

Facts about the River Nile

1	The River Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world.
2	It has two branches- the Blue Nile and the White Nile.
3	The Nile floods every year and this leaves a black soil called silt along the river bank. This helped the Egyptians grow food.
4	The Egyptians split the year into three seasons based on the Nile flooding- Akhet, Peret, Shemu.
5	The Nile was used for people to sail up and down trading goods.
6	The ibis was a sacred bird found on the Nile.

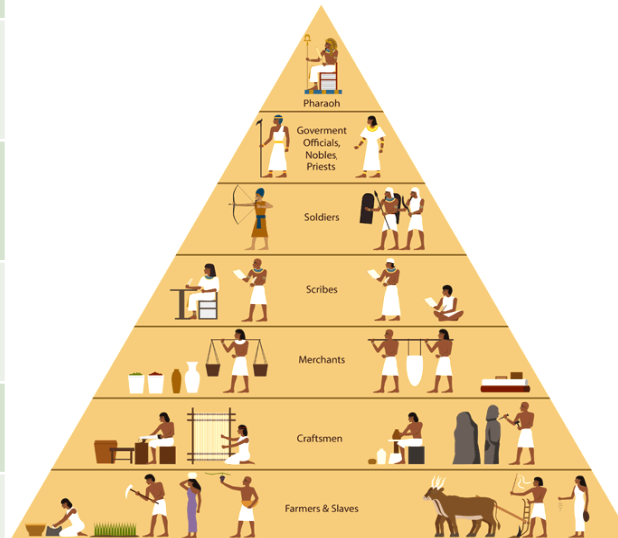
Famous Pharaohs

1	Hatshepsut	Led Egypt through a peaceful time.
2	Tutankhamun	The "boy king" was just nine when he became pharaoh.
3	Akhenaten	Famous for ignoring traditional gods and only worshipping the sun god Aten.
4	Rameses II	Ruled for 66 years. His political and military triumphs made him one of the greatest pharaohs.
5	Nefertiti	Wife of Akhenaten. Thought to be very beautiful and powerful.
6	Cleopatra	Last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over. She was of Greek descent.

Egyptian Gods

1	Ra	The sun god and most important god to the Ancient Egyptians.
2	Isis	Mother goddess. She would protect and help people in need.
3	Osiris	Ruler of the underworld and god of the dead. People believed that Osiris made the Nile flood every year.
4	Horus	God of the sky. He was drawn with the head of a hawk.
5	Thoth	The god of knowledge. He taught Egyptians writing, medicine and mathematics.

Egyptian Social Structure



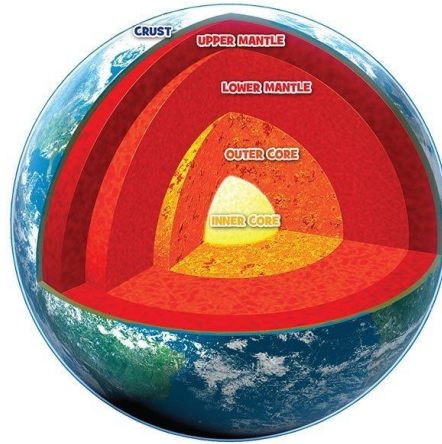
Vocabulary

1	Civilisation	A civilization is more advanced than a town. It has laws, culture, a regular way of getting food and protecting the people.
2	Excavation	To carefully dig in an area to find buried remains or ruins.
3	Afterlife	The afterlife is a life that some people believe begins when you die.
4	Hieroglyphics	A form of writing that uses pictures of objects to represent words, syllables, ideas or sounds.
5	Papyrus	A type of water reed. The Ancient Egyptians made its stalks into sheets which they used for writing on.
6	Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
7	Tax	Money that you give to those in power to pay for the services they provide.
8	Sanctuary	The innermost part of a temple.
9	Invasion	Moving into a country or region with an armed force.
10	Civil War	A war between the people of the same country.
11	Sacred	Considered to be holy and deserving respect, especially because of a connection with a god.

Volcano Vocabulary

1	Magma	Liquid rock inside a volcano
2	Lava	Liquid rock that flows outside a volcano.
3	Effusive eruption	An eruption where liquid lava flows on the outside of a volcano.
4	Explosive eruption	Eruptions that shoots rock, ash and gas high into the air.
5	Active volcano	A volcano that has had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years.
6	Dormant Volcano	An active volcano that is not erupting, but supposed to erupt again.
7	Extinct volcano	A volcano has not had an eruption for at least 10,000 years.

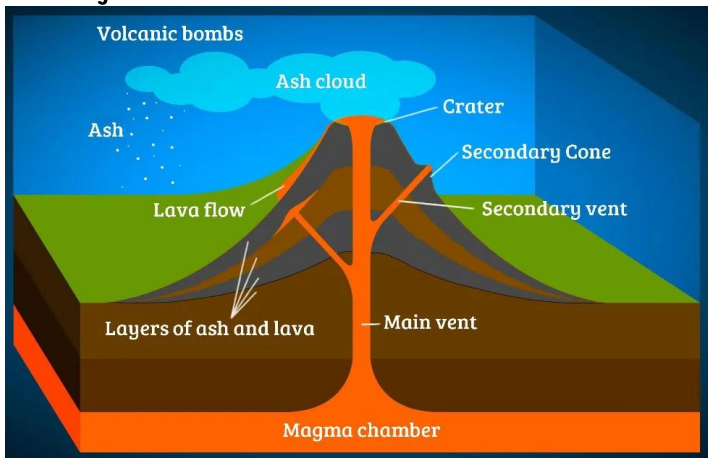
How the earth is made up



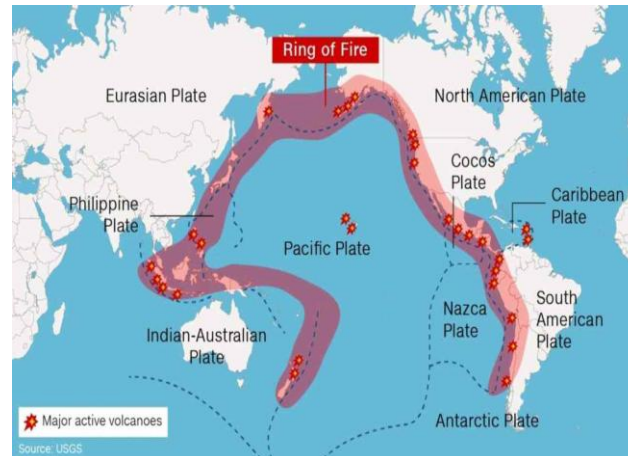
Earthquake Vocabulary

1	Epicentre	The place on the ground directly above where the earthquake starts.
2	Focus	The exact place underground where the earthquake starts.
3	Richter Scale	A scale we use to measure the power of an earthquake.
4	Seismograph	An instrument used to measure the size of an earthquake.

Parts of a volcano



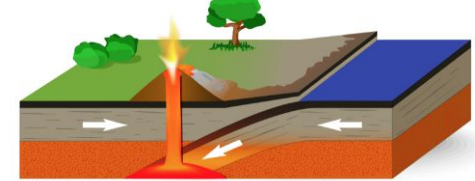
There are three types of volcanoes- shield, cinder cone and composite.



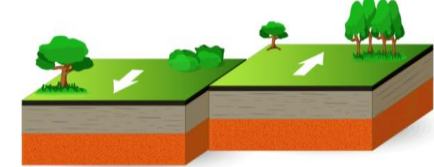
75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of the world's earthquakes occur on the Ring of Fire.

Plate Boundaries

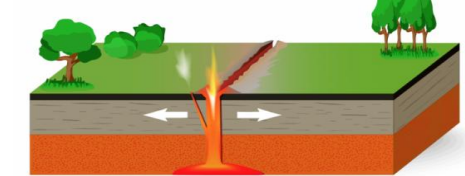
Destructive



Conservative



Constructive



Volcanoes and earthquakes occur along plate boundaries. There are three types of plate boundary.

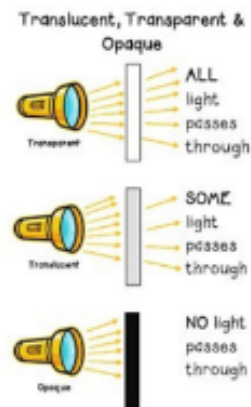
Vocabulary

1	Light	Light is the absence of darkness.
2	Natural light Source	Natural light sources include the sun, stars and fires. They are called natural light sources because they emit light naturally.
3	Man made light Source	Any light source that is not naturally occurring.
4	Reflection	When light from an object is reflected by a surface, it changes direction.
5	Cat's Eyes	A reflective stud set into a road as one of a series to mark traffic lanes by reflecting light from headlights.
6	Visible Spectrum	The name for the light we can see.
7	UV light	Light emitted by the sun. We cannot see this light.
8	Opaque	Something that is opaque cannot be seen through and does not allow light to pass through it.
9	Transparent	Allows light to completely passes through it, and you can see clearly through it.
10	Translucent	Allows light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through.
11	Shadow	Shadows are formed when light from a source is blocked by an opaque object.

Shadows

How do shadows form?	Shadows form when an opaque object blocks a man made or natural light source.
Can we change the size of a shadow?	We can change the size of a shadow by moving the object closer and further away to the source of light.
What will the shape of the shadow be like?	The shape of a shadow will be the same shape as the object that is blocking the light source.

Natural Light Sources	Man Made Light Sources
Sun	Torch
Stars	TV
Fire	Laptop
Candle	Light bulbs
Lightning	Fireworks
Volcano	Laser



Objects that are not light sources

Moon	The Moon reflects light from the sun.
Cat's Eyes	Cat's eyes are little bits of mirrored glass. The spots of light you see are a vehicles' own headlights reflecting back - like shining a torch in the mirror!

Humans and other animals | Year 3 | SUMMER TERM

Vitamin Groups

Vitamin:	Where to find it:	Potential ill health if it is lacking in your diet:
A	Meat, fish, eggs and cheese	Night Blindness
B	Nuts, fish, eggs and dairy	Mouth sores and dry skin
C	Guava, capsicum, kiwi fruit	Soft and bleeding gums
D	Tuna, egg yolk, spinach	Rickets

Sugar

Question:	Answer:
How much sugar should a child aged 4-6 have per day?	19g per day (5 sugar cubes)
How much sugar should a child aged 7-10 have per day?	24g per day (6 sugar cubes)
What happens if we have too much sugar?	It could cause serious diseases in the future such as type 2 diabetes
Where do we find sugar?	- Syrups - Honey - Fruit juice - Added in hot drinks

Fats

Question:	Answer:
What are the different types of fats?	Saturated fats and unsaturated fats
What foods contains saturated fats?	Butter, lard, fatty meats, ghee butter.
What foods contain unsaturated fats?	Olive oil, avocados, almonds, hazel nuts, pumpkin seeds.
What happens if we have too much saturated fat?	You are more likely to become overweight. It also raises your risk of heart disease.

Food labels

Food labels are found on all food. In the last few years, a new traffic light system for food labels has been brought in to help people make healthier choices.

Green- healthy choice, can be eaten all of the time

Amber- medium, can be eaten most of the time

Red- high, should only be eaten sometimes



Vocabulary

1	Bones	Any of the pieces of hard whitish tissue making up the skeleton in humans and other vertebrates.
2	Muscles	A muscle is a group of muscle tissues which contract together to produce a force.
3	Vitamins	A type of nutrient. Humans need it in order to grow, reproduce, and be healthy.
4	Minerals	A type of nutrient. Elements on the earth and in foods that our bodies need to develop and function normally.
5	Nutrients	A substance that is needed for healthy growth, development, and functioning.
6	Balanced Diet	Eating a variety of different foods from all five food groups to maintain a healthy diet.
7	Fibre	A type of carbohydrate that the body doesn't digest (break down). The main role of fibre is to keep the digestive system healthy.
8	Immune System	The body system that helps fight off sickness.
9	Tooth decay	The breakdown of tooth enamel.