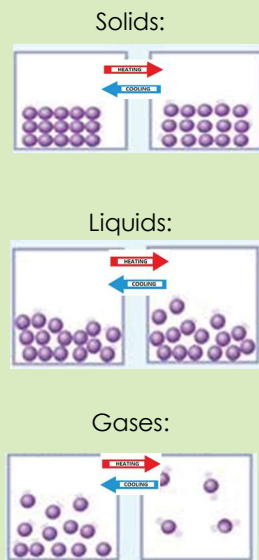
- Liquid:**
- Particles are close together
 - In a random arrangement
 - Particles can slide past each other



- Gas:**
- Particles are far apart from each other
 - In a random arrangement
 - Moving constantly in all directions

Effect of heat on particles

- Heating particles makes them move more.
- In solids, they vibrate more in their fixed position.
- In liquids and gases, they move more quickly.
- As a result, substances expand when they are heated and contract when they are cooled.



Knowledge organiser

Timeline of events	
753 BCE	Rome is founded.
264 BCE–146 BCE	Rome fights in three Punic Wars against Carthage, and becomes the most powerful empire in the western world.
55 BCE	Julius Caesar leads a failed invasion of Britain.
43 CE	Emperor Claudius orders a successful invasion of Britain.
60 CE	Celtic Queen Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.
87 CE	The Roman conquest of England and Wales is complete.
312 CE	Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity, which becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire, including Britain.
476 CE	The city of Rome is conquered by Germanic barbarians. The last emperor of Rome gives up power. The Roman Empire has fallen.

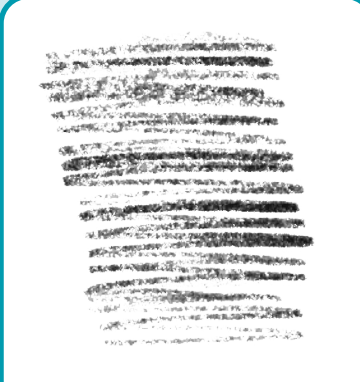
Important people	
Julius Caesar	Roman general who became Rome's sole ruler, ending the Republic
Augustus Caesar	First official emperor of the Roman Empire
Aulus Plautius	Roman politician who became the first governor of Britain
Claudius	Roman emperor in charge when Britain was conquered
Boudicca	Celtic queen and leader of the Iceni tribe, who led a rebellion against the Romans
Gaius Suetonius Paulinus	Roman general who defeated Boudicca's rebellion

Vocabulary	
Amphitheatre	A type of theatre without a roof, used for entertainment
Aqueducts	Bridges of a special kind, used to transport water
Barbarian	The Roman word for people who weren't part of their empire
Citizens	Only male members of the Roman Empire
Client kings	Tribal kings allowed to continue being king, as long as they were loyal to Rome
Culture	Arts and ideas
Emperor	Man who is in sole charge of a whole empire
Empire	Group of countries all ruled by one person or state
Latin	The language used by the Romans
Rebellion	Fighting against someone who is in power

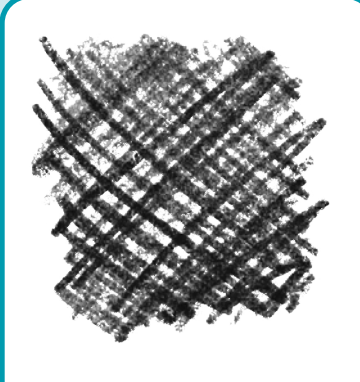
Romanisation of Britain	
Towns and cities	Large towns and cities were built in a grid pattern with baths, amphitheatres and market squares.
Villas	Large brick houses were built for the richest people.
Roads	Over 8,000 roads were built to connect towns and cities, many hundreds of miles long.
Rule	Local councils were created to collect tax and run the towns and surrounding villages.
Language	The language of Rome was Latin, which was used in towns. More people learnt to read and write.
Money	Romans introduced their own currency (coins), which could be used anywhere.
Food	The Romans introduced new animals, crops, foods and drinks.
Plumbing	Romans built aqueducts to bring fresh water into towns and cities, and drains to take dirty water out.

Collaborate	Work in a group to create a shared artwork
Collage	Cutting, arranging and sticking materials like paper, fabric etc to a background
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Engraving	Lines cut into a hard surface which is covered in ink and printed
Printing technique	Creating prints in different ways e.g. monoprint, block print
Proportion	How big one element of an artwork appears compared to the whole thing
Shading	Drawn marks to illustrate degrees of light and dark
Tone	How light or dark something is
Wax-resist	Using wax to stop another material, like paint, from sticking permanently to a surface

Mark making with a pencil



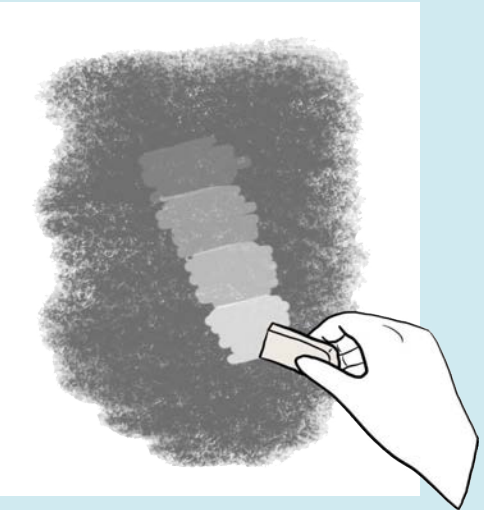
Hatching



Cross-hatching


Mark making with charcoal

- Use the tip of the charcoal for sharp lines
- Blend light and dark areas to create tone.
- Use a rubber to draw light tones.

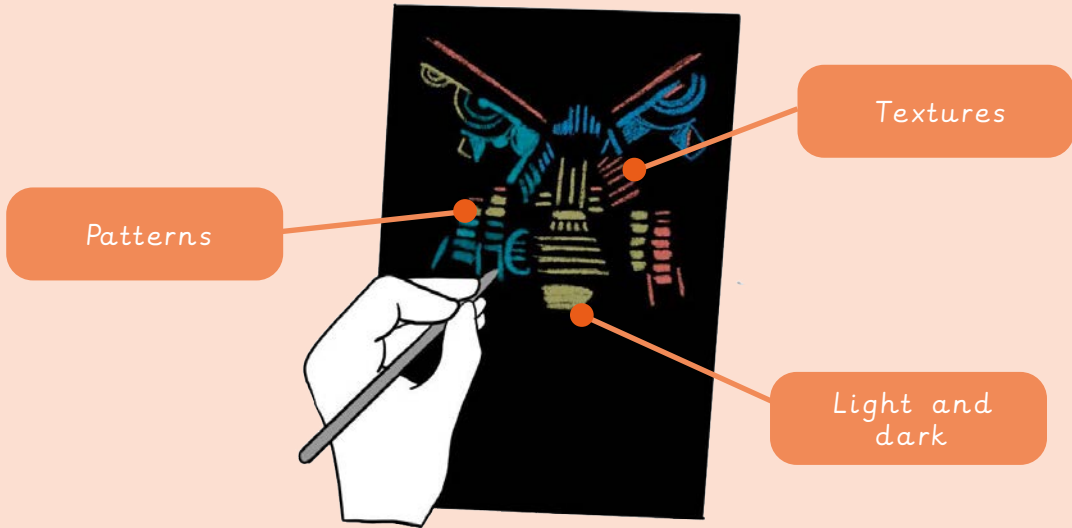


Proportion

- Use the relative size and shape of objects to help draw them in proportion.
- Artists use proportion to help make drawings look realistic.
- Artists can exaggerate proportion to draw attention to one aspect of an artwork.

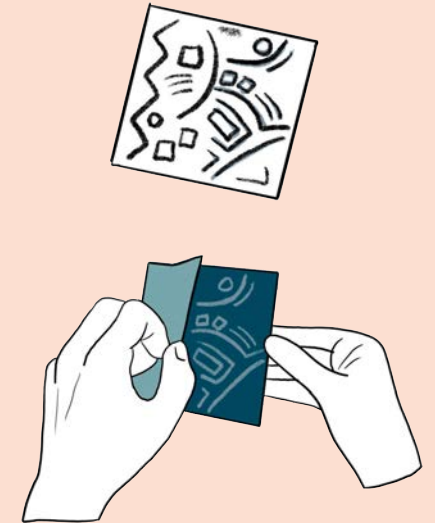


Creating contrast



Block printing

- Draw your design on the polystyrene block, pressing in with the pencil
- Don't press too hard!
- Apply ink or paint to the block
- Press the block ink-side down to print it



Henri Matisse

- Painted with bold shapes and colours in the 'Fauvist' style.
- Made paper cut-outs when he could no longer stand up to paint.
- He called his collage style 'Painting with scissors'.



Artists

Georges Seurat

Ed Ruscha

Fernando Botero

Alberto
Giacometti

Henry Moore

1 – Listen & Appraise: Mamma Mia (Pop)

Structure: Intro, verse, bridge, chorus, introduction, verse, bridge, chorus.

Instruments/voices you can hear: Keyboard sounds imitating strings, a glockenspiel playing as a keyboard, electric guitar, bass, drums.

Find the pulse as you are listening

2 – Musical Activities using glocks and/or recorders

Warm-up games play and copy back using up to 2 notes – G + A.

Bronze: no notes | Silver: G, sometimes A |

Gold: G + A challenge.

Which challenge did you get to?

Singing in unison

Play instrumental parts with the song by ear and/or from notation using the easy or medium part. You will be using up to 3 notes – G, A + B. *Which part did you play?*

Improvise using up to 3 notes – G, A + B.

Bronze: G | Silver: G, sometimes A | Gold: G, A + B challenge. *Which challenge did you get to?*

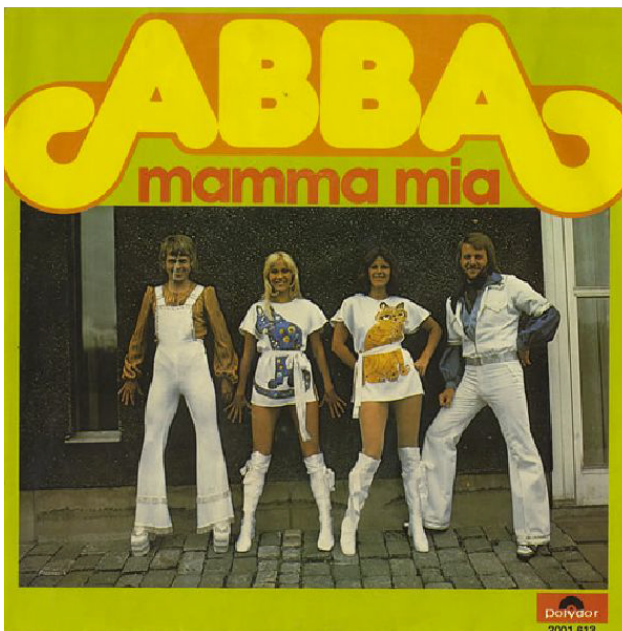
Compose a simple melody using simple rhythms choosing from the notes G, A + B or G, A, B, D + E (the pentatonic scale)

3 – Perform & Share

Decide how your class will introduce the performance. Perhaps add some funky dance moves? Tell your audience how you learnt this song and why. Record the performance and talk about it afterwards.

The performance will include one or more of the following:

Improvisations • Instrumental performances • Compositions



About this Unit

Theme: ABBA's music.

Facts/info: ABBA was a Swedish pop group formed in 1972.

Listen to 4 other ABBA songs/pieces:

- Mamma Mia
- Dancing Queen
- The Winner Takes It All
- Waterloo
- Super Trouper
- Thank You For The Music

Vocabulary Keyboard, electric guitar, bass, drums. improvise, compose, melody, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture structure, compose, improvise, hook, riff, melody, solo, pentatonic scale, unison

Reflection

What did you like best about this Unit? Why? Was there anything you didn't enjoy about it? Why?

Did you have any strong feelings about it? Were you proud of yourself, happy or annoyed?

Knowledge Organiser



Year 4 - Me and My Relationships

Key questions

Recognising Feelings

Can you tell how someone is feeling by looking at them? How?

What is body language?

What body language tells you that a person is worried? How?

Are all feelings shown by body language?

Bullying

What is the difference between bullying and teasing?

What can someone do to help themselves if someone upsets them or is bullying them?

How can you help someone else who is upset?

Can you help someone who is being bullied? How?

Assertive Skills

What is being assertive?

Are there different ways to be assertive? How?

When would someone need to be assertive? Why?

Key vocabulary

ignored delighted teasing
calm confident feelings
compromise body language
emotions frightened excluded
collaborate pressure
bullying joyful excited
respectful scared
alone worried lonely

I can ...

I can give a lot of examples of how I can tell a person is feeling worried just by their body language.

I can say what I could do if someone was upsetting me or if I was being bullied.

I can explain what being 'assertive' means and give a few examples of ways of being assertive.