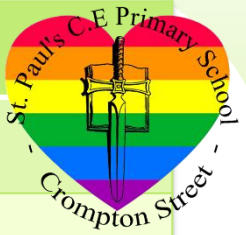


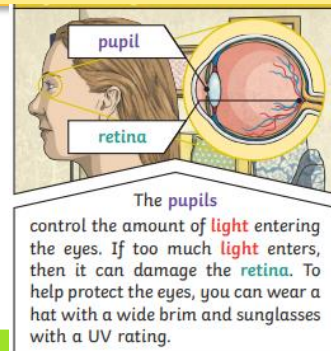
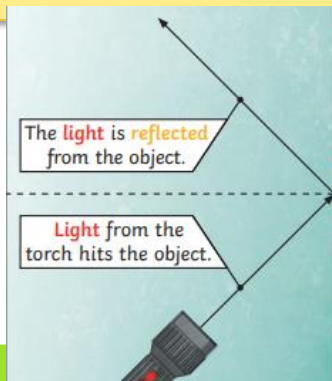
Science Year 3 – Summer 2: How far can you throw your shadow?



What do I need to know previous topics?	
The sun lights up the Earth.	The Earth orbits around the Sun, it takes a full year. The Earth orbits the Sun on a slight angle which causes the different lengths of day.
What will I know by the end of the unit?	
We need light to be able to see things. Light travels in a straight line. When light hits an object, it is reflected (bounces off). If the reflected light hits our eyes, we can see the object.	Light sources produce light e.g. the Sun, firelight and lit bulbs in lamps and torches are all light sources.
Some materials are transparent – they let light pass through them e.g. glass.	Shadows are formed when light is blocked by an opaque object.
Some materials are opaque – they do not let light pass through them e.g. wood.	A shadow is larger when an object is closer to the light source. This is because it blocks more of the light.
Some materials are very reflective – a lot of light is reflected from their surface e.g. mirrors.	Don't look directly at the Sun, even if you are wearing sunglasses. The light can damage your eyes.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
dark	Dark is the absence of light.
	These allow the plant to make its own food.
reflection	The process where light hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes.
reflective	Describes something which reflects light well.
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
opaque	Objects that do not let any light pass through them.
translucent	Objects that let some light through, but scatter the light so we can't see through them properly.
transparent	Objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning that you can see through the object.

Key diagram

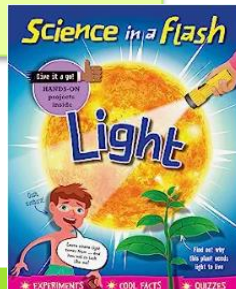
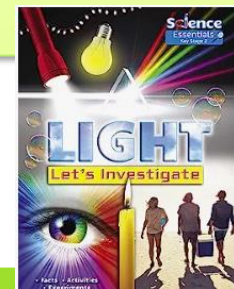


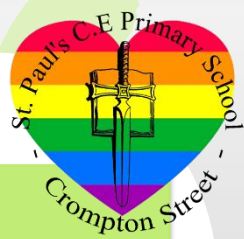
Scientists

In 1802, Humphry Davy invented the first electric light. He experimented with electricity and invented an electric battery. When he connected wires to his battery and a piece of carbon, the carbon glowed, producing light. His invention was known as the Electric Arc lamp.



Key Texts





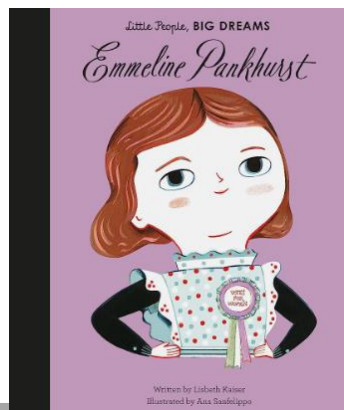
What will I know by the end of the unit?	
We all have lots of different types of relationships with different people.	Our body space (personal space) is the area around our body and we need to respect it as it can make us feel uncomfortable if invaded.
Keep your personal information private, don't give away secrets like where you live and the school you go to.	When you feel you are unsafe you may get butterflies in your tummy, feel hot or sick or sweaty, need to go to the toilet as these are our body's way of telling us that something isn't right.
Simple actions can make a difference when someone has had an accident or been taken ill.	

Key Vocabulary	Definition
relationship	The way in which two or more people are connected.
Body space	The area around our body.
Personal information	Information that can be used to identify you.
profile	The public image of a person.
Secret	It can be like a surprise when someone asks us not to tell anyone about something but some secrets can be bad.
surprise	When something you weren't expecting happens.
First Aid	The first help given to someone who is injured and needs help.



British Values – Influential People

Emmeline Pankhurst



Key Dates
 29th June-
 Transition Day into
 Year 4

RE Year 3 Summer 2

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Places of worship include Mosques (Islam), Synagogues (Judaism), Mandir (Hinduism) and Gurdwara (Sikhism).

Holy books include the Torah (Judaism), the Qur'an (Islam) and the Guru Granth Sahib (Sikhism).

What will I need to remember for future learning?

The 5 Pillars of Islam are: Shahada (the declaration of faith), Salah (prayer five times a day), Zakah (charitable giving), Sawm (fasting during Ramadan), Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca).

A 'langar' is a free food kitchen. It is a community act of service for Sikhs. Anyone can eat a vegetarian meal there.

The Buddhist 'Eightfold Path' consists of eight areas of life that people focus on. The strands are: right understanding, right intent, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness and right concentration



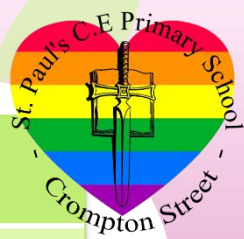
Does everybody follow the same rules?

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Judaism	The religion of the Jewish people. They believe there is only one God who revealed himself to Abraham, Moses and the prophets. The Holy Book is the Torah which is written in Hebrew.
Islam	The followers are called Muslims. They believe that there is one true God called Allah. Its founder was Muhammad. The Holy Book is the Qur'an which is written in Arabic.
Sikhism	The followers are called Sikhs. They believe in one God. They follow the writings and teachings of the Ten Sikh Gurus.
Buddhism	This religion is based on the teachings of the Buddha. Buddhism teaches people to lead a moral life and be aware of what we think and how we behave. They do not believe that there is a God.

5	PILLARS OF ISLAM	
	SHAHADAH	Testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah & Muhammad is His Messenger
	SALAH	Offering Salah (prayer) five times a day.
	ZAKAT	Paying the Zakat (giving alms or charity).
	HAJJ	Going to pilgrimage to the House of Allah at Makkah.
	FASTING	Fasting in the month of the Ramadan.



Art Year 3 – Summer 1 Next to nature, Art. Lowry Landscapes Drawing/Collage



What will I know by the end of the unit?	
Laurence Stephen Lowry (L.S. Lowry was born in Manchester in 1887. He lived in Salford for most of his life. He died in 1976.	An observational drawing is produced by looking carefully and drawing exactly what is seen.
In 1978 a song called 'Matchstalk Men and Matchstalk Cats and Dogs' was written as a tribute to Lowry. It made it to Number 1 in the charts.	Lowry's drawings of humans are, often described as "matchstick men".
L.S. Lowry is famous for his paintings of the industrial landscapes of Manchester and Salford.	There are no shadows and the weather is missing in Lowry's paintings.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Urban	Taking place in a city.
Collaborative	Two or more people working together.
Industrial Landscape	An area of factories and mills.
Mills	A place where machinery was used to weave cloth.

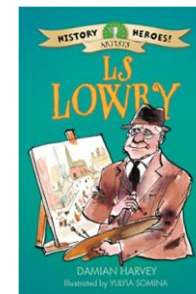
Going to the Match 1953



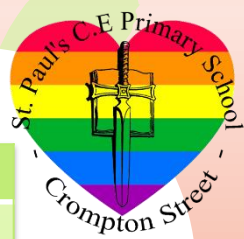
Going to Work 1943



Key Text: LS Lowry by Damian Harvey



History How has transport changed in Walkden over time? Year 3 – Summer 2



What do I need to know from previous topics?

There may be different accounts/versions of the same event because different people have different views

Important people from history have shaped our lives today

What will I know by the end of the unit?

How the railways developed over time and what impact they had on Greater Manchester

Reasons for the Bridgewater Canal being built and the results and impact of this.

Why Queen Victoria visited Walkden and how she felt during her visit to the Bridgewater Canal

Similarities and differences between the transport we have today and transport of the past.

How does this topic impact on our lives today?

The way we get to school and travel around Walkden is directly due to the inventions and development of transport during this time in history.

Important people: Queen Victoria

In October 1851, Queen Victoria came to visit Worsley New hall and travelled to here via the Bridgewater Canal



Key Vocabulary

Definition

Transport

A vehicle used to transport persons or goods

Industrial Revolution

A period of major changes in the way products are made.

Railway

A track made of steel rails along which trains run.

Canal

An artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships

Victorian

Period of time during Queen Victoria's reign.

Efficient

Capable of producing desired results especially without waste

Development

the act, process, or result of developing

Key Texts:

