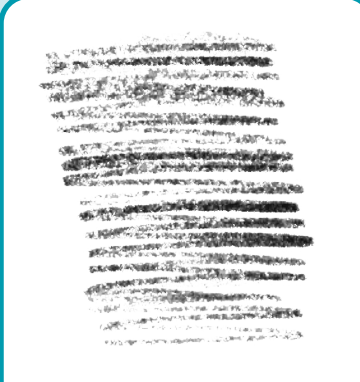
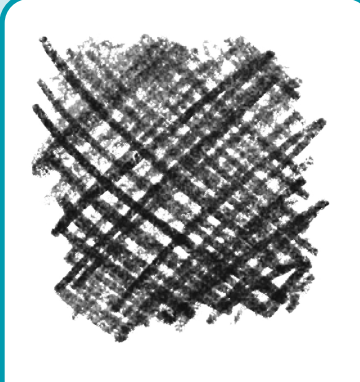


Collaborate	Work in a group to create a shared artwork
Collage	Cutting, arranging and sticking materials like paper, fabric etc to a background
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Engraving	Lines cut into a hard surface which is covered in ink and printed
Printing technique	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



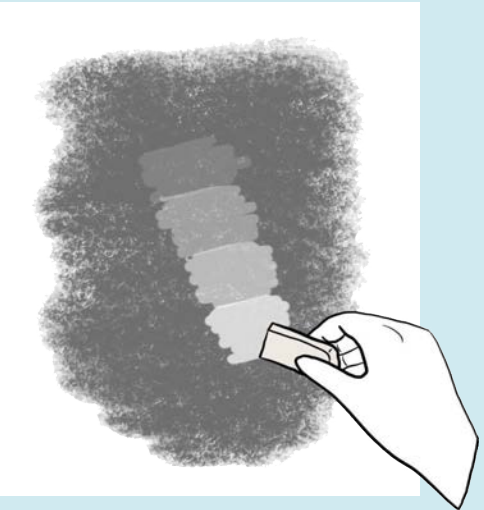
Hatching



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.

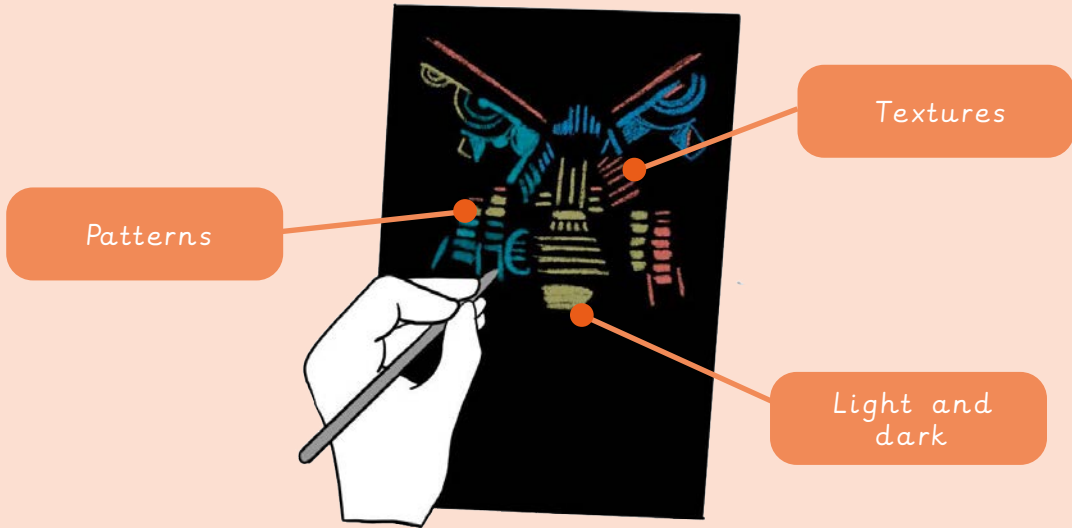


Proportion

- 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.

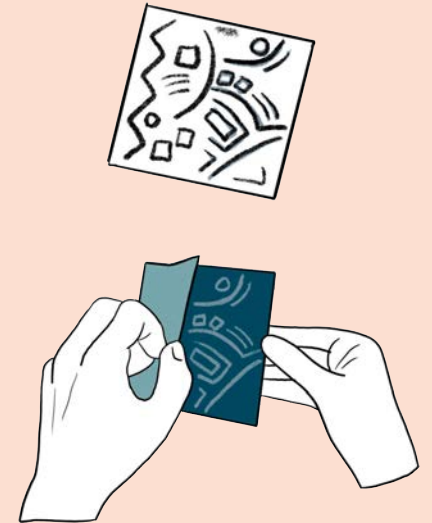


Creating contrast



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

Electrical Systems - Torches

Battery	Two or more cells put together to provide electrical energy to power a circuit.
Bulb	A circuit part, made from glass or plastic, which gives out light when electricity passes through it.
Buzzer	A circuit part which will make a buzzing noise when electricity is passed through it.
Cell	A single unit that provides electrical energy to power a circuit.
Conductor	A material that allows electricity to flow through it. e.g. metal.
Copper	A reddish metal material that is good at letting heat and electricity flow through it. It is often used to make wires and pipes.
Design criteria	A set of rules to help designers focus their ideas and test the success of them.
Electrical item	Objects that need electricity to work such as hair dryers, toasters and kettles.
Electricity	A type of energy, that is usually invisible, that can be made or stored and used to make objects work (for example to move things or to heat them up).
Electronic item	Electrical items that have an element of computer processing in them such as mobile phones and laptops.
Insulator	A material that does not allow electricity to flow through it. e.g. plastic.
Series circuit	A closed circuit where the current follows one path.
Switch	A circuit part that you can open or close to allow electricity to flow through or to stop it flowing through. (For example, in a house, an electric light switch lets you turn the lights on or turn the lights off.)
Test	To find out whether something works as it should.
Torch	A battery-powered electric lamp.
Wire	A thin piece of copper thread which conducts electricity to connect circuit components together.

Key facts

Many products use batteries!

Remote control

Torch



Mobile phone

Remote control car

Did you know?



Washing board

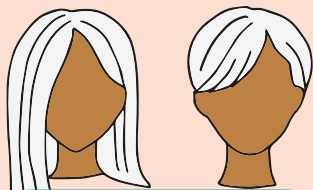
Washing machine

Once upon a time, there were no electrical items to use!
They had not been invented.
How would life be different for you without electrical items?



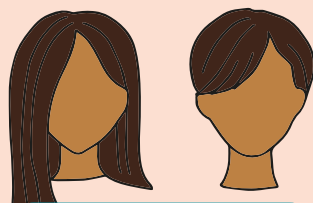
les yeux

eyes



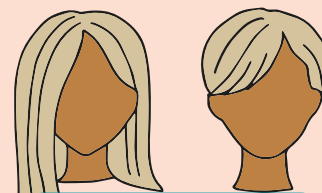
les cheveux

hair



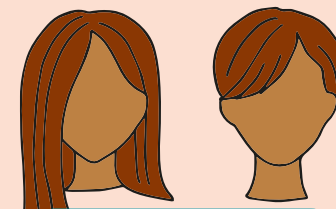
les cheveux
châains

brown hair



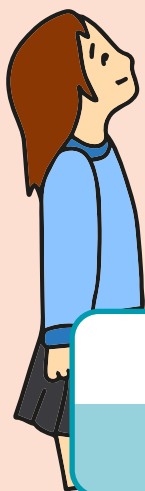
les cheveux
blonds

blonde hair



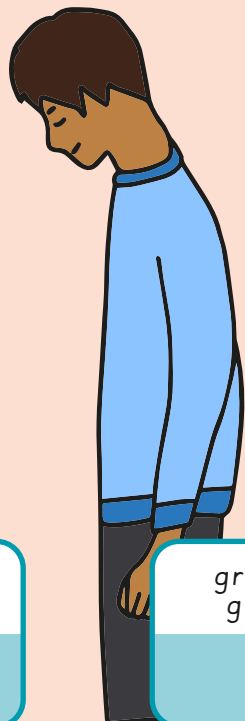
les cheveux
roux

ginger/red
hair



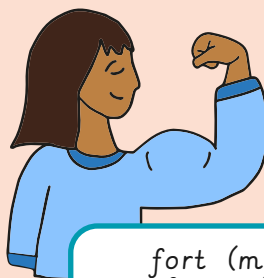
petit (m) /
petite (f)

small



grand (m) /
grande (f)

big/tall



fort (m) /
forte (f)

strong



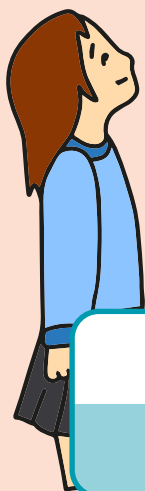
sportif (m) /
sportive (f)

sporty



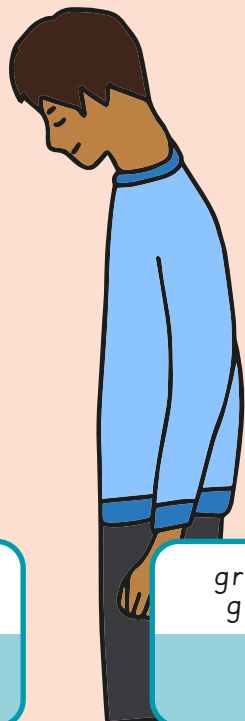
travailleur (m) /
travailleuse (f)

hard-working



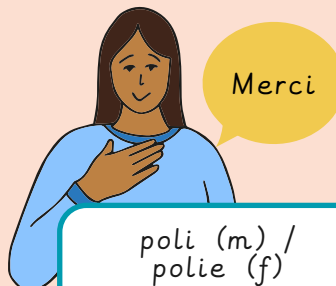
petit (m) /
petite (f)

small



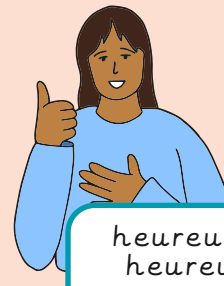
grand (m) /
grande (f)

big/tall



poli (m) /
polie (f)

polite



heureux (m) /
heureuse (f)

happy



sérieux (m) /
sérieuse (f)

serious

In French, the word for 'hair' - cheveux - is plural

il a/elle a = he has/she has + noun + adjective

il a les cheveux châtain.

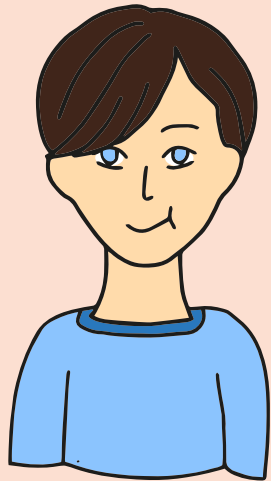
He has brown hair

il a les yeux bleus

He has blue eyes

Il s'appelle Henri et il a les yeux bleus et les cheveux châtain.

He is called Henry and he has blue eyes and brown hair.



Adjectives must agree with the gender of the noun that they are describing. This is usually achieved by:

No change for masculine nouns

il est poli

He is polite

Adding an e for feminine nouns

elle est polie

She is polite

However some may have different endings:

il est sérieux

he is serious

elle est sérieuse

she is serious

Other phrases

il s'appelle

he is called

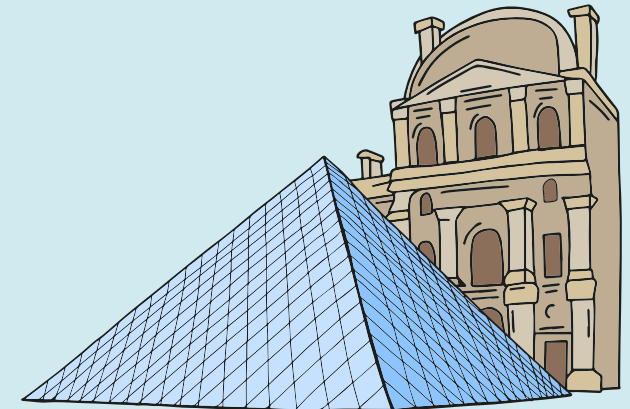
elle s'appelle

she is called

The Louvre Museum is in Paris and used to be a royal palace.

It is the largest art museum in the world, and is home to the famous portrait, Mona Lisa.

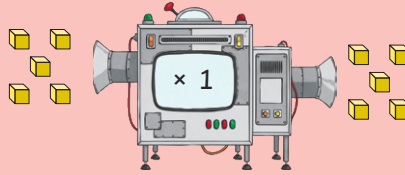
The entrance to the Louvre is a large glass and metal pyramid.



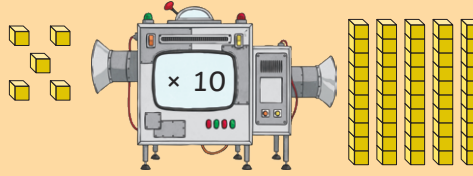
Key Vocabulary Multiplication and Division Facts Use Place Value to Multiply and Divide Mentally

multiply
groups of
lots of
times
divide
share
remainder

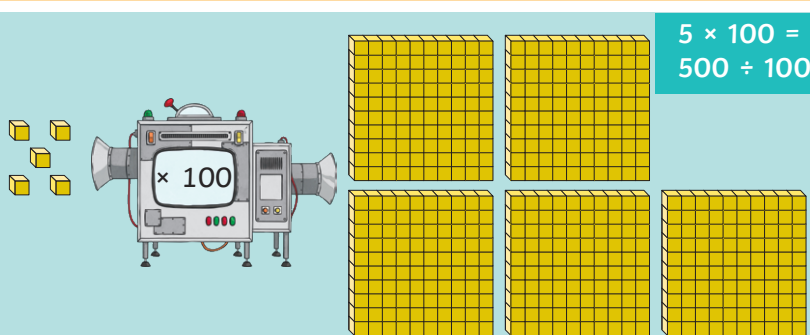
x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144



$5 \times 1 = 5$
 $5 \div 1 = 5$



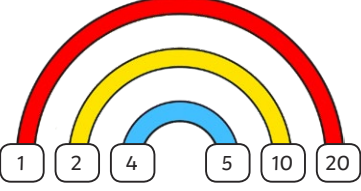
$5 \times 10 = 50$
 $50 \div 10 = 5$



$5 \times 100 = 500$
 $500 \div 100 = 5$

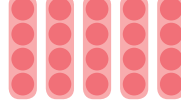
Factor pairs and Commutativity

20

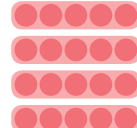


1 2 4 5 10 20

$5 \times 4 = 20$



$4 \times 5 = 20$



The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20.

The factor pairs are:

1 and 20	2 and 10	4 and 5
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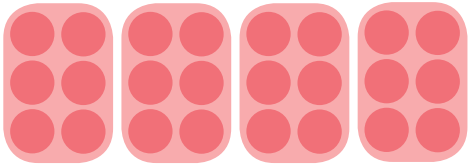
Multiply Using Formal Written Methods

	Th H T O		Th H T O	
	5 4 3		5 4 3	
x	4		4	
	1 2	(4 × 3)	4	
	1 6 0	(4 × 40)	2 1 7 2	
2	0 0 0	(4 × 500)	2	
2	1 7 2		1 1	

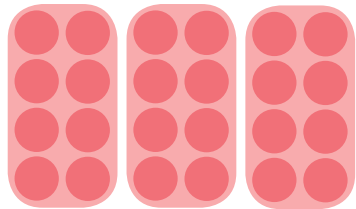
Remember to move any regrouped numbers into the next column. After the next multiplication, add the regrouped number to the answer.

Mental Calculations for Solving Problems

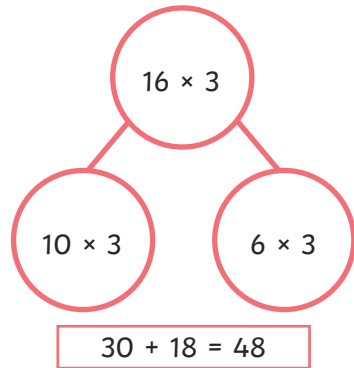
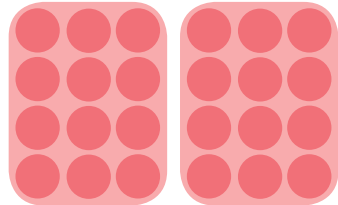
$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 24$



$(2 \times 4) \times 3 = 24$

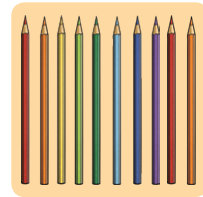


$(3 \times 4) \times 2 = 24$

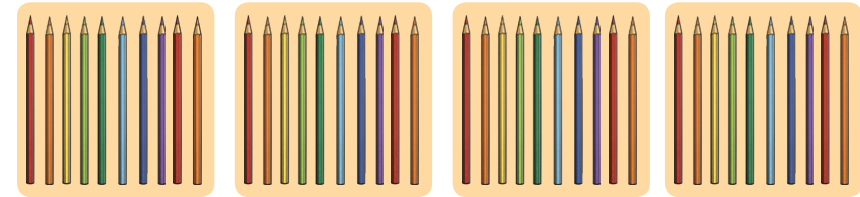


Integer Scaling Problems

10 pencils



$10 \times 4 = 40$ pencils



75g



$75g \times 2 = 150g$



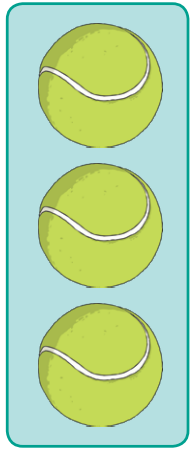
Short Division with Exact Answers

There are 69 tennis balls packed in tubes of 3.
There are 23 tubes altogether.

$69 \div 3 = 23$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 3 \overline{) 69} \end{array}$$

69		
23	23	23



Year 4: Body and tuned percussion (Rainforests)

Musical style: Body percussion

Body percussion is a style of music where you use your body to make sounds. You can make many different sounds by slapping, hitting, stamping, and rubbing!

Tapping foot

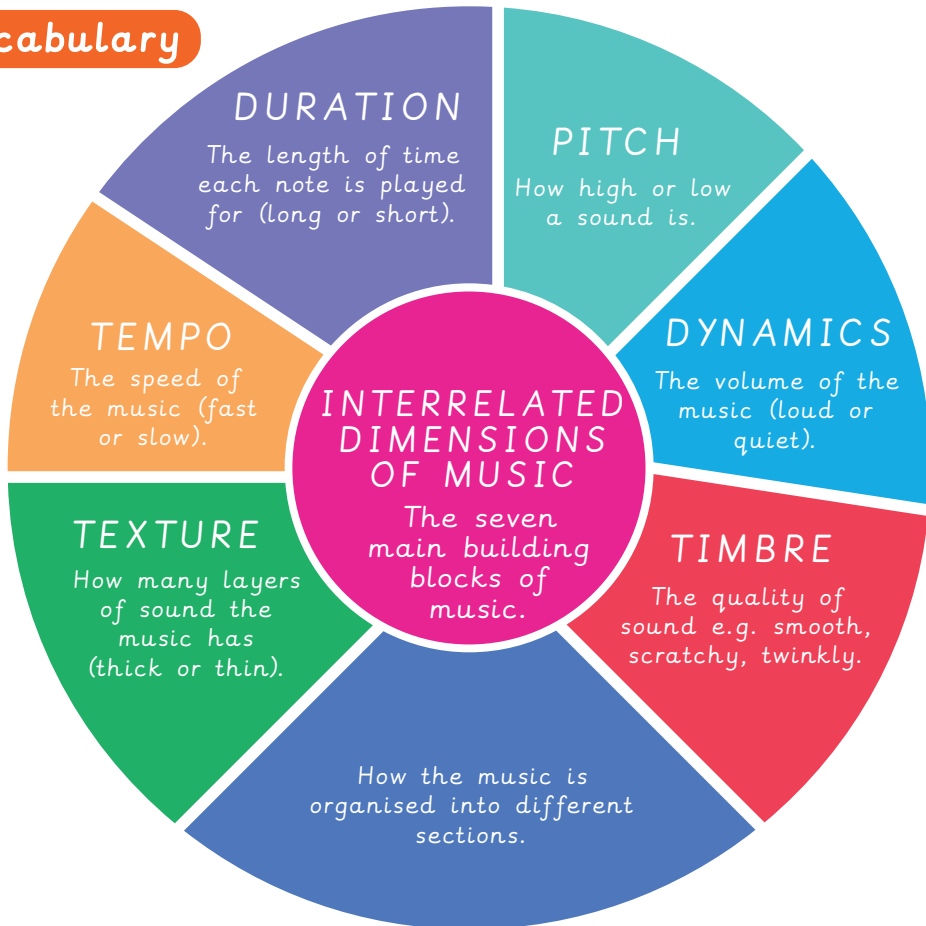


Clapping



Clicking fingers

Vocabulary



Appraising

Assessing and discussing a performance or piece of music.

Melody

Notes of different pitches played in a sequence to create a tune.

Rhythm

A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.

Contrast

An obvious difference.

Layers

The different instruments, rhythms or melodies that build the overall texture.

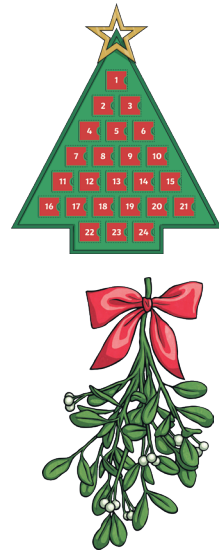
Transition

Music that links one section of a piece of music to another.

Key Vocabulary

Nativity	The story of the birth of Jesus Christ.
significant	Something that is important enough to be noticed and spoken about or has a special meaning.
interpret	To decide on the meaning of something based on the evidence that you have. Different people may interpret things in different ways.
recount	To retell the events of something that has happened.
compare	To find the similarities and differences between things.
gospel	The record of Christ's life and teachings in the first four books of the New Testament (part of the Bible).

Christians all believe that the Christmas Story is **significant**. However, some Christians view the story in a **metaphorical** way while other Christians believe the story is literally true.



Christmas Customs

There are lots of different ways that people celebrate Christmas and Advent:

- Christmas trees **symbolise** the everlasting life of God;
- Mistletoe is a **symbol** of peace and joy and is used to show friendship and goodwill;
- **Advent** calendars, wreaths and candles are different ways of counting down to Jesus' birthday;
- Christingles symbolise the importance of Jesus and the **gospel**.



'The Nativity' Story

The Christmas Story is also called 'The **Nativity**'. In this story, an angel appeared to Mary and told her that she was going to have a baby and that he would be the Son of God and he would be called Jesus. While Mary was pregnant, a census took place and she and Joseph (her husband) had to travel to Bethlehem - their town of birth.

When they arrived in Bethlehem, there was no room at any inns for them to stay in but they were allowed to stay in a stable. This is where Jesus was born. Angels told shepherds on a hillside that the Son of God had been born so they went to visit him in Bethlehem. Wise men spotted a bright star in the sky and knew this meant a king had been born so they went to visit with gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. King Herod heard that a new king had been born from the wise men and ordered that all the baby boys in the area be killed. An angel appeared in a dream to Joseph and Mary and warned them so they travelled to Egypt with baby Jesus and were safe.



Key Vocabulary

literal	Words are exactly true in the way that they are written.
metaphorical	Words are used to build imagery in the mind and things may be symbolic of something else.
Advent	Advent is the time of waiting for Christmas, which marks the arrival of Jesus to earth just over 2000 years ago. Advent begins on the Sunday nearest to the 30th November and lasts until Christmas Eve.
symbolism	When pictures, colours or objects are used to represent more complicated ideas.
St Matthew	One of the twelve apostles of Jesus. St Matthew wrote the first book in the New Testament of the Bible.
St Luke	One of the twelve apostles of Jesus. St Luke wrote the third book in the New Testament of the Bible.

Different Advent Celebrations Around the World

Christmas is celebrated in different ways around the world. In Sweden, it is celebrated on 13th December as Saint Lucia's Day. It is to honour a girl who was put to death for her Christian beliefs in Roman times (when people were expected to worship Roman Gods). Saint Lucia was caught feeding Christians, who were hiding in caves.



Advent
Churches prepare to celebrate the arrival of Jesus during **Advent**. They wear purple and decorate the church in purple as it **symbolises** royalty and reminds Christians that **Advent** is a time for prayer, reflection and preparation.

St Matthew's Account of the Nativity

Interpretations of the Nativity are different in the Bible. **St Matthew's** account of The Christmas Story focuses on power. He focuses on:

- the importance of the sign of the star after Jesus' birth;
- the visitors to Jesus being very clever people – the wise men;
- the expensive gifts given to Jesus by the Wise Men;
- Herod, the king, being jealous of the birth of a new king and feeling angry.

St Luke's Account of the Nativity

Interpretations of the **Nativity** are different in the Bible. **St Luke's** account of The Christmas Story focuses on the poor and vulnerable. He focuses on:

- the angel appearing to Mary to say a baby would be born;
- Mary and Joseph having to go to Bethlehem because of the census;
- Mary and Joseph having to stay in a stable and Jesus being born there;
- the visitors to Jesus (the shepherds) seeing an angel and being poor;
- Jesus being laid in a manger (a food trough).







What was the Julian calendar?	
Julius Caesar introduced the Julian calendar to the Roman empire. It looks very similar to our calendar today.	
Month	Reason for name
September	Sept- is the Latin for 7 th and this was their 7 th month.
October	Octo- is the Latin for 8 th and this was their 8 th month.
November	Novem- is the Latin for 9 th and this was their 9 th month.
December	Decem- is the Latin for 10 th and this was their 10 th month.
Januarius	Named in honour of the Roman god of endings and beginnings.
Februarius	Named after the februa, a purification festival in that month.
Martius	Named in honour of the Roman god of war — Mars.
Aprilis	Possibly named from the Latin aperire — meaning to open.
Maius	Named in honour of the nymph Maia — goddess of growth.
Junius	Named in honour of the Roman queen of the gods — Juno.
Julius	Named after Julius Caesar who introduced the calendar.
Augustus	Named after Augustus, one of the first Roman emperors.





How did the Romans write numbers?
The Romans had their own system of numerals which used combinations of letters from their alphabet. Here are the numerals for numbers 1–10.
I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X





Who did the Romans in Britain trade with?
The Romans traded goods across their entire empire (and beyond too). This meant that regions could produce, import and export a range of items and produce. Britons had always traded with people in neighbouring European countries but now they could trade with people in new and far away lands.


Why did the Romans introduce coins and currency?
The Romans wanted to make trading across the empire as easy and fair as possible. To do this, they introduced a set of coins that every region in the empire would use. The coins had different values and everyone understood how this value system worked. The gold coin you can see here was called an Aureus and was the most valuable.
The coins also acted as an easy and effective way of sending messages across the empire. They would also all have the head of the current emperor on one side. Again, to make sure everyone knew the piece of information.


Glossary		
1	milestone (n)	A stone set up to mark the distance in miles to a particular place.
2	amphitheatre (n)	A circular or oval building with a central space and tiers of seats for spectators.
3	foundations (n)	Found usually below ground level and built to support the weight of something.
4	bathhouse (n)	A building containing baths for communal use.
5	aqueduct (n)	A man-made channel for transporting water.
6	sacred (a)	Something greatly respected by an individual, group or religion.
7	persecuted (v)	To be treated badly because of race or religious beliefs.
8	religion (n)	The beliefs of an individual or group of people.
9	trade (v)	The action of buying and selling goods.
10	import (v)	To bring products or goods into a country from another country.
11	export (v)	To sell or send goods from a country to another country.
12	origin (a)	Where something originally comes from.
13	slave (n)	A person who is the legal property of another person.
14	currency (n)	A system of money used by a whole county or multiple countries.
15	stylus (n)	An ancient writing tool.
16	Latin (n)	The language of ancient Rome and its empire.
17	calendar (n)	A chart showing the days and/or months of a particular year.
18	numerals (n)	A figure or symbol showing a number.
19	archaeological (a)	Ancient sites containing evidence of history.
20	sources (n)	Documents or objects that can tell us about the past.

What did the Romans build?
The Romans built a road network across Britain, many of which can still be seen today. Their roads would take the quickest, most direct route possible.


The Romans also built towns; each following a similar plan. The towns would all have key buildings: a basilica (or town hall), a bathhouse, a forum (or market place) and insulae (blocks of houses and workshops).
Roman bathhouses were public places — they did not bathe in private! They used them as a place to socialise and meet up with friends. A bathhouse had many different rooms with pools of water at different temperatures. Each was designed to ensure the Romans left feeling refreshed and clean.

Significant People and Places			
			
Aquae Sulis	Caerwent	Londinium	Dere Street
The Roman town now called Bath, Somerset, where you can see a Roman bathhouse.	An archaeological site dating back to Roman times where evidence of Roman life was found.	The city of London, originally founded by the Romans.	A Roman road from York to Scotland that can still be seen today.

Significant People and Places			
			
St. Albans	Jupiter	Juno	Constantine
A town named after the Christian priest Albanus who died for his beliefs.	The king of the Roman gods.	The queen of the Roman gods.	The Roman emperor who became a Christian and ended the persecution.