



## Physics Unit: Light

### What does progression of knowledge look like?

Year	Progression of knowledge.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light</li><li>• notice that light is reflected from surfaces</li><li>• recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes</li><li>• recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object</li><li>• find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change</li></ul>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines</li><li>• use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye</li><li>• explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes</li><li>• use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them</li></ul>
Key Stage 3 (7-9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Describe what a vacuum is and state how light waves travel</li><li>• Calculate the speed of light and compare it to the speed of sound</li><li>• Describe the similarities and differences between light waves and waves in matter</li><li>• Explain what happens to light when it hits different surfaces.</li><li>• Describe how to construct and label a ray diagram in reflection.</li><li>• Compare specular reflection and diffuse scattering.</li><li>• Describe how an image is formed in a mirror</li><li>• Use a ray model to explain imaging in mirrors, the pinhole camera, the refraction of light and action of convex lens in focusing (qualitative);</li><li>• Name the parts of a camera and describe their function.</li><li>• Name the parts of the eye and describe their function.</li><li>• Compare the pinhole camera and the eye in terms of image formation</li><li>• Explain what happens to the energy transferred by light to a camera or the eye.</li><li>• State what the different frequencies of light within white light represent.</li><li>• Describe how a prism can be used to disperse white light.</li><li>• Explain how a coloured filter works.</li><li>• Explain the appearance of coloured objects with different coloured incident light.</li></ul>