

Year 3 - There's no place like home

Lead Subjects: Geography, History

Geography Key Questions

1. Name the countries of the United Kingdom.
2. Name the capital cities of the countries of the United Kingdom.
3. Name some counties in England.
4. What county is Leicester in?
5. Recognise some standard OS symbols on a map of the local area.
6. Describe some key aspects of physical geography and human geography - types of settlement and land use in our local area.

Key Vocabulary

**County:** A small area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages.

**UK:** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**Great Britain:** England, Scotland and Wales.

**Landmark:** A feature of the landscape or area that is easily recognised.

**Settlements:** There are three main kinds of settlement: villages, towns, and cities. They are classified depending on how big or small the settlements are and the kinds of housing and facilities they have.

**Symbols:** pictures or icons.

**Physical features:** The study of the Earth's natural features, such as mountains, rivers, deserts and oceans.

**Human features:** Focuses on where people live, what they do and how they use the land.



Country	Flag	Capital City
England		London
Scotland		Edinburgh
Wales		Cardiff
Northern Ireland		Belfast

History Key Questions

1. Who was Alice Hawkins?
2. Why was she an important part of History?
3. Name some key buildings in Leicester.
4. What did our local area look like in the past at different times?
5. How can maps show us how the local area has changed over time?

Key Vocabulary

**Local Area:** The geographical area near where we live, such as a city, town, or village.

**History:** The study of past events, particularly human affairs.

**Leicester:** A city in the East Midlands of England with a rich historical background.

**Suffragette:** A woman seeking the right to vote through organised protest.

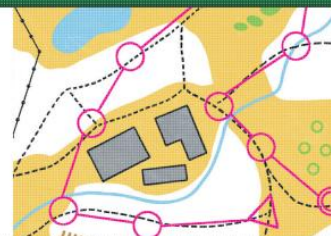
**Alice Hawkins:** A prominent suffragette and women's rights activist from Leicester.

Key

- Maps often use **symbols** to represent things.
- The key explains what the **symbol** shows.



- Pond
- Stream
- Footpath
- Sleep slope
- Wall
- Building
- Open land



### Science Key Questions

1. Explain why we need light.
2. Which surfaces reflect light well? Why?
3. How does a mirror work?
4. Explain the benefits and dangers of the sun.
5. Name some materials that are opaque, transparent, or translucent.
6. How is a shadow formed and how do they change size?

### 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:** 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.

**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:** objects that do not let any light 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.

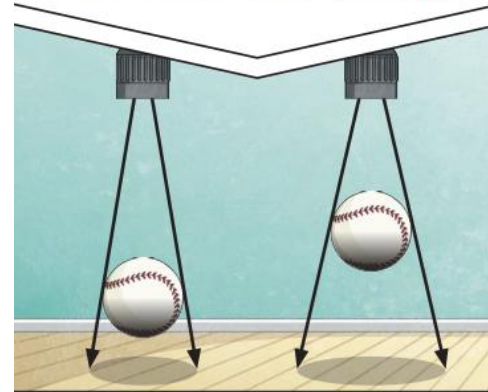


Light travels in a straight line and hits the apple.



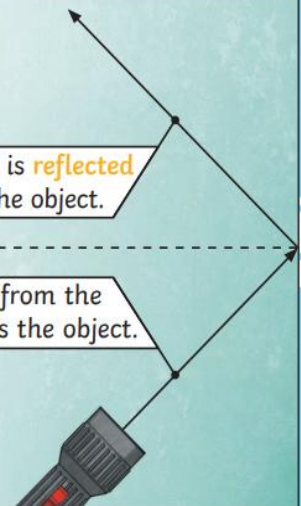
The ray of light is reflected off the apple and travels in a straight line to the eye allowing it to see the apple.

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**.

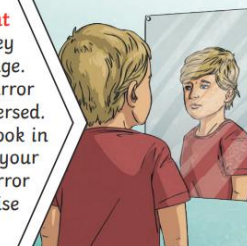


The **light** is **reflected** from the object.

**Light** from the torch hits the object.



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.



**Reflective** surfaces and materials can be very useful...



hi-vis jacket



cat's eyes