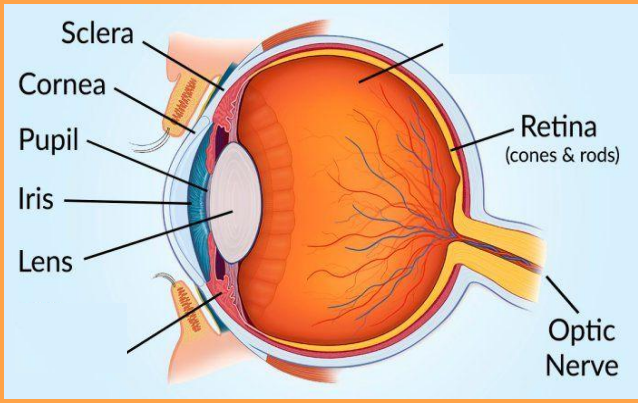
SPRING1
YEAR 6

LIGHT AND SHADOW
SCIENCE UNIT: HOW WE SEE

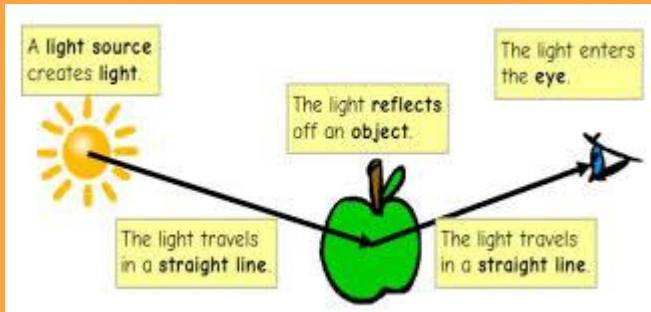
CORE LEARNING OF THIS UNIT:

- 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.
- Explain that we see things because the light that travels 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.



WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY

- Observing
- Collecting and recording data
- Testing/Experimenting
- Measuring
- Concluding



Vocabulary	Definition
Cornea	The outer clear covering over the eye.
Iris	The coloured part of the eye.
Pupil	The black hole in the centre of the iris that lets light into the eye.
Retina	A light-sensitive inner lining at the back of the eye.
Lens	The part of the eye that focuses the light.
Optic Nerve	Takes signals from the retina and carries them all the way to the back of the brain.
Light Source	Natural (e.g. the sun) or artificial (e.g. a light bulb provider of light.
Reflection	The throwing back by a body or surface of light, heat or sound without absorbing it.
Shadow	A dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface.
Transparent	Allowing light to pass through it.
Translucent	Partly allowing light to pass through it.
Opaque	Not allowing light to pass through it.
Periscope	An apparatus consisting of a tube attached to a set of mirrors or prisms through which an observer can see things that are otherwise out of sight.

PRIOR LEARNING:
Year 3
Light and Shadow