

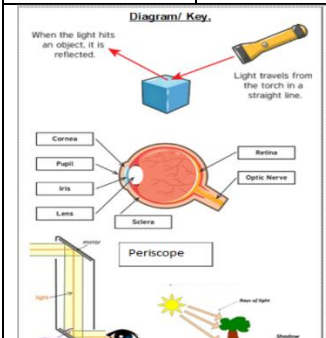
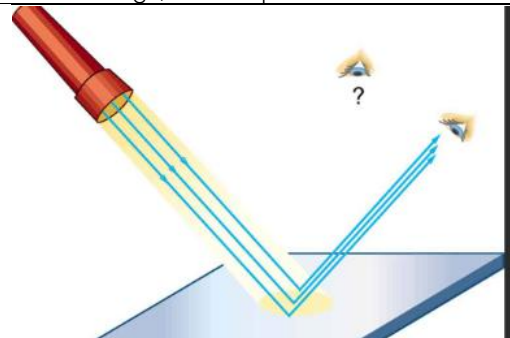


HOLY NAME
CATHOLIC VOLUNTARY
ACADEMY

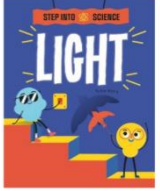
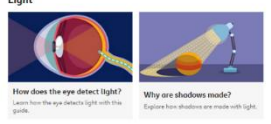
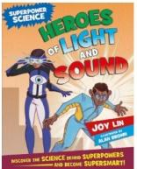
Year 6 Science: Light

How do we see things?

Retrieval	New Learning
- I can recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. (Y3 - Light) - I can notice that light is reflected from surfaces. (Y3 - Light) - I can recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. (Y3 - Light) - I can recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. (Y3 - Light) - I can find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. (Y3 - Light) - I can compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. (Y5 - Properties and changes of materials)	- Can I recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines? - Can I use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye? - Can I explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes? - Can I use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them?

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Science Skills
absorb	take in or soak up by chemical or physical action	 Comparative / fair testing Changing one variable to see its effect on another, whilst keeping all others the same.
shadow	a dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface	
transparent	of a material or article) allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen	
translucent	allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through; semi-transparent	
refraction	Light rays change speed when they pass across the boundary between two states of matter, such as gas and liquid. This causes them to change direction and this effect is called refraction.	
reflective	A surface that allows light or heat to bounce off it	
prism	a solid geometric figure whose two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilinear figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.	
periscope	an apparatus consisting of a tube attached to a set of mirrors or prisms, by which an observer (typically in a submerged submarine or behind a high obstacle) can see things that are otherwise out of sight.	
opaque	A thing that produces (gives out) light, e.g. candles, flames, a lamp. not able to be seen through; not transparent	
 		

Beyond the Curriculum

  	 Taking part Participation
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