

A decorative border of red apples with green leaves surrounds the entire page.

TWINBROOK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL- UGANDA

PRIMARY THREE LITERACY A WEEK THREE

NAME _____

STREAM _____

Tuesday, 7th July, 2020

Listen and write

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Lesson 1

THE SUN

The sun is the main natural source of heat and light energy.

It also provides solar energy.

- The sun rises from the **East** and set to **West**.
- When the sun shines to objects, **shadows** are formed.

A shadow is a region of darkness formed when light is obstructed by opaque objects.

Natural sources of light

These are God made sources of light

Examples

- Sun
- Stars
- Glow worms (caterpillars)

- 
- Fire flies from volcanic mountains.

Artificial sources of light

These are man-made sources of light

Examples

- Electric bulbs
- Candles
- Torches
- Match boxes
- Mobile phones

Uses of the sun

To animals;

- It helps them to see.
- It tells direction.
- It helps in formation of rainfall.
- It dries clothes.
- It is a source of solar energy.
- It provides vitamin D.

To plants;

- It helps plants to make their food.
- It helps plants to grow well.

Dangers of the sun

- Prolonged sunshine causes drought.
- Too much sunshine dries crops.

Changes brought by the sun on earth

- It causes day and night
- Drought

Note: Day is the time between sunrise and sunset.

Night is the time between sunset and sun rise.



Question: What causes day and night

The rotation of the earth

Activity

1. What is the main natural source of light?

2. Where does the sun appear to;

i) rise? _____

ii) set? _____

3. Give any two importance of the sun to animals.

4. Mention the two sources of light.

5. What causes day and night?

6. List down three examples of artificial sources of light.

7. Mention any one change brought by the sun on earth.

8. Suggest any two dangers of the sun in the environment.

9. Of what importance is the sun to plants?

10. Draw these examples of natural sources of light.

stars	sun

Friday, 10th July, 2020

Lesson 2

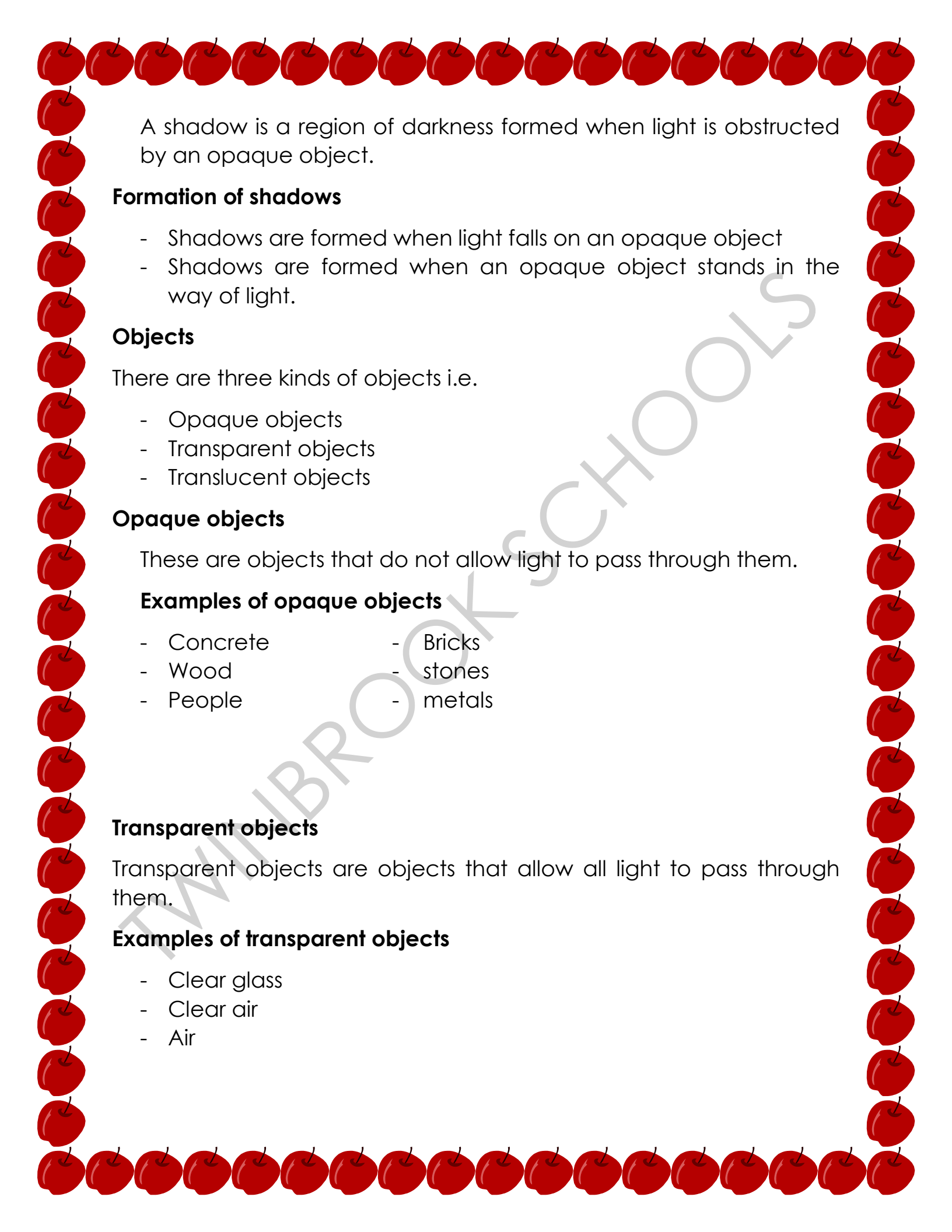
Listen and write;

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SHADOWS

A shadow is a region of darkness formed when light falls on an opaque object.

Or



A shadow is a region of darkness formed when light is obstructed by an opaque object.

Formation of shadows

- Shadows are formed when light falls on an opaque object
- Shadows are formed when an opaque object stands in the way of light.

Objects

There are three kinds of objects i.e.

- Opaque objects
- Transparent objects
- Translucent objects

Opaque objects

These are objects that do not allow light to pass through them.

Examples of opaque objects

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| - Concrete | - Bricks |
| - Wood | - stones |
| - People | - metals |

Transparent objects

Transparent objects are objects that allow all light to pass through them.

Examples of transparent objects

- Clear glass
- Clear air
- Air

Translucent objects

Translucent objects are objects that allow little light to pass through them.

Examples of translucent objects

- Colored polythene paper
- Tracing paper
- Frost glass

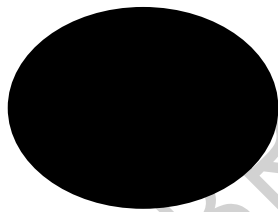
Parts of a shadow

A shadow has two parts

- Umbra
- Penumbra

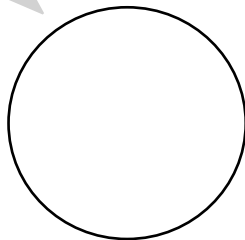
Umbra

Umbra is a darker part of shadow.

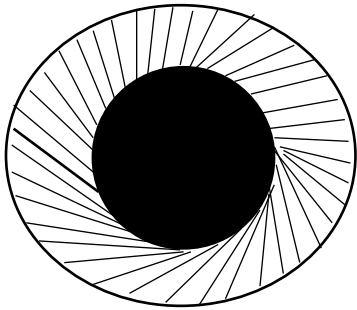


Penumbra

Penumbra is the light part of a shadow



A diagram showing parts of a shadow



Activity

1. What is a shadow?

2. Write down any one way how shadows are formed

3. List down three types of objects

4. What is meant by the following terms;
a. opaque objects?

b. translucent objects?

c. transparent objects?

5. Draw these examples of opaque objects

Stones	Wood	People	Bricks

6. The darkest part of the shadow is called _____.

7. _____ is the lightest part of a shadow.

8. Mention two parts of a shadow
