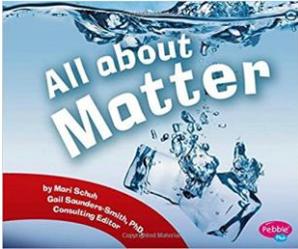
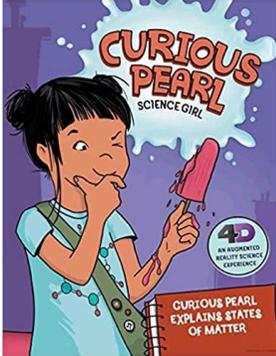


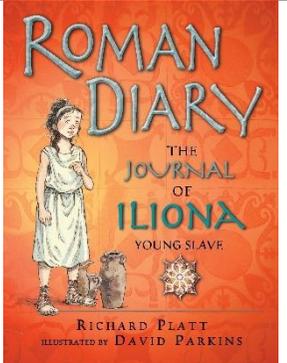
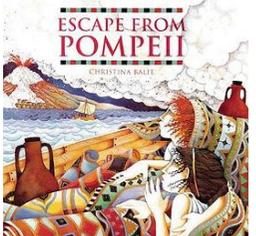
Year 4

Science – States of Matter

Key subject vocabulary		Enquiries for important knowledge	Recommended books
Bond	Joined securely to something else.	<p>Observing over time - How does the level of water in a glass change when left on a windowsill?</p> <p>Pattern seeking - Is there a pattern in how long it takes different sized ice lollies to melt?</p> <p>Identifying, classifying and grouping - Can you group these materials into solids, liquids and gases?</p> <p>Fair testing - How does the mass of a block of ice affect how long it takes to melt?</p>	 
Condensation	Turn a gas into a liquid.		
Evaporation	Turn a liquid into a gas.		
Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.		
Boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid boils and turns to vapour.		
Melting point	The temperature at which a given solid will melt.		
States of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.		
liquid	A substance that flows freely but is of constant volume.		
gas	A substance which will expand freely to fill a whole container and has no fixed shape or volume.		
Thermometer	An instrument for measuring and indicating temperature.		
Water cycle	The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land.		
transpiration	The exhalation of water vapour in plants.		
sublimation	When a substance changes from a solid to a gas, without going through the liquid change.		
<p>Links to other areas of science: Uses of every day materials.</p>			

Year 4

History – Roman Empire and it's impact on Britain

Key subject vocabulary		Enquiries for important knowledge	Recommended books
Ancient History	This is the history of people who lived thousands of years ago in places where writing was being developed (3000BC to 500AD).	<p>How was Britain influenced by the Roman Empire?</p> <p>What was Britain like at the time when the Romans invaded?</p> <p>Why were the Roman army so successful during battles?</p> <p>Who was Boudicca?</p> <p>What was life like in the area around Boroughbridge during Roman times?</p> <p>Why did the Romans leave Britain?</p>	  
Aqueduct	A man-made channel to take water from one place to another, it was often be in the form of a bridge that carries the water.		
Archaeologist	A person whose job is learning about the past by digging up and studying remains and objects left behind.		
Basilica	A large building used for meetings and discussing legal matters in ancient Rome.		
Celts	The people of southern Britain who were living in round houses and small settlements near to their farms when the Romans invaded.		
Empire	A group of countries that have been taken over and are ruled by one person or country.		
Forum	A large, outside area often in the centre of a Roman town. It was used for public gatherings, shop stalls and celebrations and was surrounded by public buildings, temples and statues.		
Invasion	An unwelcome arrival of a large number of people (e.g. an army)who usually come with force and may cause harm.		
Latin	The common language of the Roman Empire.		
Legion	A large group in the Roman army usually made of 5000 soldiers.		
Mosaic	Picture or patterns made of small tiles. They were used to decorate walls or floors in Roman buildings.		
Rebellion	An act of rebellion is when people refuse to follow someone who is in charge, in a rebellion people may try and overthrow the ruler.		
Villa	A Roman villa is a large country house around a rectangular courtyard, owned by the rich.		

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