Berkswell Primary School	History of film and animation	Year 3 History

What I already know:

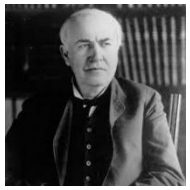
- I have learnt about significant individuals from the past and significant events from the past
- I have been using common words and phrases to show the passing of time.
- I have ordered events into chronological order.

Vocabulary

Primary source	First-hand account of events or artefacts found from that period of time.
Secondary source	Accounts that were written after the event by people who were not directly involved.
Chronological order	Ordering events in the sequence that they occurred.
Ancient	Something that belongs to a very distant past.
Modern	Something relating to the present or a recent time.
Animation	The process of creating the illusion of motion, by viewing images in rapid succession.
Audience	A group of people watching something together.
Audio	The sound something makes
Motion	The action of moving
Stop motion	A technique used when the camera takes a set of photos, which can be played back to show motion.
Projection	When an image is presented onto a screen.

Important people

Thomas Edison



Thomas Edison may be the greatest inventor in history. He has over 1000 patents in his name. Three of his most famous include:

The Phonograph - It was the first machine that was able to record and playback sound.

Light Bulb - Although he did not invent the first electric light, Edison made the first practical electric light bulb that could be used in the home.

The Motion Picture - Edison did a lot of work in creating the motion picture camera and helping move forward the progress of practical movies.

Charlie Chaplin



Charlie Chaplin was a famous English actor, comedian, movie maker, screenwriter, editor, musician, and author. He was very famous in silent movies (where there was no talking or sound). He acted, directed, scripted, and produced most of them.

Charlie Chaplin was a performer for almost 70 years. The character that Charlie Chaplin played most was called the "Tramp". He was a man who wore a coat, a pair of big trousers, shoes and a black hat.

Timeline



1834

The zeotrope was a set of pictures in a rotating dome, giving the illusion of motion.

1891



The Edison company created a kinetoscope which allowed one person to view moving pictures at a time.



1895

The Lumiere brothers were the first to present projected moving pictures to an audience. One of the first movies made was the arrival of the train.

Small penny theatres opened up so customers could spend a penny to watch a short production.

1903



The silent movie era began.

1927

The first movie with picture and synchronised sound was recorded.

1930s

Colour motion pictures were being commonly used.



1940s

Some TVs were sold, so people could watch from their own homes.

Berkswell Primary School **Engaging Science (Force and magnets)** **Year 3 Science**

Prior Learning

Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. (Y2- everyday materials)

Vocabulary

forces	Pushes and pulls
friction	A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving across each other
Newton	The units used to measure force are Newtons.
magnet	An object that produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
magnetic	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic. Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are magnetic.
magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet.
poles	North and south poles are found on different ends of the magnet.
repel	This is a force which pushes objects away. For example when a north pole is placed near the north pole of another magnet, the two poles repel (push away from each other).
attract	This is a force which pulls objects together. For example when a north pole is placed near the south pole of another magnet, the two poles attract (pull together).

Key facts- Forces

What is a force?

A force is a push or a pull of an object in a particular direction

A push is a force that moves an object away from something.





A pull is a force that brings an object towards something.

Forces can change the motion or a shape of an object. They will either make it start to move, slow it down, speed it up, change direction or even make it stop.

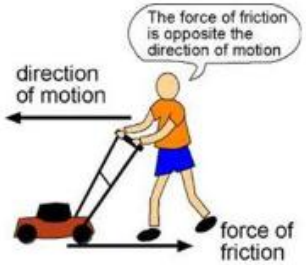
How do we measure forces?

A force meter is used to measure force. We measure forces using Newtons.



What is friction?

Different surfaces create different amounts of friction. The amount of friction created by an object moving over a surface depends on the roughness of the surface and the object and the force between

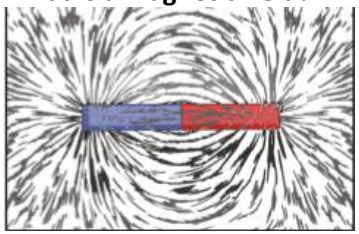


Key facts- Magnets

A magnet is an object that is made of materials to create a magnetic field.

Magnetic	Not magnetic
These objects contain iron, steel, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are magnetic. 	These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt. 

What is a magnetic field?

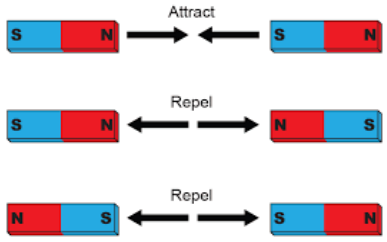


A magnetic field is invisible. You can see it here when iron filings are placed on a piece of paper with a magnet underneath.

How do magnets work?

Magnets have 2 poles a north pole and a south pole.

The north pole of one magnet will repel (push away) the north pole of another magnet. However it will attract (pull together) the south pole of another magnet.



Berkswell Primary School **Engaging Science (Light)** **Year 3 Science**

Prior Learning

- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 – Animals)
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Materials)

Vocabulary

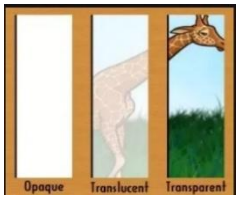
light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a light source.
light source	An object that makes its own light
dark	Dark is the absence of light
reflection	The process where light hits a surface of an object and then bounces back into our eyes
reflect	To bounce off
reflective	A word to describe something that reflects light well
ray	Waves of light are called light rays. They can also be called beams
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 pass through but scatter the light so we can't see through them properly.
transparent	Describes objects that let light through the easily meaning that you can see through the object
iris	The colour part of the eye, it is responsible for controlling the amount of light entering the eye.
pupil	The black part of the eye that lets light in.

Key facts

What is a light source?

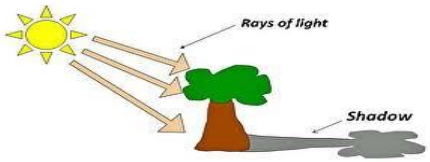
Some objects produce their own light energy and these are light sources.





Some objects allow light to pass through them completely or partially and others do not allow light through.

How are shadows formed?



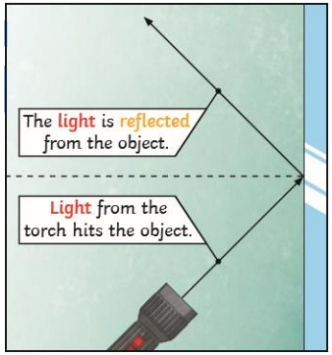
A shadow is caused when light is blocked by an opaque object. A shadow is larger when an object is closer to the light source. This is because it blocks more of the light.

The length and direction of shadows change throughout the day.

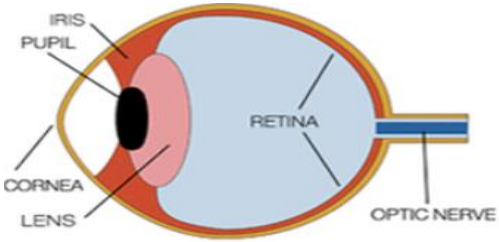


How do we see?

We need light to be able to see things. Light travels in straight lines. When light hits an object it is reflected (bounces off). If the reflected light hits our eyes then we see the object



Parts of an eye



Eyes are shaped like a ball. The ball is filled up with jelly and at the front there is a hole to let the light in, called the pupil. At the back of the eye is the retina which contains lots of tiny light sensors, they detect the light and send messages to the brain.

If too much light enters the eye it can damage the retina. To help protect our eye do not look at the sun and wear sunglasses