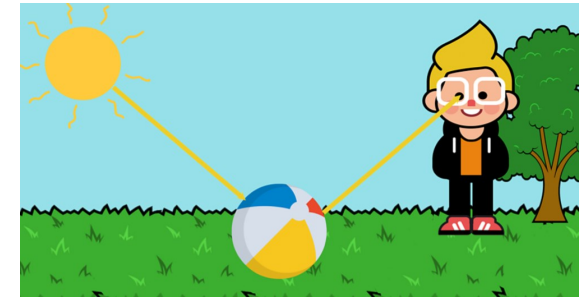
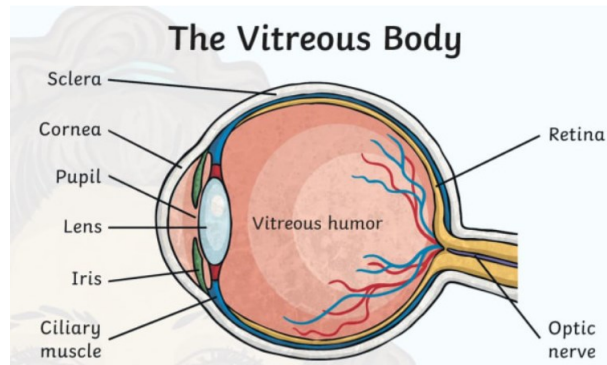




Vocabulary	
reflection	when a ray of light approaches a surface and bounces back
refraction	when a ray of light changes direction, or bends, as it passes through once substance to another
ray	the straight line paths followed by narrow beams of light, how light energy travels
incident ray	the ray of light travelling towards a surface
reflection ray	the ray of light that is bounced back away from a surface
pupil	the opening at the centre of your eye which allows light to pass into your eye
retina	the light-sensitive layer of nerves at the back of your eye
lens	the clear disc at the front of your eye that focusses the light

Prior learning

This topic builds on the children’s understanding of light and sound that they have worked on throughout key stage two. It also build on their understanding of how the human body works.



Key Questions

- How does light travel?
- How do we see?
- How are shadows made?
- How does light change when it passes through substances?

Key Knowledge

- Light is emitted from light sources. All other objects are called reflectors.
- Light travels in straight lines called rays. Light rays come from light sources and then bounce off objects into our eyes– this allows us to see.
- We can only see things if they give out light or reflect light to our eyes.
- Shadows are formed when the light that travels in straight lines is blocked, this means the shadows are the same shape as the object creating the shadow.
- Light changes speed as it travels through different substances. When light changes speed it bends the light.