## Prior learning

This is the first time this subject is taught in the Primary Science Curriculum

- Sight is one of the 5 senses and we see with our eyes (EYFS)
- · Name body parts and say which part is associated with each sense (Year 1)
- Transparent means you can see through it (Year 1)
- Opaque means it is not clear and you cannot see through it (Year 1)

## Key learning

We	need	light	tσ	be	able	tσ	see	things	
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Some things produce their own light (sun) and other's do not (moon)

Light from the sun can be dangerous and there are ways we can protect our eyes

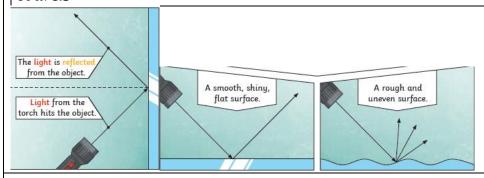
Light travels in a straight line

Light is reflected when it hits a surface

Smooth, shiny and flat surfaces are best for reflecting light

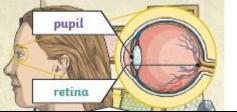
Shadows are formed when light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object

A shadow is bigger when it is closer to the light source



## Key vocabulary

Light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a					
	source					
Light source	An object that makes its own light					
Dark	The absence of light					
Opaque	An object that does not let any light through it					
	and is not see through (wooden door)					
Transparent	An object that lets light through easily and is					
	see through (window)					
Translucent	An object that lets some light through it but					
	scatters the light so you cannot see through					
	them clearly (bathroom glass)					
Reflection	Where light hits the surface of an object and					
	'bounces off' into your eyes					
Shadow	A dark area or shape, caused by the blockage of					
	light					
Pupil	The black part of the eye which lets light in					
Retina	At the very back of the eye. It takes the light					
	the eye receives and changes it into nerve					
	signals to send to the brain					
	opaque translucent transparent					







## Scientific skills By the end of the year, children should be able to ... Opportunities for scientific enquiry within the unit: Looking for patterns in size and shape of shadows Looking for patterns in size and shape of shadows Set up practical investigations Be able to identify simple ways in which a fair test can be created Make simple observations, including the use of a range of recording/ measurement equipment Gather and record data Present data in a variety of ways

Draw simple conclusions on results