

Knowledge organiser

| Timeline | |
|-------------------|--|
| 2400 BCE | The Bronze Age begins in China |
| 1600 BCE | King Tang overthrows the last emperor of the Xia Dynasty; the Shang Dynasty begins |
| 1250 BCE–1192 BCE | Emperor Wu Ding reigns over the Shang Dynasty |
| 1250 BCE–1192 BCE | General Fu Hao leads many successful military campaigns |
| 1046 BCE | The Shang Dynasty is defeated |
| 1898 | Antique dealers notice Chinese writing on oracle bones |
| 1928 | Excavations in Anyang; many items from the Shang Dynasty are found |
| 1976 | The tomb of Fu Hao is discovered near Anyang |

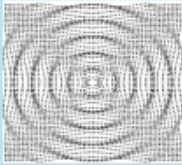
| Vocabulary | |
|---------------|---|
| Archaeologist | Someone who studies the past by looking at objects, buildings and remains |
| Artefact | An object created by a human, usually found a long time after it was made |
| Bronze | A metal made by melting and mixing copper and tin |
| Dynasty | A family that rules a country for a long time |
| Emperor | The ruler of a country or empire |
| General | A leader in an army |
| Jade | A green rock that is used in a lot of Asian art |
| Oracle bones | Animal bones with Chinese writing on, used in Ancient China to try and predict the future |
| Tomb | an underground monument to a dead person |
| Yellow River | A major river running across the north east of China |

| Important people | |
|------------------|---|
| Tang | First emperor of Shang; very popular and successful |
| Fu Hao | A great military leader and warrior; wife of Wu Ding |
| Wu Ding | A very successful emperor; ruled for 58 years |
| Zhou | The last emperor of the Shang Dynasty; a tyrant; born 'Xin' |
| Daji | Cruel woman (wife of Zhou), who made up awful punishments |




What is Sound

Sounds are vibrations that pass through the air.
When something makes a sound, the particles in the air wobble and vibrate.



Sound can be made in many ways:
Hitting Plucking Blowing



Frequency

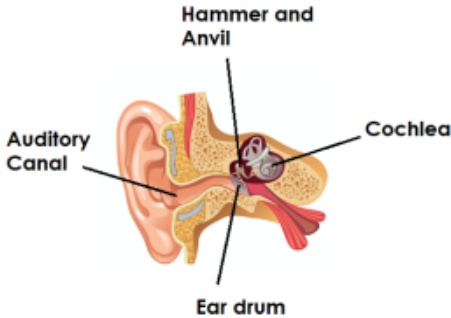
| | |
|----------------|---|
| Definition | How quickly the air is vibrating |
| Measured in... | Hertz (written as Hz) |
| High frequency | (same as high pitched) means a fast vibration |
| Mouse's squeak | Example of a high pitched sound |
| Low frequency | (same as low pitched) means a slow vibration |
| Cow's moo | Example of a low pitched sound |

Amplitude

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Definition | How much force air particles are moving with |
| Measured in... | Decibels (written as dB) |
| High amplitude | A loud sound – a lot of force is used to make this sound |
| Whisper | Example of a low-amplitude sound |
| Low amplitude | A quiet sound – little force is used to make this sound |
| Shout | Example of a low-amplitude sound |

How we hear

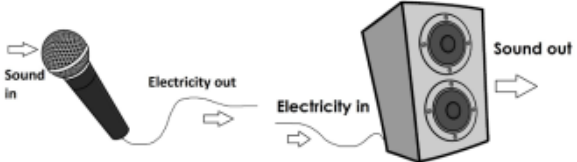
| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | An object produces sound |
| 2 | The sound vibrations spread through the air |
| 3 | The outer ear funnels the sound into the middle ear |
| 4 | Sound causes the eardrum to vibrate |
| 5 | Hearing receptors turn vibrations into signals |
| 6 | Signals get sent to the brain |



Acoustics – the science of sound

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Use of sound | Job of the sound scientist (Acoustician) |
| Recording studio | To block out sound from outside the room |
| Concert hall | To make sound be heard from a long way away |
| Sports stadium | To make the sound as loud as possible |
| Headphones and speakers | Make the best quality sound possible |

Loudspeakers and microphones



Textiles - Cushions

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Accurate | Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes. |
| Appliqué | Appliqué is a type of textiles work where small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck in a pattern onto a larger piece. |
| Cross-stitch | A two-stitch style of sewing which forms a cross pattern. |
| Cushion | A stuffed shape of fabric, used to make sitting more comfortable. |
| Decorate | To add details to a design to improve its appearance. |
| Detail | The small features of an object. |
| Fabric | A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material. |
| Patch | A piece of material sewn over the top of a larger piece, sometimes just for decoration and sometimes to cover a hole in the underneath material. |
| Running-stitch | A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping. |
| Seam | Where two edges of cloth are joined or sewn together. |
| Stencil | A shape that you can draw around. |
| Stuffing | Soft material used to fill cushions and stuffed toys. |
| Target audience | A person or particular group of people at whom a product is aimed. |



Beads, buttons or sequins can be used to decorate your cushion.

Key facts



Appliqué

Cross-stitch



Running-stitch



Remember to tie a knot in your thread so that the stitches stay secure and do not come undone!





Teaching Type: **Early Language**



Unit: **LES COULEURS ET LES NOMBRES**

Unit Objective: To learn 10 colours and count from 1-10 in French.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Say 10 common colours in French.
- Count from 1-10 in French

It will help if we already know:

- None as this is recommended as a starter unit.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: **CH OU ON OI**

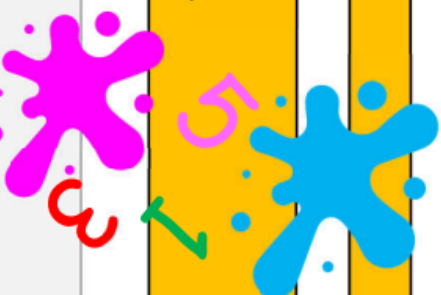
- **ON** sound in **marron**
- **OU** sound in **couleurs & rouge**
- **OI** sound in **noir & trois**



- **Silent letters.** We will see that the letter '**s**' is not pronounced in **couleurs, gris** and **trois**. Some final consonants like '**s**' are nearly always silent letters in French.
- **Guttural 'r'.** Becoming more familiar with the French '**r**' sound as seen in **rouge, marron, vert, orange** and **trois**. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.

Activities we will complete:

A lot of tasks to help us listen carefully. Repeating the words each lesson to ensure we can remember all the new words and language presented to us. Revising what we already know each lesson before learning new words so that we can improve our memory skills and remember 10 common colours and count from 1 to 10 in French.



Skills we will develop:

Learning to listen carefully and repeat what we hear with improving accuracy. Working on memory skills so we are able to remember the new words we have learnt in French long term.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

None in this unit as it is an introductory unit.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

Ten common colours and how to count from 1-10 in French. This is all listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.