

3: 1: W13: to collect new words from reading and work in other subjects and create ways of categorising and logging them, e.g. personal dictionaries, glossaries

3: 1: S9: to notice and investigate a range of other devices for presenting texts, e.g. speech bubbles, enlarged or italicised print, captions and headings, inset text. Explore purposes and collect examples

direct question and address to reader

informal tone

heading; enlarged font size

general introductory paragraph in italic

1st person – inclusive tone drawing reader in

3rd person

past tense verbs

sub-heading in smaller font

sub-heading explains main point of section


sub-heading indicates this section is about history of clocks (play on words!)

bold print indicates this word appears in the book's glossary

specialised language

caption provides detail about image

main point of section



TELLING THE TIME

What is the time? The chances are you will only be a few minutes wrong with your guess. We are very aware of time but in the past, time did not matter as much to people. When towns and cities grew and people could travel quickly between countries, knowing the time everywhere became more important.

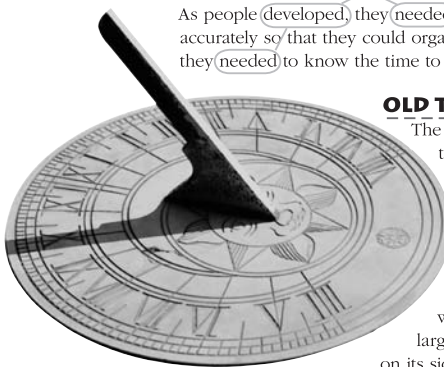
TIME – THE ORGANIZER

For the earliest people there were two divisions of time: daytime and night-time. Daytime was the time to hunt and collect fruits and roots. If people wanted to know how much of the day was left they looked to see if the Sun was rising or sinking in the sky. Night-time was the time to sleep.


As people developed, they needed to measure time more accurately so that they could organize their lives. For example, they needed to know the time to meet together for work.

OLD TIMERS

The first invention for measuring time was the **sundial**. It measured the length and direction of a shadow cast by an upright rod. When the day was cloudy or when it was night, a **clepsydra** or water clock was used. This was like a large bucket with markings on its sides and a small hole in the bottom. As water dripped out the time passing was measured by the changing position of the water level. The sundial and clepsydra were invented 2000–3000 years ago. Clocks have been used for about 600 years.



As the Earth spins round, the shadow will move across the sundial.



3: 1: T17: to understand the distinction between fact and fiction; to use terms 'fact', 'fiction' and 'non-fiction' appropriately

3: 1: T18: to notice differences in the style and structure of fiction and non-fiction writing