

Geography – Cambridge

City: A large town

Coastal: An area of land close to the sea

Country: An area of land that is controlled by its own government

County: A region of Britain or Ireland which has its own local government

Landmark: An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen, recognised from a distance and enables someone to establish their location

Landscape: The visible features of an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees and plants

Rural: Places that are far away from large towns and cities

Population: All the people who live in a country or area

Urban: Belonging to or relating to, a town or a city

History – Cambridge

Anglo-Saxon: The name given to the people who travelled from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands and settled in Britain around AD 410 before the time of the Norman conquest

Bayeux Tapestry: An embroidered cloth, about 70 metres long, illustrating events leading up to the Norman Conquest

Domesday Book: The 'Great Survey' carried out by Norman investigators

Cavalry: A soldier mounted on a horse

Conquest: To get or gain by force, win by fighting

Harrying: Destroying property and land

Invaders: People who attack and try to take land from other people

Invasion: To try and take over a place by force

Normans: The Norman rule began with William the Conqueror in 1066 and lasted for over 400 years.

Rebellion: Attempts to overthrow the King

Science - Light

Filter: Pass through a device to remove unwanted material – liquid, gas, light or sound.

Incident Ray: A ray of light that hits a surface.

Law of Reflection: The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray.

Light: The natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible.

Light Source: Something that provides light, whether it be a natural or artificial source of light e.g. the sun, a torch.

Periscope: An apparatus consisting of a tube attached to a set of mirrors or prisms through which an observer can see things that are otherwise out of sight.

Rainbow: An arch of colours visible in the sky, caused by the refraction and dispersion of the sun's light by rain or other water droplets in the atmosphere.

Reflection: Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light.

Reflected Ray: A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.

Refraction: The bending of light as it passes from one substance to another. The bending is caused by the difference in density between two substances.

Shadow: A dark shape on a surface that is made when something stands between a light source and the surface.

Spectrum: A band of colours, as seen in rainbows, produced by the separation of the components of light by their different degrees of separation.

All of these words will come up at some point in our Topic and Science lessons. We would love you to read through the definitions and show an adult at home.

Remember that we have lots of topic books in class, so if you are still unsure of a meaning, you can ask to borrow a book. ☺