



Year 3 Autumn 1



Home learning

This half term we are going to be learning about Light in our science lessons and the Stone Age in history lessons. Please choose one activity from either subject to complete.

The deadline for projects to be uploaded to Google Classroom or brought into school is Friday 13th October 2023.

The Stone Age

1. Use your local library to research the Stone Age or Bronze Age history of your local area. Are there any sites to visit, or can you find any relevant online images or news stories?
2. Find out more about rock art - human-made markings placed on natural stone. Draw your own or a friend's pet in the style of a prehistoric cave painting.
3. We know about prehistoric life from artefacts that have been found, such as food, coins, tools and jewellery. What might historians of the future find out about you from your everyday belongings? Write a newspaper report about a find 1000 years in the future.

Light

- 1) Create a shadow puppet and record yourself performing a show to upload onto Google Classrooms.
- 2) Use your knowledge of light, reflection and shadows to create a quiz for a friend or family member! You should ask between 5 and 10 questions. Make sure you also make an answer sheet. You might choose to write your quiz on paper, or you could use a computer. Why not add pictures? You could draw them yourself or find images using a computer.
- 3) Draw a shadow picture. Use a torch or the sunlight to cast the shadow and then draw around it. Colour and label your shadow picture.

Key Vocabulary

light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light .
dark	Dark is the absence of light .
reflection	The process where light hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes.
reflect	To bounce off.
reflective	A word to describe something which reflects light well.
ray	Waves of light are called light rays . They can also be called beams.

Key Knowledge

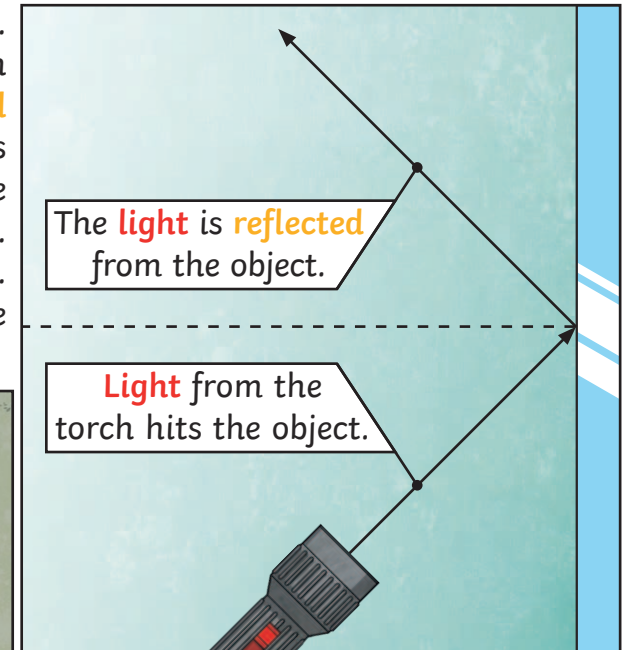
We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** travels in a straight line. When **light** hits an object, it is **reflected** (bounces off). If the **reflected light** hits our eyes, we can see the object. Some surfaces and materials **reflect light** well. Other materials do not **reflect light** well. **Reflective** surfaces and materials can be very useful...



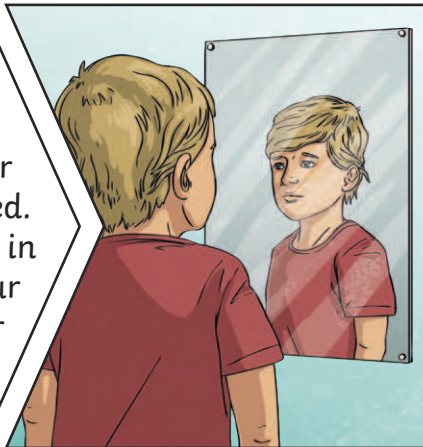
hi-vis jacket



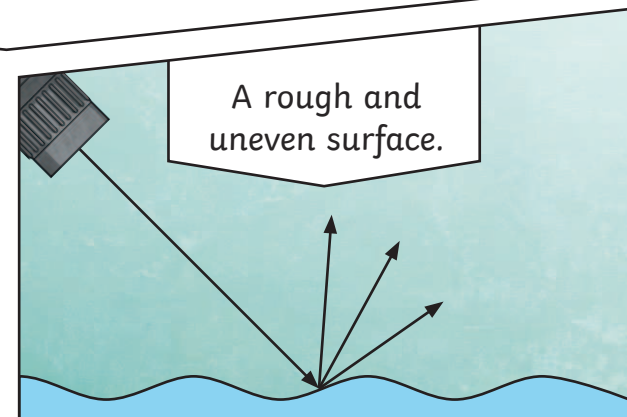
cat's eyes



Mirrors **reflect light** very well, so they create a clear image. An image in a mirror appears to be reversed. For example, if you look in a mirror and raise your right hand, the mirror image appears to raise its left hand.



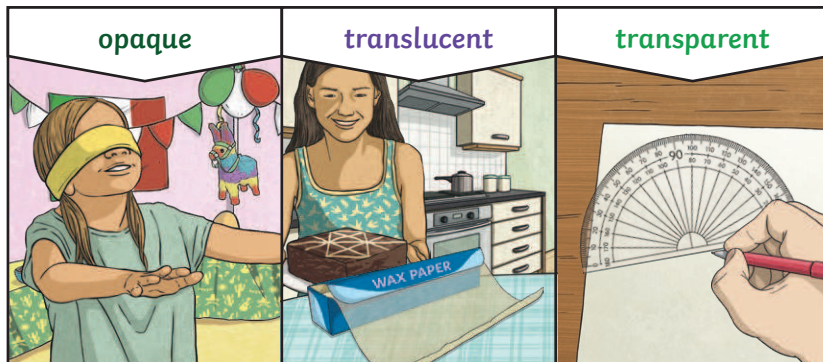
The surfaces that reflect **light** best are smooth, shiny and flat.



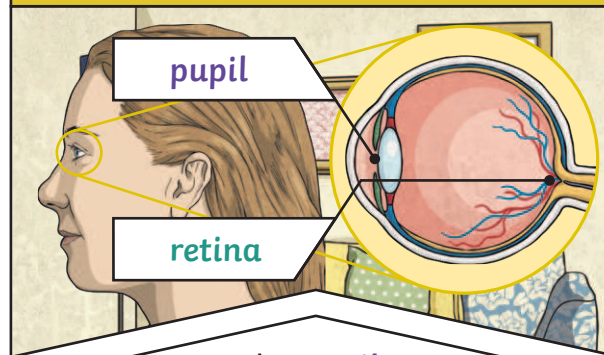
To look at all the planning resources linked to the Light unit, [click here](#).

Key Vocabulary

pupil	The black part of the eye which lets light in.
retina	A layer at the very back of the eye. The retina takes the light the eye receives. It then changes it into nerve signals to send to the brain.
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.
translucent	Describes objects that let some light through, but scatter the light so we can't see through them properly.
transparent	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning that you can see through the object.



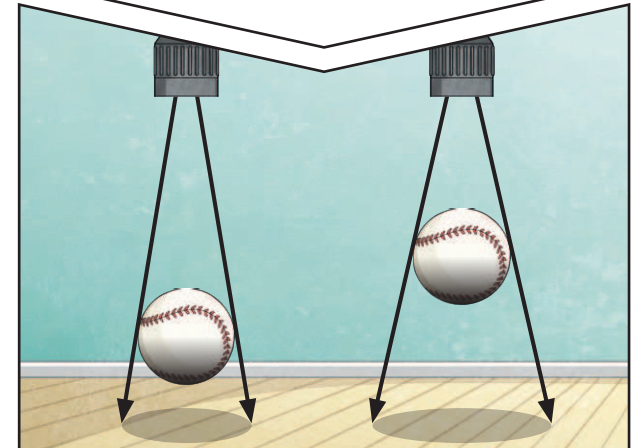
Key Knowledge



The pupils

control the amount of **light** entering the eyes. If too much **light** enters, then it can damage the **retina**. To help protect the eyes, you can wear a hat with a wide brim and sunglasses with a UV rating.

A **shadow** is caused when **light** is blocked by an **opaque** object. A **shadow** is larger when an object is closer to the **light** source. This is because it blocks more of the **light**.



When the **light** source is directly above the object, the **shadow** will be directly underneath.



midday

When a **light** source is to one side of an object, the **shadow** will appear on the opposite side. The **shadow** will also be longer.

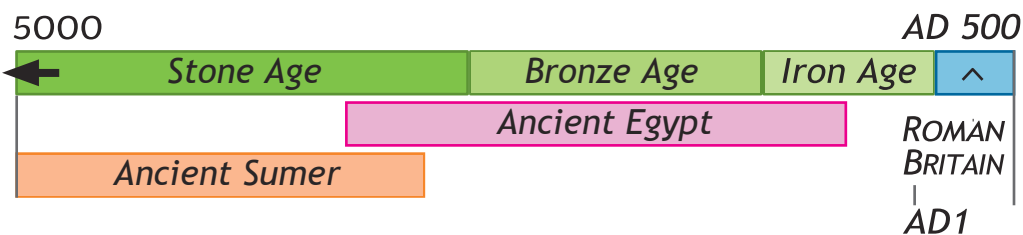


sunset

Key changes and events

3000 BC	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.
	Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
2500 BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
2100 BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
1800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
1200 BC	' Celtic ' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
800 BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze .
	The first hillforts are constructed.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain.

Timeline



Skara Brae Orkney



Stone Age Life

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals such as mammoths, for their meat, **bone marrow** and skins.

The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

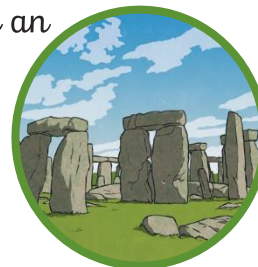
Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm that in AD 1850 removed the Earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the **Bronze** Age. Originally, it was just an **earthwork** and up to 150 people were buried there.

The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.

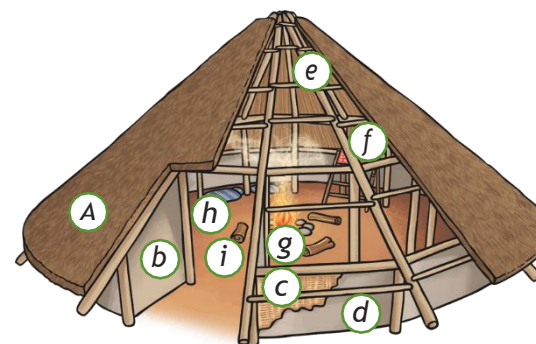


Key Vocabulary

bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more materials to improve its properties.
Bone marrow	The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age. The ' Celts ' were made up of many different tribes . The word ' Celt ' comes from A Greek word.
sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language usually with one leader.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze .

Roundhouses

- a. Thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daub
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting



An **Iron**
Age hillfort

Hillforts

People in the **Bronze** Age and **Iron** Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the **Iron** Age, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'.

Between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands of people.

Druids

Druids were the priests of the **tribes** we call '**Celts**'. Their job was to communicate with the more than 400 gods that the people of the **tribes** believed in. They believed the gods lived in nature. The main festivals were based around important times in the farming year. The Druids **sacrificed** food, precious objects and even humans to keep the gods happy.

Druids were also like doctors and lawyers. They found cures in plants and resolved disagreements. Their opinions were more important than those of the king. It took at least 20 years to train to be a Druid. However, we only know about them from what the Romans wrote down.