	Physics Unit: Light What does progression of knowledge look like at St Leonard's?
Year	**Progression of knowledge:**
EYFS	• Explores colour and how colour can be changed using a range of toys, objects that give off light • Discuss light and dark using the moon and stars, day and night to draw on everyday experiences • Discuss rainbows and the different colours of light, using pupil everyday experiences to build on knowledge • Pupils may use glasses with different coloured filters to explore how colour can be changed
1	• 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
2	• 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 into the eye • 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 • Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them
3	• The similarities and differences between light waves and waves in matter • Light waves travelling through a vacuum; speed of light • The transmission of light through materials: absorption, diffuse scattering and specular reflection at a surface • Use of ray model to explain imaging in mirrors, the pinhole camera, the refraction of light and action of convex lens in focusing (qualitative); the human eye • Light transferring energy from source to absorber leading to chemical and electrical effects; photo-sensitive material in the retina and in cameras • Colours and the different frequencies of light, white light and prisms (qualitative only); differential colour effects in absorption and diffuse reflection.
KS3 (NC)	• The similarities and differences between light waves and waves in matter • Light waves travelling through a vacuum; speed of light • The transmission of light through materials: absorption, diffuse scattering and specular reflection at a surface • Use of ray model to explain imaging in mirrors, the pinhole camera, the refraction of light and action of convex lens in focusing (qualitative); the human eye • Light transferring energy from source to absorber leading to chemical and electrical effects; photo-sensitive material in the retina and in cameras • Colours and the different frequencies of light, white light and prisms (qualitative only); differential colour effects in absorption and diffuse reflection