

Autumn Term



ST AMBROSE
CATHOLIC PRIMARY
SCHOOL

Key Vocabulary

artificial	something made by humans
dark	the absence of light
light source	an object which gives out light
mirror	a highly reflective surface which shows a reflection
natural	something not made by humans
reflect	to bounce off or throw something back
reflective	something which reflects light
reflect	a dark area behind an object where the path of light has been blocked

The Sun

The Sun helps us in lots of different ways but we need to protect ourselves too. Remember to wear a hat and suncream when out in the sunshine.

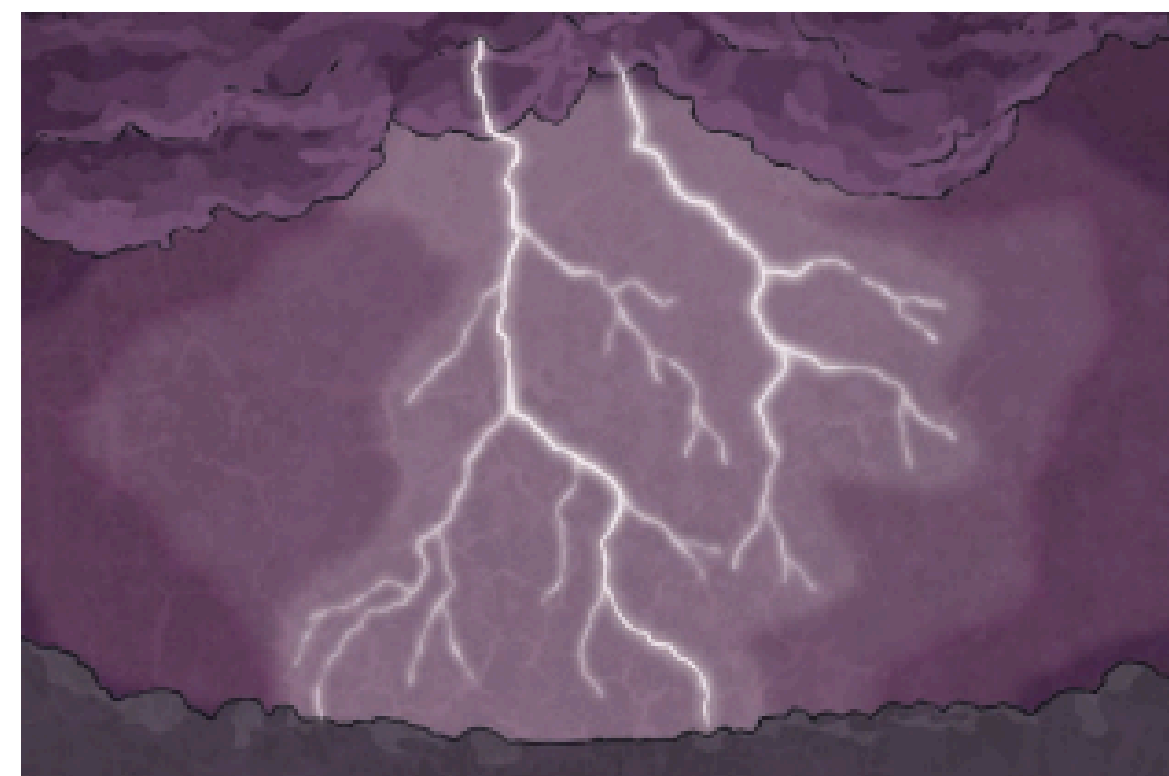
Never look directly at the Sun, even when wearing sunglasses.



Light Sources

Light comes from a **light source**. **Light sources** can be **natural** or **artificial**.

Natural light sources are found in nature.



The Sun and lightning are **natural light sources**. Some living things, such as anglerfish, produce light. This is known as bioluminescence.

Natural light sources are found in nature.



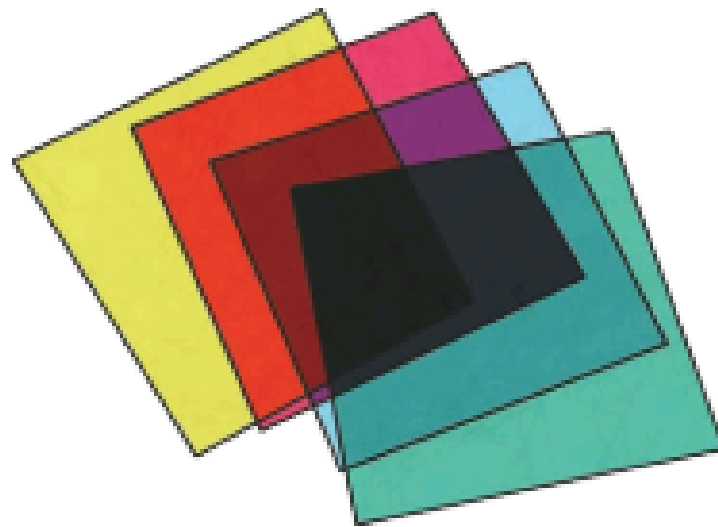
Torches, screens on devices and candles are all examples of **artificial light sources**.

Transparency

Light cannot pass through opaque materials. The light reflects off their surface. We can't see through them.



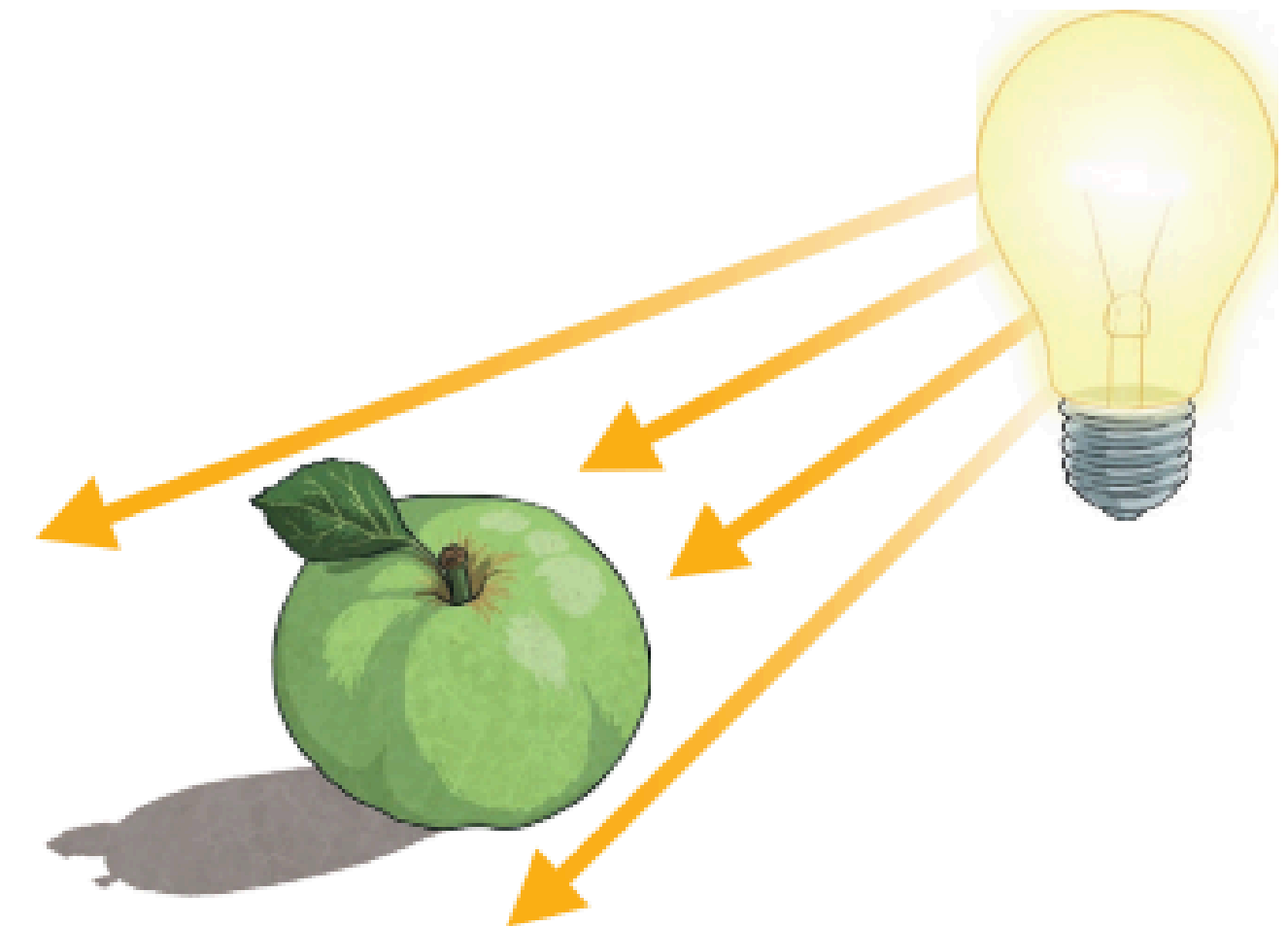
Some light can pass through translucent materials. We can partially see through them.



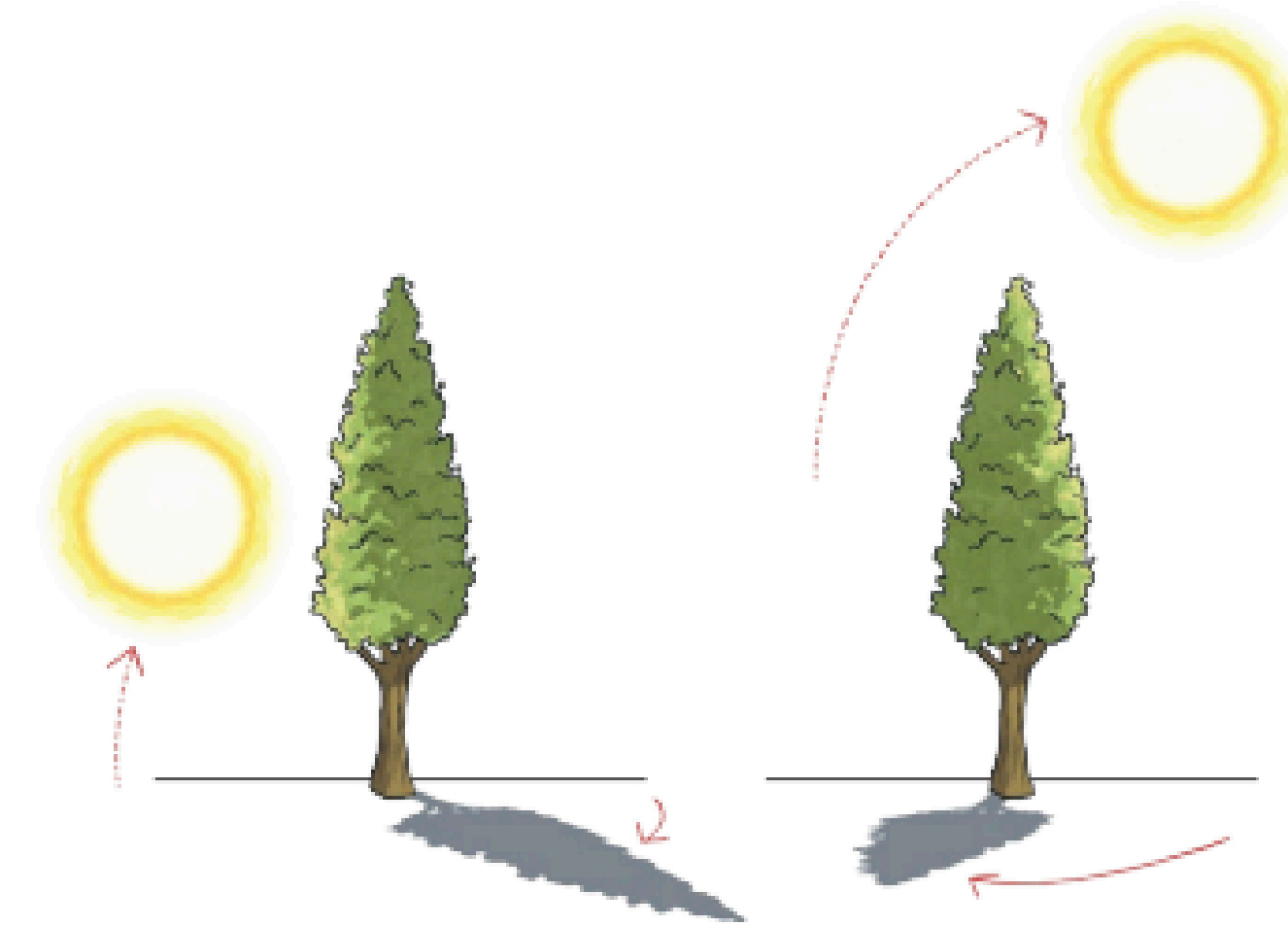
Most or all light can pass through transparent materials. We can see through them.



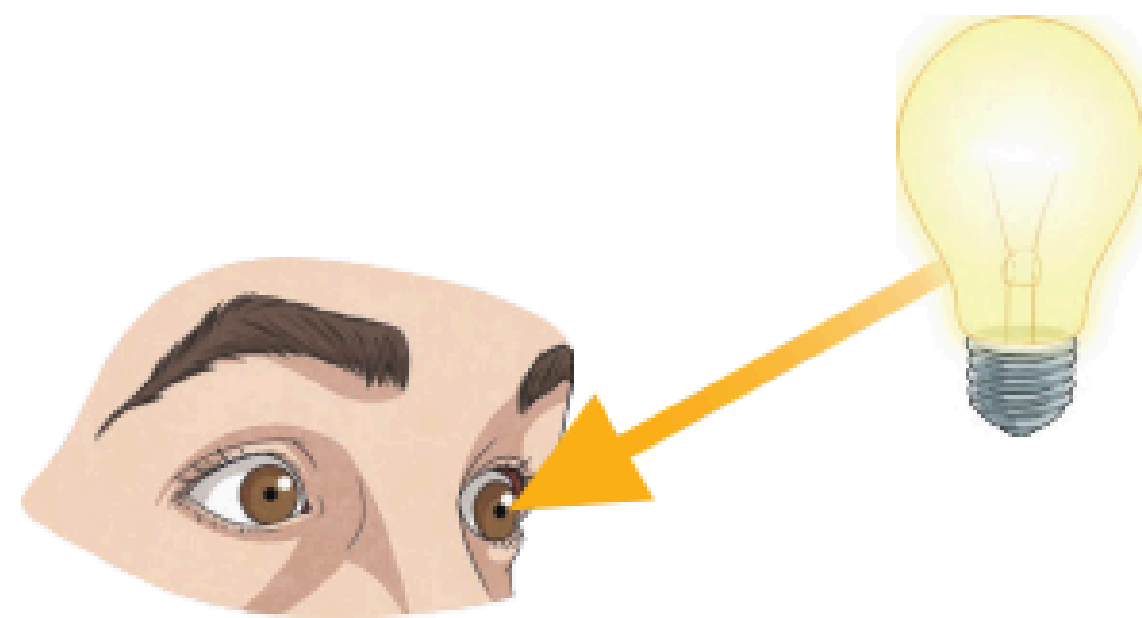
Shadows are created when the path of light from a light source is blocked by an object.



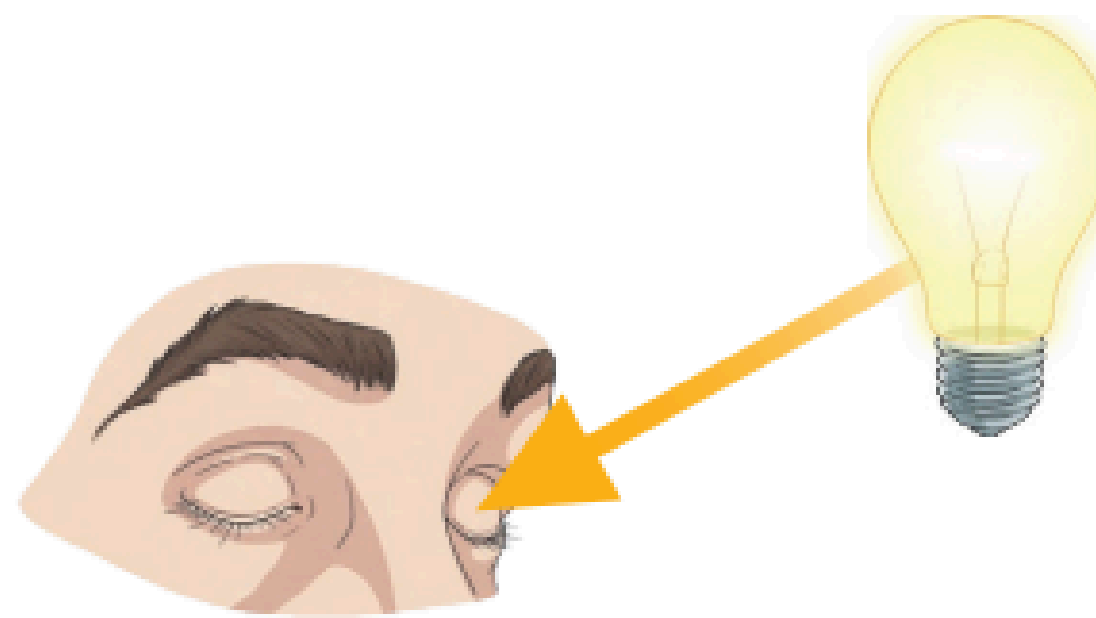
Shadows can change size and angle as the light source changes position.



People can see because light enters the eye through the pupil.

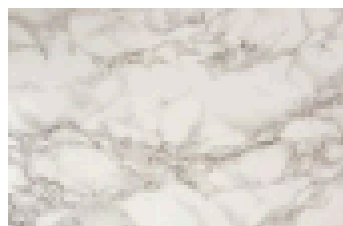
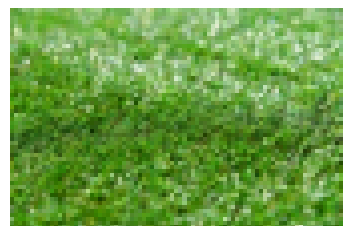
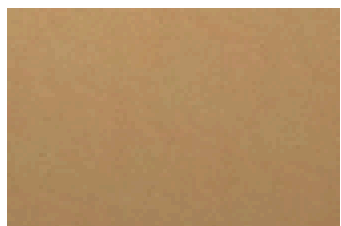


When the eye is closed, light cannot enter the eye so people cannot see.

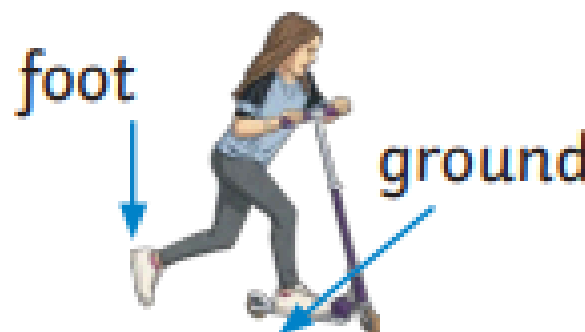
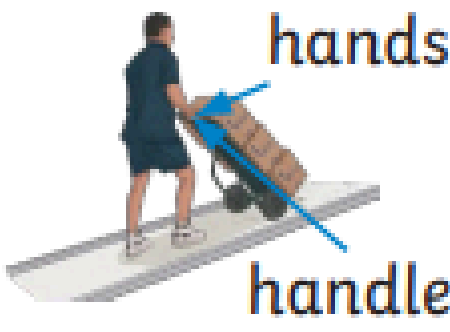
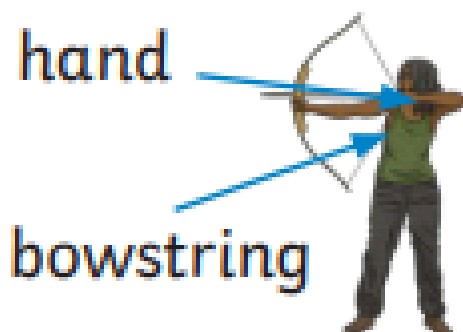
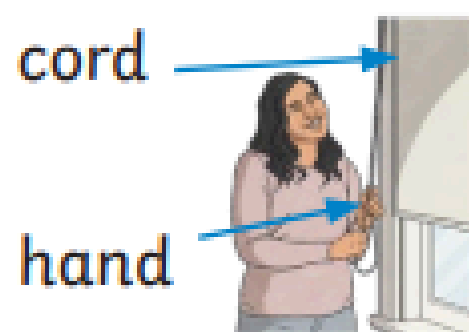


Key Vocabulary

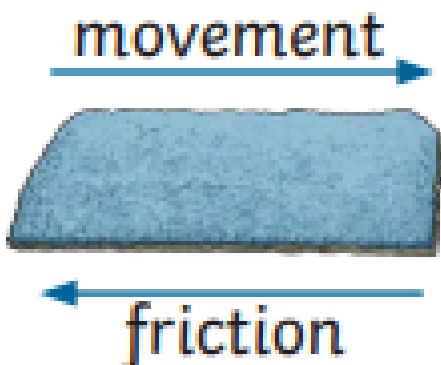
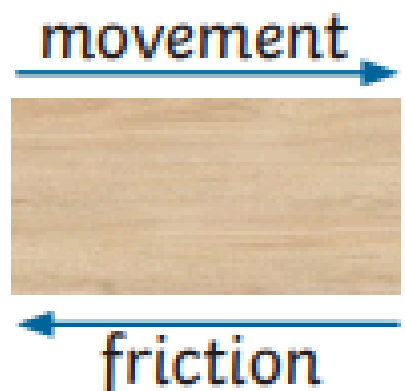
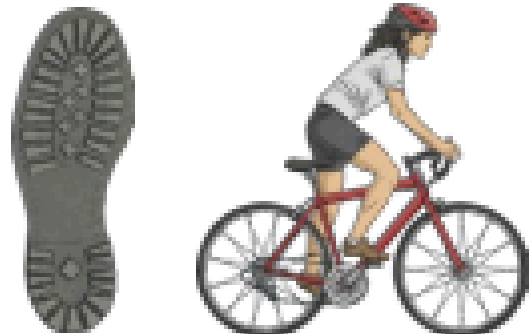
force	A force is a push or pull .
push	A push is a force that often moves an object further away.
pull	A pull is a force that often moves an object closer.
contact force	A contact force is a type of force that occurs between two or more objects that are touching.
non-contact force	A non-contact force is a type of force that occurs between objects that are not touching.
friction	Friction is a type of contact force . It occurs between two touching surfaces that are either trying to move or are already moving across each other.

Smooth		Rough	
			
polished marble	laminate floor	artificial grass	sandpaper

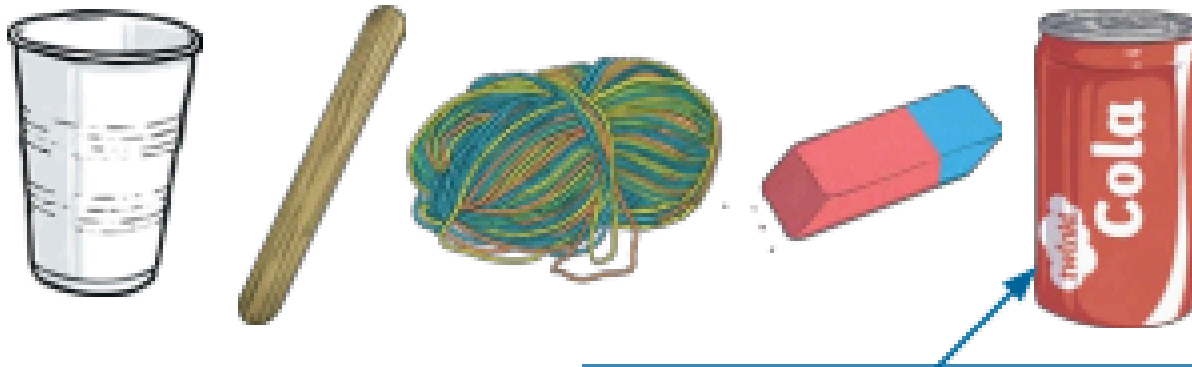
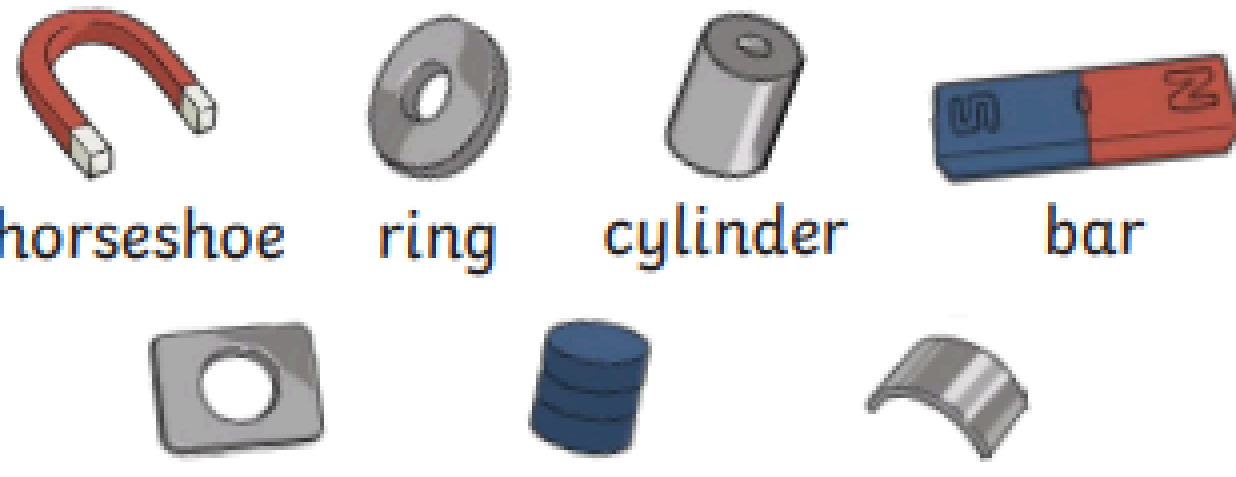
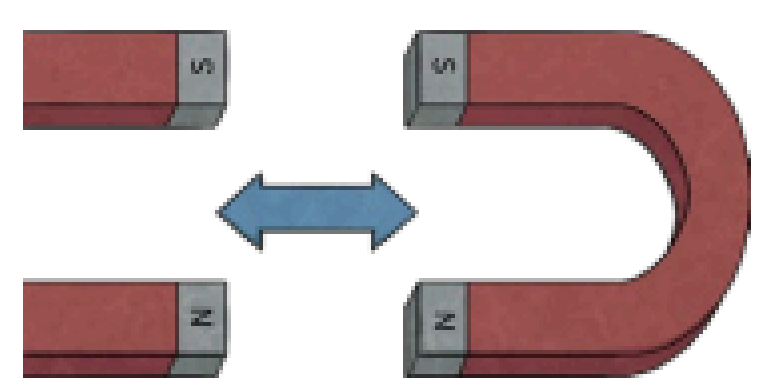
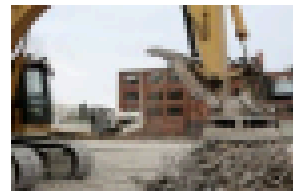
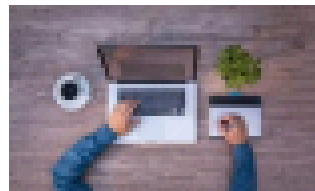
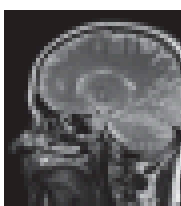
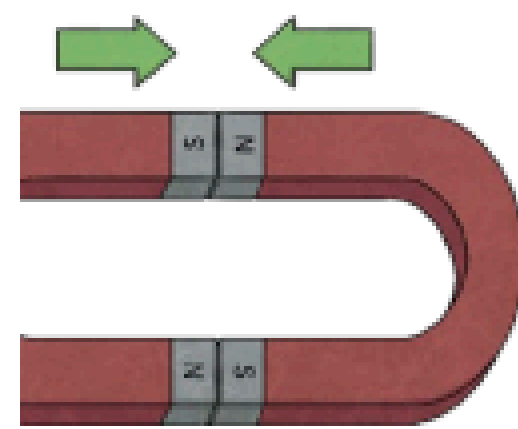
Contact Forces: Examples of Pushes and Pulls

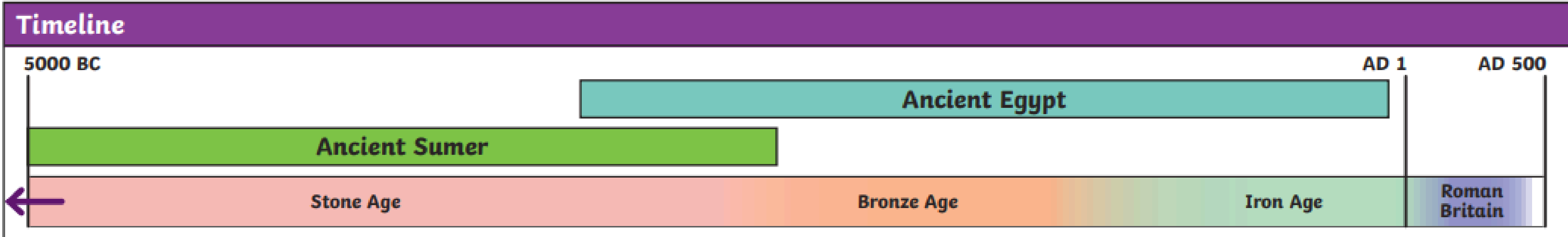
Pushes		Pulls	
 The foot pushes against the ground, causing the scooter to move forwards.	 The hands push on the trolley handle, causing the trolley to move forwards.	 The hand pulls on the bowstring and arrow, causing the arrow to move closer to the person.	 The hand pulls on the cord, causing the blind to lift up.

Forces can make objects start or stop moving, change speed, change direction or change shape.

Moving on Rough Surfaces	Moving on Smooth Surfaces	Helpful Friction
Objects move differently on different surfaces because of a force called friction. Friction can be high on rough surfaces, causing objects to slow down more quickly. 	An object will travel further on a smooth surface because there are fewer bumps; therefore, there is less friction to slow it down. 	Bumpy surfaces, such as tyres or the soles of shoes, help to reduce the risk of sliding or skidding. 

Key Vocabulary	
magnet	A magnet is a material that can sometimes attract (pull) and sometimes repel (push) other magnetic materials.
metal	Metals are materials that are usually hard and shiny, such as iron and aluminium.
magnetic	If a material is magnetic , it can be attracted or repelled by a magnet .
magnetic force	A magnetic force is a non-contact force produced by a magnet .
poles	The poles of a magnet are the two points where the magnetic force is strongest: the north pole and south pole.
attract	If a magnet attracts an object, it causes the object to move towards it.
repel	If a magnet repels an object, it causes the object to move away from it.

Magnetic Materials	Non-Magnetic Materials
 Magnetic objects are most often made of iron, steel (which contains iron), nickel and cobalt.	 Plastic, wood, rubber and wool are not magnetic. Some metals, such as aluminium, are not magnetic.
Names of Magnets	Like Poles Repel
 horseshoe ring cylinder bar square button arc/crescent	
Uses of Magnets	Opposite Poles Attract
 electro-magnetic cranes  computers  MRI machines  maglev trains	 A magnetic force is a non-contact force because the magnet and the object do not need to touch for the force to happen.



Key Vocabulary

hunter-gatherer	A person who moves from place to place in search of food. Surviving by hunting, fishing and collecting berries, fruits and seeds.
agriculture	Growing crops and keeping animals for food and materials (farming).
settlement	A place where people live together in a community.
tribe	A community of people, ruled by a leader, with shared traditions, ancestors and culture.
monument	A building or structure which is important for learning about the past.
migration	When people move to live in a different place.
technology	Using knowledge to invent new devices or tools.
prehistoric	From a time in the past before there were written records.

Historical Skills Vocabulary

BC	Used to show that a date is before the year AD 1. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.
AD	Used to show that a date is after the year AD 1. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.
archaeologist	A person who studies the past by excavating historical places and studying objects and remains. 

How Do We Know About Prehistoric Times?

It is generally believed that the first written records available for British history are from Roman times so the periods before the Romans arrived in Britain are classed as being **prehistoric**.

Archaeologists have been able to work out lots about what life was like in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age using evidence from artwork, artefacts, **monuments** and also from animal and human remains.

The Stone Age

The Stone Age was a very long period of time when early humans made tools and weapons from stone.

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a historic site and **monument** that was started in the New Stone Age but was also developed later through the **prehistoric** period. Lots of people added to it over many years.



The Bronze Age

During the Bronze Age, people developed the **technology** to make bronze. This was used to make bronze tools, containers and jewellery. There was a lot of **migration** to Britain during this period. Some of the people who arrived in Britain were from Central Europe and were called the 'Beaker People'. They are known for the distinctive bell-shaped pottery they made, mainly used for drinking from. It is likely, but not certain, that the Beaker People brought their knowledge of making bronze to Britain and that is how the Bronze Age in Britain started.



Palaeolithic (or Old) Stone Age

The Palaeolithic period was significantly longer than any other time in the Stone Age and any other period in human history. In Britain, it is thought to have started around 800,000 BC. At this time, people were **hunter-gatherers** and moved on to live in a different place once they had hunted and gathered all the food available.

Mesolithic (or Middle) Stone Age

The Mesolithic period started in Britain from around 8000 BC around the end of the last Ice Age. People were still living as **hunter-gatherers** but towards the end of this time in the Stone Age, people started to learn about **agriculture**.



Neolithic (or New) Stone Age

People started to live in permanent **settlements** having been introduced to **agriculture** by people **migrating** from Europe.



The Iron Age

During the Iron Age, **technology** developed further across many aspects of life. People began to make tools and weapons from iron. Again, many of the new ideas came with the **migration** of people. People who lived at this time are now often called 'Celts'. Celts were farmers and lived as part of a **tribe**. Hillforts developed during the Iron Age. Communities lived on hills for protection from when other **tribes** attacked.

Key Vocabulary	
settlement	A place where people live and build homes.
county	A part of the country, like a big area that has towns and villages.
topographical	The shape of the land, like hills or flat ground.
physical feature	Things in nature like hills or rivers.
land use	How land is used, like for houses, farms or parks.
human feature	Things people build, like houses and roads.
symbol	A picture that stands for something on a map.

8 Point Compass

Sentence Stems

"_____ is found in the county of _____. It is in the _____ of the UK."

"_____ is to the north-east of _____. This means it is in the top right of the map."

"The land here is mostly _____, which means it is good for _____."

"Long ago, people used this land for _____. Now, it is used for _____."

"_____ and _____ are similar because _____, but different because _____."

Physical Geography

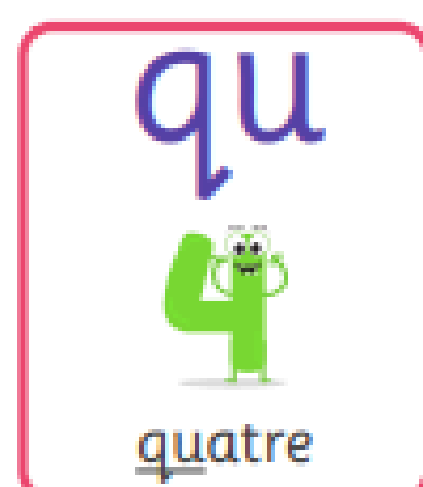
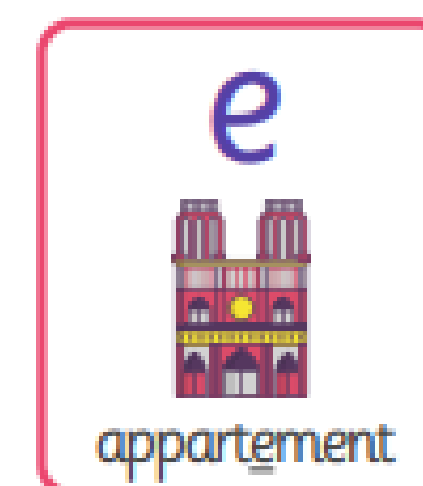
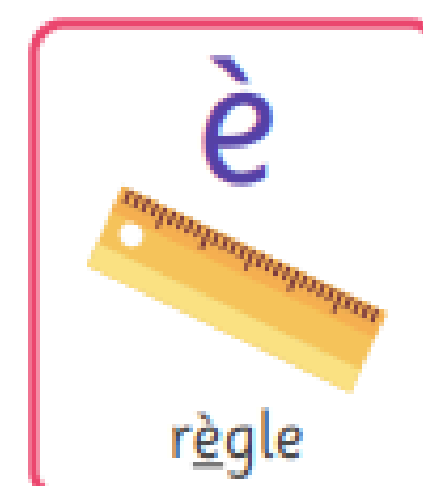
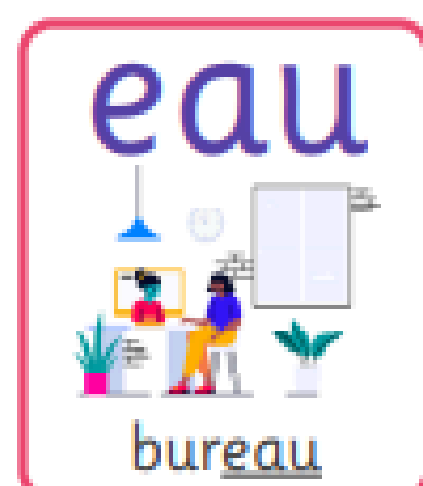
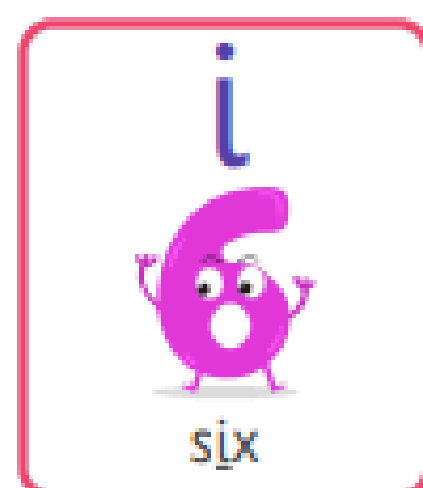
Human Geography

Location, Location, Location





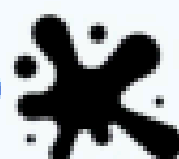
Can you find other French words with the same sounds? If you can, write them on the dotted lines.

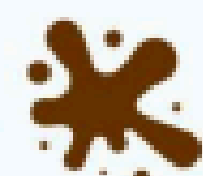


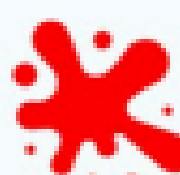
J'apprends le français

phonics

sound in:

oi • trois 3
• noir 

on sound in:
• marron 

ou sound in:
• rouge 

&

**silent
letters**

There are many last consonant silent letters in French.

The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'Paris', 'trois' and 'gris'.

The final 't' is silent in 'vert' and 'violet'.

vocabulary

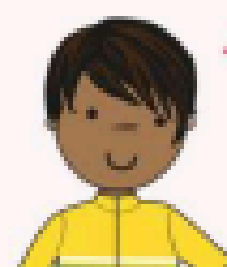
Numbers 1-10 in French.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10 colours in French.



Simple greetings:



Salut ! Ça va ?

Hi! How are you?

Ça va bien ! Comment
tu t'appelles ?



I am fine! What is your name?

grammar

As this is an introductory unit, there will be no grammar introduced. We will see more grammar in the units that follow.

Prehistoric art

Cave artists	Painted on cave walls and ceilings in prehistoric times, around 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.
Charcoal	A black crumbly drawing material made of carbon and often used for sketching.
Geometric shapes	The form or outline of a 2D shape.
Iron Age	A time in early human history when people began to use tools and weapons made of iron.
Line drawings	The outline of a shape without any tone.
Native	A person who was born in or comes from a particular place.
Prehistoric	The time before written history began.
Proportions	The scale and size of an object.
Stone Age	The oldest time when humans are known to have existed. They used tools made of stone.
Texture	The way a particular objects feels.
Tone	Shading using areas of dark and light to create a 3D effect.

Key facts

Charcoal is made from thin peeled willow twigs which are heated without oxygen.



Crushed charcoal can be used to create different textures.

Charcoal smudges easily. Fixing spray can be used to stop it smudging any further.

Large wild animals, such as bison, horses, aurochs, and deer were important to people in prehistory.



The earth colours which prehistoric people painted with were: red, yellow and umber pigments, black charcoal from the fire, burnt bones (bone black) and white.

The process of making art in prehistory was to tell stories and record history.



Early man created art to communicate.

Year 3 - Electric poster

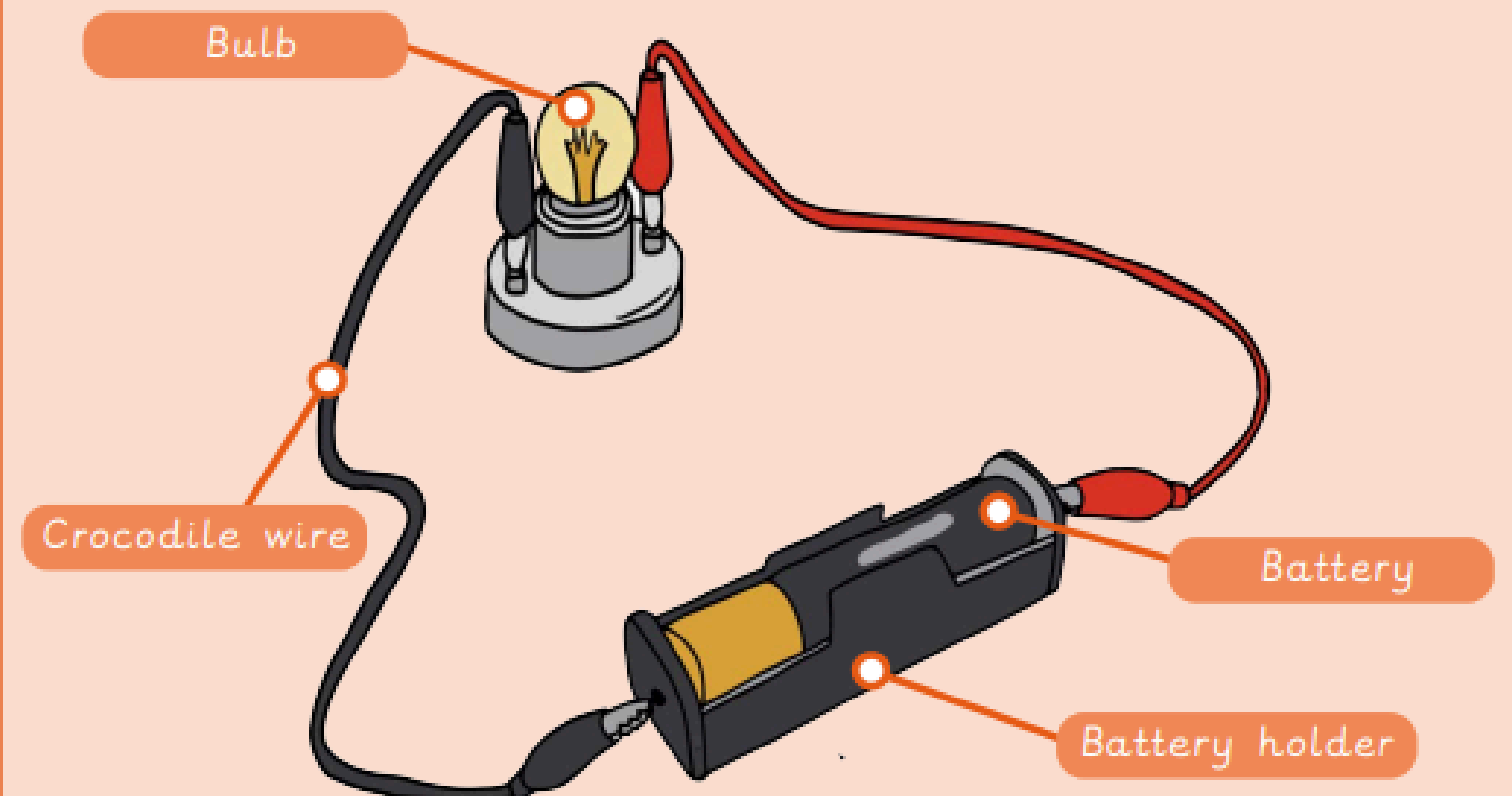
Battery	A cell or connected group of cells which store electrical energy.
Bulb	A component which gives light when electricity passes through it.
Circuit	A collection of components which make an electrical system.
Circuit component	One of several parts of that complete a circuit (e.g. bulb).
Information design	Facts that are displayed in a visually appealing way and are easy to understand.
Initial ideas	A series of sketches to solve a problem or design a product.
Information	Facts that we learn or research about something.
Public	People in our community.
Research	Using different media (e.g. newspapers, books, online searches) to collect information about a subject.
Wire	A thin piece of copper thread which conducts electricity to connect circuit components together.

Key facts

Information design is one area (field) of design. It covers all items and products that are developed to give the public further information.

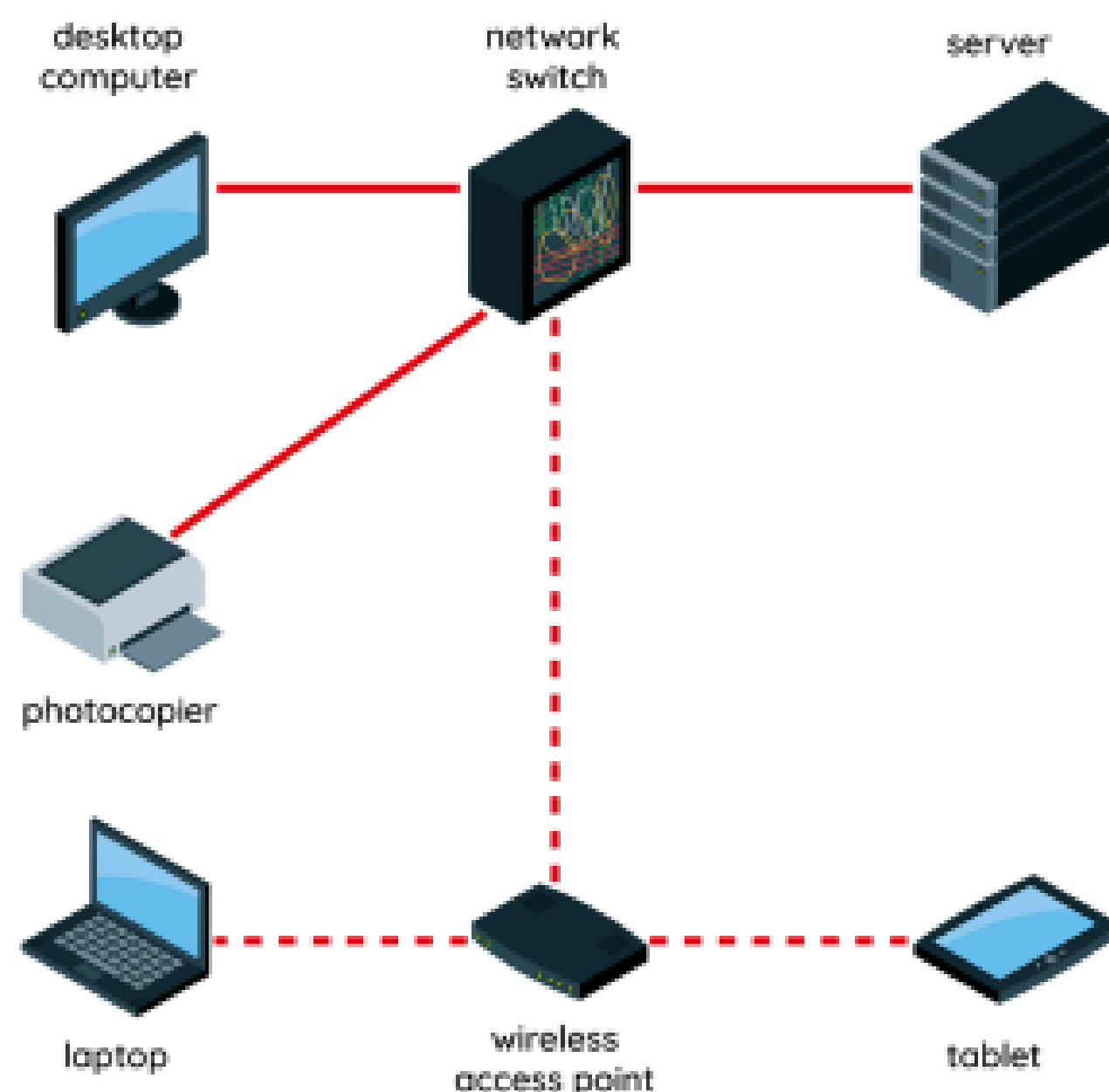


An electrical system is a group of parts (components) that work to transport electricity around a circuit.



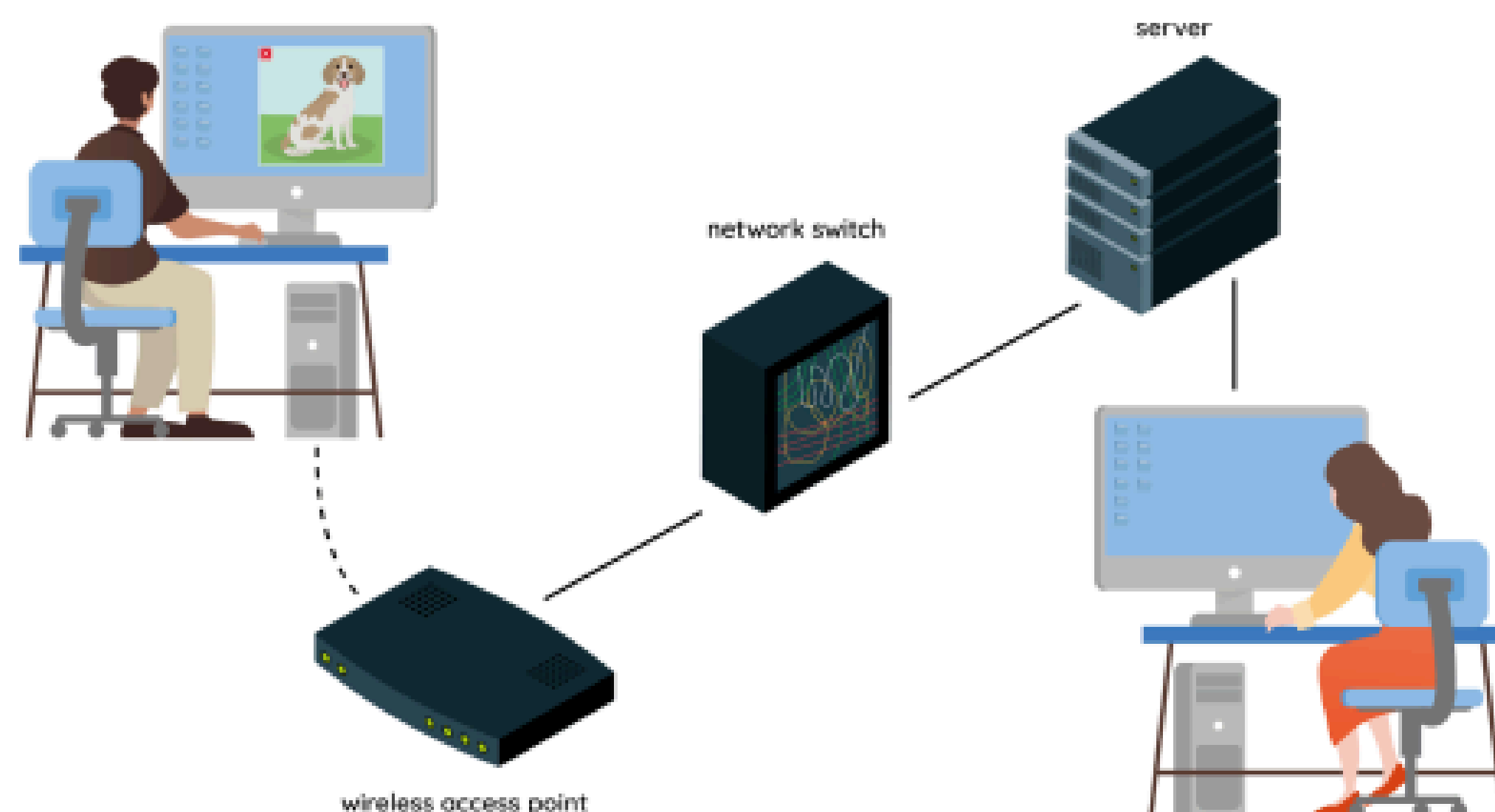
An electrical product is an object that uses an electrical system to make its different parts work.



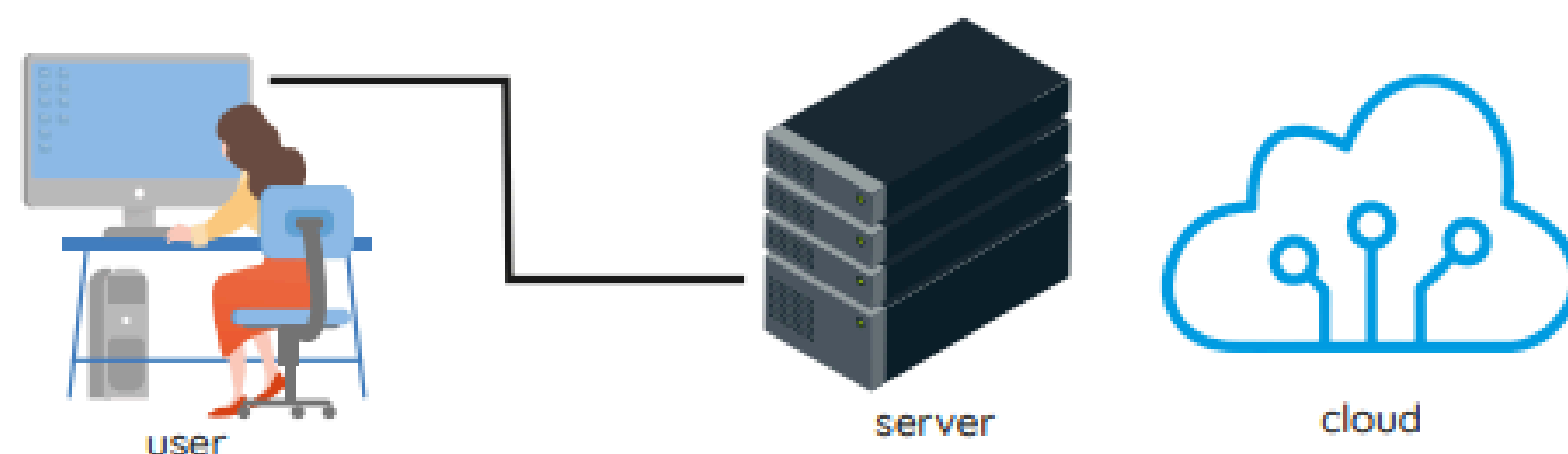


A network is made up of different devices.

When a file is shared, it travels through these devices on the network.



Different files can be sent through a network, including music, videos and photos.



When a user requests a website, the server retrieves its stored data and sends it back as the displayed website.