

### **P.E: Gymnastics and Health Exercise**

- To be able to create a gymnastic sequence using balances and gymnastic shapes.
- To improve their personal bests in cardio vascular activities and flexibility.

### **History: The Ancient Greeks**



- To know the story of the Battle of Troy.
- To consider whether the story of the Battle of Troy is fact, myth or legend using historical sources.

### **Science (overleaf)**

### **MFL: Spanish**

- To talk about myself
- To talk about my family and pets.



### **English**

Reading Text: Ancient Greek Myths and Legends; Percy Jackson; The Hundred Mile an Hour Dog

- To secure sentence construction by understanding components of a sentence including accurate punctuation
- To write a non-chronological report about a Greek mythical monster
- To write a narrative based on Ancient Greece

## **Year 6 Spring 1**

### **R.E - Sikhism**

- To know the Creation story from different Christian perspectives.
- To explain how Science and Christianity creation can be complementary or conflicting.



### **P.S.H.E (JIGSAW)**

- To make personal learning goals for in and out of school.
- To recognise achievements and give compliments.

### **Maths**

- Fractions
- Decimals
- Percentages
- 4 Operations—Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

### **Art and Design**

Due to Y6 residential, Art & DT for the year group will be moved to Spring 2. Children not attending the residential will also:

- Design, create and paint a papier-mâché Greek mythical creature.



# Light

## Why do shadows form?

Light travels in straight lines.

A shadow forms because the object blocks the light rays and prevents them from passing through the object.

The shadow that forms will be the same shape as the object that casts it. Ray diagrams explain how shadows form.

## Reflection

When light bounces off the surface of an object, this is called reflection.

On a flat surface, all light meeting a surface from one direction will be reflected in the same direction. This is known as **specular reflection**.



On a rough surface, light will be reflected in all directions. This is known as **diffuse reflection**.



## Other vocabulary

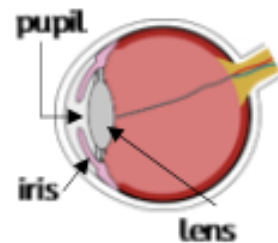
**long-sighted (adjective):** Being able to see things that are far away clearly, but not things that are near.

**short-sighted (adjective):** Being able to see things close to you clearly, but not things that are far away.

## The eye

Light enters the eye through the **pupil**.

The size of the pupil – and so how much light can enter – is controlled by the **iris**, which is the coloured part of the eye.



As the iris gets bigger, the pupil gets smaller.

Light is focused onto the back of the eye by the **lens**, which is a transparent disc.

## Colour vision

Humans can see in colour because white light is made up of a **spectrum** of colours.

We can see these colours if we pass white light through a prism.



A coloured object appears coloured because it **reflects** that light and **absorbs** the others.

Black objects **absorb** all light and white objects **reflect** all light.

