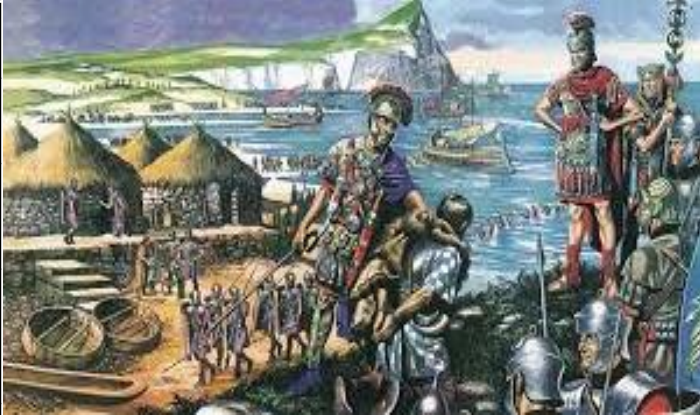
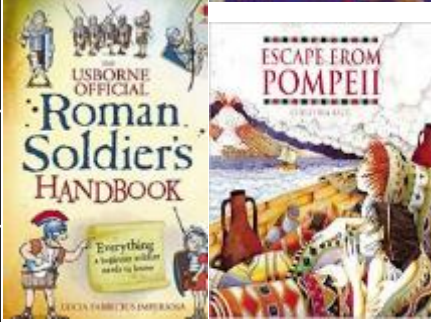
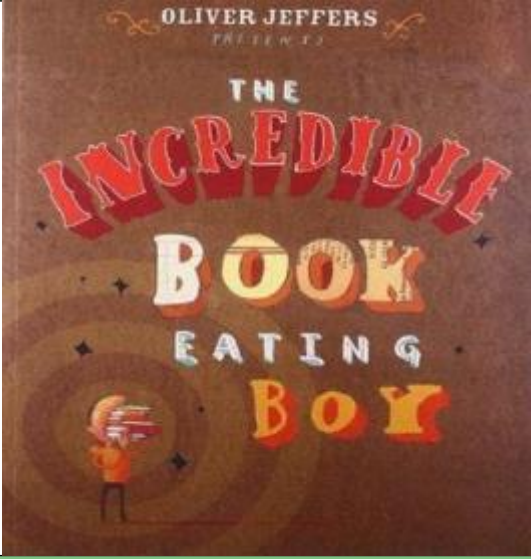


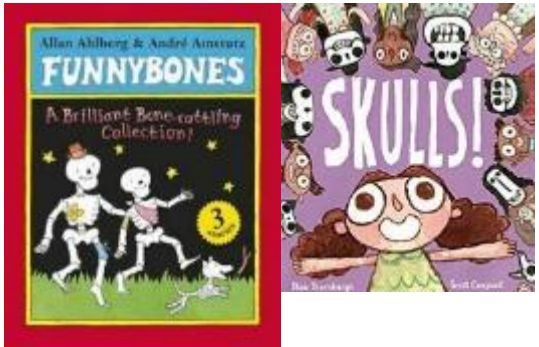
The Romans KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
<p>centurion</p> <p>A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.</p>	<p>emperor</p> <p>The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.</p>		<p>aqueduct</p> <p>A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.</p>	<p>gladiator</p> <p>A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.</p>
<p>Londinium</p> <p>This was the Roman name for London.</p>	<p>conquer</p> <p>To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.</p>	<p>Sticky Knowledge about the Romans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands. <input type="checkbox"/> Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire. <input type="checkbox"/> A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born. <input type="checkbox"/> Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey. <input type="checkbox"/> 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! <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 		
<p>invade</p> <p>Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.</p>	<p>Romanisation</p> <p>When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.</p>	<p>senate</p> <p>Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.</p>	<p>Roman baths</p> <p>A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Places</p> <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: Digestive System Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about the digestive system
pancreas	The pancreas produces juices called enzymes which help the body digest food.		<input type="checkbox"/> The oesophagus is the food highway that takes your food from your mouth down into your stomach so that digestion can begin.
oesophagus	The oesophagus is like a stretchy tube that moves food from the back of the throat to the stomach.		<input type="checkbox"/> The stomach is filled with powerful acids that break down the food into smaller pieces. It also lets us know when we are hungry.
intestine	The main function of the small intestine is absorption of nutrients and minerals from food. The major function of the large intestine is to absorb water from the remaining indigestible food.		<input type="checkbox"/> The liver creates different enzymes to help process food nutrients that are collected in the small intestine.
organ	The skin is the biggest organ of your body. Other organs include your brain, lungs, heart, liver, stomach, intestines, pancreas, and kidneys, all called internal organs.		<input type="checkbox"/> The gallbladder is a storage unit for all of the bile and enzymes created by the liver. It stores them until they are needed for digestion.
molars	Molars are the teeth that are used for chewing and grinding our food.		<input type="checkbox"/> The main job for the small intestine is to absorb nutrients and minerals from food. In fact, 90% of food absorption takes place here, making it our main digestion location.
canine	Canines are the teeth used for ripping and tearing our food. We have two located at the top of our mouth and two at the bottom.		<input type="checkbox"/> The outside of our teeth are covered with enamel and the inside have blood vessels and nerves.
food chain	A food chain is a diagram that shows us how animals are linked by what they eat.		<input type="checkbox"/> The front teeth are called incisors, the four sharp teeth are called canines, the teeth at the back are called molars.
predators	Predators are wild animals that hunt, or prey on, other animals. Predatory animals need the flesh of the animals that they kill to survive.		
prey	The term prey refers to an animal that is sought, captured, and eaten by a predator.		
salivary gland	The salivary glands contain special enzymes that help digest the starches in your food.		
		Important facts to know by the end of the digestive system topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know and name the parts of the digestive system. • Know the function of each organ of the digestive system. • Know and identify the different types of teeth in humans. • Know the function of different human teeth. • Use food chains to identify producers, predators and prey. • Construct food chains to identify producers, predators and prey. 	

Year 3: Skeleton and Muscles Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about our skeleton and muscles	
nutrition	Nutrition involves drinking enough water and eating the right amount of items from the four main food groups.		<input type="checkbox"/> The spine is made up of 33 bones and the smallest bone is found in our ear.	
skeleton	The human skeleton is made of bone and grows as we grow. Our skull protects our brain and our ribs protect our heart and lungs.		<input type="checkbox"/> Muscles make up 40% of our total body weight and the smallest muscle is found in our ears.	
muscles	Muscles are attached to bones by tendons and help them to move. When a muscle contracts it gets shorter and pulls on the bone it is attached to.		Important facts to know by the end of the skeleton and muscle topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That humans cannot make their own food. They get their nutrition from what they eat. • That humans have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. • Know that the body parts have special functions. • Know the names of the body parts associated with skeleton and muscles. • Compare the diets of different groups of animals, including humans. • Know what a healthy meal looks like. 	<input type="checkbox"/> When we are born we have about 300 bones in our body by the time we are adults we have 206 because some bones have fused together.
diet	Our bodies need a balanced diet to work properly. This involves drinking enough water and eating healthily.			<input type="checkbox"/> When broken our bones will repair themselves. Doctors use casts or splits to make sure they grow back straight.
joint	Joints allow the body to make movements. The body has many bones and are connected through the joints.	<input type="checkbox"/> The longest bone in the human body is the thigh bone called the femur.		
pelvis	The pelvis is a bony cradle-shaped structure located at the base of the spine.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bone marrow makes up 4% of a human body mass. It produces red blood cells which carry oxygen all around the body.		
cartilage	Cartilage is a connective tissue found in many areas of the body including joints between bones e.g. the elbows, knees and ankles.			
rib cage	It is made up of curved bones. The rib cage is found in the chest area. It protects a person's internal organs from damage.			
tendon	Muscles are attached to the bone by tendons and work in pairs to allow for smooth movement.			
spine	Also known as your backbone, your spine is a strong, flexible column of ring-like bones that runs from your skull to your pelvis.			