Light Progression map Year 3

Previous Year: Year 1	Current Year: Year 3	Next Year: Year 5
• Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans) • Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Materials)	• Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. • Notice that light is reflected from surfaces. • Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. • Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. • Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.	• Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. (Y5 - Properties and changes of materials)

Learning Values:

-respect

-responsible

-resourceful

-resilient

-risk taker

Possible stimulus to teach:

Use the everyday materials stimulus and animals including humans stimulus

How can the learning be applied?

- Explore how different objects are more or less visible in different levels of lighting.
- Explore how objects with different surfaces (e.g. shiny vs matt) are more or less visible.
- Explore how shadows vary as the distance between a light source and an object or surface is changed
- Explore shadows which are connected to and disconnected from the object
- Choose suitable materials to make shadow puppets
- Create artwork using shadows

Key learning for the topic:

We see objects because our eyes can sense light. Dark is the absence of light. We cannot see anything in complete darkness. Some objects, for example, the sun, light bulbs and candles are sources of light. Objects are easier to see if there is more light. Some surfaces reflect light. Objects are easier to see when there is less light if they are reflective. The light from the sun can damage our eyes and therefore we should not look directly at the sun and can protect our eyes by wearing sunglasses or sunhats in bright light. Shadows are formed on a surface when an opaque or translucent object is between a light source and the surface and blocks some of the light. The size of the shadow depends on the position of the source, object and surface.