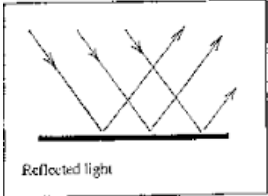
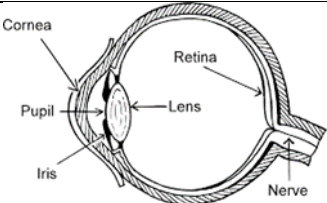


Topic	Light	Term	Autumn	Year Group	6
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Vocabulary	
light source	From where light originates (sun, light bulbs).
reflective	When light bounces off a surface and is not absorbed.
direction of light rays	The way light rays are travelling in straight lines: 
spectrum	Light split into colours.
shadow	Created when light is blocked by an opaque object.
transparent	Light travels straight through (see-through).
translucent	Some light can travel through (you cannot see through very clearly).
opaque	Light cannot travel through (not see-through).
refract	when light is bent
concave	curving inwards
convex	curving or bending outwards
parts of the eye	

Concepts and Knowledge	
<p>What we will learn and prove about light through our investigations.</p>	<p>There are natural sources of light – sun, fire, fireflies</p> <p>There are man-made sources of light – electronics, torch, bulbs.</p> <p>Light travels from a source.</p> <p>Light is reflected off objects.</p> <p>Light travels into our eyes.</p> <p>Light appears to travel in straight lines.</p> <p>Shadows can be formed and change size.</p> <p>How light can be refracted.</p>
<p>Spectrum</p>  	<p>Using a prism, we can split white light into the colours of the rainbow, known as the spectrum.</p> <p>Sir Isaac Newton discovered this.</p>
	<p>When carrying out a scientific investigation, we need:</p> <p>an independent variable (the thing we are changing)</p> <p>control variables (the things we are keeping the same)</p> <p>observations and measurements when the independent variable changes</p> <p>dependent variable (what happens as a result of the independent variable changing)</p>
	<p>Draw conclusions from data and observations, use evidence to justify ideas, use scientific knowledge and understanding to explain findings.</p> <p>Use scientific ideas when describing simple processes.</p>