



Knowledge Organiser

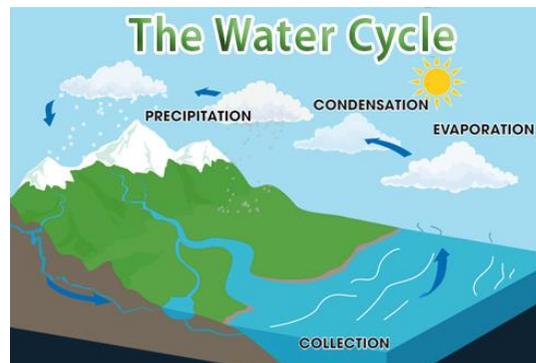


A shadow is made when an object blocks light. The object must be **opaque** or **translucent** to make a shadow. A **transparent** object will not make any shadow, as light will pass straight through it.

The Sun is a very bright natural **light source**. It seems to move across the sky during the day. In fact it just looks like it does that because the Earth is spinning.

The Sun casts (makes) the **longest shadows** at the beginning and end of the day, when the Sun is lowest in the sky.

The Sun casts the **shortest shadows** at midday, when the Sun is highest in the sky.



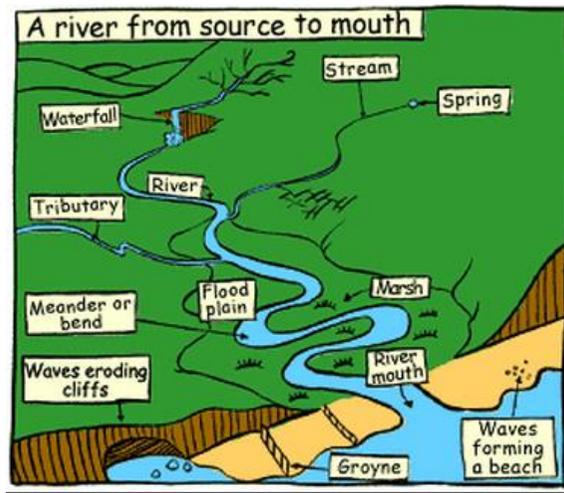
Yr 3: Around the World: Bright Lights; Big Cities.

Key Vocabulary

Angle	The amount of turn between two lines.
Cliff	A steep rock face or edge.
County	A country can be divided up into counties.
Country	An area of land with its own government.
Floodplain	An area of low lying ground next to a river which often floods.
Harbour	A place on the coast where ships moor.
Industry	Businesses which produce goods to sell.
Location	A place or position where something is found.
Meander	A winding curve in a river or road.
Mountain	A large landform (larger than a hill), which rises above its surroundings- usually with a peak.
Ocean	A large expanse of sea.
Opaque	Something which cannot be seen through.
Port	A town by the sea or river which has a harbour.
Rays	The lines in which light comes from a light source.
Reflect	Light hits a surface and bounces off in another direction.
Settlement	A previously uninhabited place where people settle.
Shadow	An area of darkness caused by light being blocked by something.
Source	
Translucent	Allowing some light to pass through but things are not seen clearly.
Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so objects can be seen.
Transport	Take or carry people or goods from place to place.
Valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains, often with a river running through.
Water Cycle	The continuous cycle of how water is taken from the sea and comes back as rain or snow.

Countries are split into regions called counties. Counties are bordered by each other and are used to separate the country into political and geographical regions.

Cities are large towns within the counties.



Mountains are important because they influence regional weather conditions and the **climate**. They are the **source** of rivers and they play a key part in the water cycle. In the water cycle, the sun heats up water on land and turns it to **water vapour**. The water vapour rises into the air. This is called **evaporation**. When this cools down, this changes back into tiny drops of liquid water, forming clouds called **condensation**. The clouds get heavy and water falls back to the ground in the form of rain or snow. This is known as **precipitation**.