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| Light | | | | Macintosh HD:Users:mrsgsinclair:Desktop:BL:Bishops Lydeard Logo.png |
| Year 3 – Year A Terms 1 and 2 | | | |
| Prior Learning  In Year 1 children should have:   * Observed changes across the four seasons * Observed and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.   Children may:   * have some knowledge of were light comes from. * have seen their shadows and may know they appear when it is sunny. * Have some understanding of a reflection. * May understand they need light to be able to see things. | Year 3 Learning   * There must be light for us to see. Without light it is dark. * We need light to see things even shiny things. * Transparent materials let light through them and opaque materials don’t let light through. * Beams of light bounce off some materials (reflection). * Shiny materials reflect light beams better than non-shiny materials. * Light comes from a source | Key Questions   * A coin is lost, what would be the best way to find it? (Turn the lights out and see it shine? Use a torch to see it reflect?) * How does distance from a light source affect how bright it looks? * How does being in darkness affect your sense of hearing? * What colour would be the best to make a safety jacket from? * How does the colour of a material affect how reflective it is? * What would be the best material to make a blind for a baby’s room? * How does thickness of a material affect how much light can pass through it? * How many pieces of tracing paper are as translucent as a single piece of white paper? * How does the shape of a mirror affect how the light reflects? * How can we change the darkness, size and shape of a shadow? | Future Learning  In Year 6 children will:   * Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines. * 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. * 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. * Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. * Know how simple optical instruments work, e.g. periscope, telescope, binoculars, mirror, magnifying glass etc. | |

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