

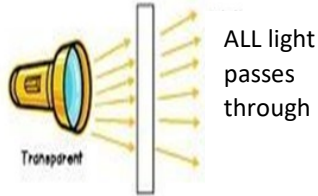


Year 3 Term 2 Knowledge Organiser

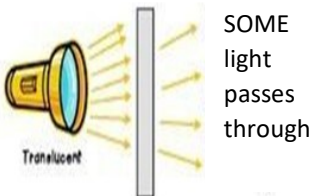
Light and Stonehenge



Translucent, Transparent & Opaque



ALL light passes through

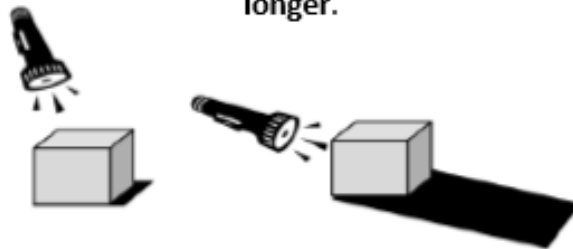


SOME light passes through



NO light passes through

As the **light source** moves **higher** in relation to the **object**, the **shadow** gets **shorter**. As the **light source** moves **lower**, the **shadow** gets **longer**.



antler pick – a prehistoric digging tool used for loosening and moving earth, often made from red deer antler

bluestones – the name used to describe the smaller stones at Stonehenge that came from the Preseli Hills in south-west Wales, named because they have a bluish-grey colour

ceremony – a special occasion where people gather, usually to celebrate a religious event or important time of year

chalk – a white, soft, earthy limestone (calcium carbonate) which makes up most of the ground in the Stonehenge landscape

cremation – the act of burning a body with flames to reduce it to small pieces of bone

cursus – a type of long earthwork enclosure, mostly built in about 3500 BC (it's thought they were for processions or acted as landscape boundaries)

Durrington Walls – a huge henge built around 2500 BC, only 2 miles from Stonehenge. Excavations have shown that it was a major settlement (village) at the time Stonehenge was built, used for ceremony and feasting. It is probably where the Stonehenge builders lived.

Key facts

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1	Light travels in a straight line
2	Light travels faster than sound.
3	A light year is a unit of measurement for distance. It is the distance light can travel in a year.
4	The size and shape of a shadow changes based on the distance and angle compared to the light source.
5	Darkness is caused by the absence of light.
6	The moon does not emit its own light – it reflects the sun.
7	Ultraviolet (UV) light is a type of radiation which you can't see but can be dangerous. UV rays can come from the sun.