

Bumblebees – Science KCV – Light



Key facts to learn:

• Know that translucent objects allow some light to pass through, but some of the light changes direction as it passes through the object; this means that something seen through a translucent object is not clearly defined

• Know that when light passes from one medium to another (e.g. from air to water), it changes direction; this is called refraction; this happens because light travels at different speeds in different media

• Know that white light comprises all the colours of light

• Know that white light refracted by two surfaces in a prism will spread out so that all of its constituent colours can be seen; this array of colours is called a spectrum; it happens because the different colours that constitute white light travel at different speeds

• Know how to draw a diagram to show why the shape of a shadow will match the shape of an object

• Know that when light reflects off an object, the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection

• Know that a periscope takes advantage of the predictable angles of incidence and reflection to allow an image to be shown to a viewer

• Know about the life of Thomas Young and his contribution to The Wave Theory of Light.

Light Straight Travels Reflect Object Source Shadows Rainbow Mirrors Filters Optics Prism Translucent Spectrum Lens Medium Block Words to understand and spell (Tier 3 Vocabulary) Equipment used to enable an observer to see Periscope things that are out of sight. Refraction The change in direction of a wave as it passes from one medium to another. Absorption The process of absorbing or being absorbed by another.

Words to know and spell (Tier 2 Vocabulary)

Angle ofThe angle made by a ray of light falling on a surfaceincidenceand the line perpendicular to that surface.

Concept check questions. Test yourself:

Key skills to do:

• Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.

• Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.

• Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.

• Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.

Why do shadow sizes vary? Why are some shadows clearer than others? Exactly how does the human eye work? Draw a diagram to show how light is refracted.

Opportunities for Investigation:

Observing over time: How does my shadow change over the day?