

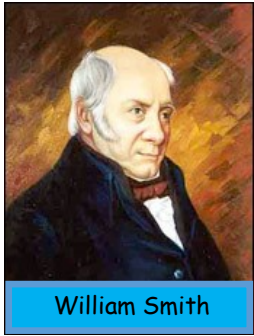
# Scientists and Inventors - Year 3

## Previous Learning:

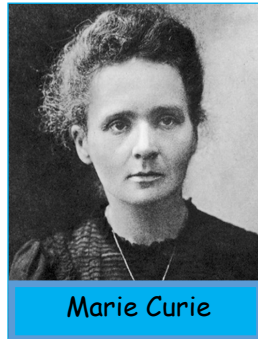
In Year 3, you described in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. In Year 3, you noticed that light is reflected from surfaces. In Year 3, you identified that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

This unit looks back at some of the topics we have learnt this year and explores some famous scientists and inventors and their amazing discoveries!

Key vocabulary	Definitions
seismology	The study of earthquakes, including how they happen and how to measure them.
geology	The study of the earth and what it is made of.
botanist	A person who studies plants.
magma	Hot molten rock found deep below the earth's surface, which flows out of a volcano as lava.



William Smith



Marie Curie



Inge Lehmann

The earth's core is made up of solid iron and nickel and it is as hot as the surface of the sun. The core is hot enough to melt rock, which is then known as magma.

Sedimentary rocks are formed by small particles of other rocks, along with minerals and plants, being squashed over many years to form a solid layer of rock. Over time, this process is repeated and forms lots of layers in the rock. Fossils are the remains of plants and animals that died as these layers were being formed and were preserved in the rock.

Bones are used for supporting our bodies, protecting our organs and allowing our limbs to move. X-rays are electromagnetic radiations that can pass through opaque materials and enable us to see images of things inside our bodies, such as bones, teeth and joints.

These are some of the other amazing scientists and inventors you will learn about in this unit.



George Washington Carver



Jeanne Baret

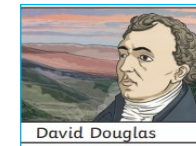


Tom Hart Dyke



Concave and convex mirrors reflect light differently to flat mirrors because the bend in the mirror causes the ray of light to reflect at different angles. Concave mirrors bulge inwards making the reflection appear larger. A car wing mirror is a convex mirror which makes objects appear smaller so you can see them and more of the road.

**Future learning:**  
In Year 4, you will be learning about other scientists and inventors and their discoveries, linked to topics that you will be studying, such as teeth, sound and different types of energy.



David Douglas



Sir Joseph Banks