

Science - Light

We will be learning about how light helps us in everyday life as well as naming different sources of light. Through this unit we will understand that we see objects because our eyes sense light and in the dark we cannot see objects due to the absence of light. Throughout the sequence of lessons, we will understand the different sources of light. Children will be learning about the dangers of looking directly at bright lights including the sun. Through investigations we will be learning about shadows and how these are formed.

Christianity - Followers of Jesus Christ

Gospel - Record of Jesus' life and first four books in the bible

Eid - Muslim festival celebrated twice a year

Christmas - Jesus' birth which was the 25th of December

Diwali - Festival of light celebrated by followers of Hinduism.

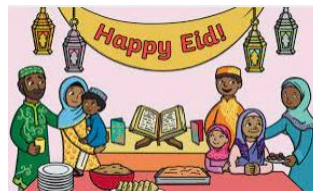
Easter - Jesus' death and resurrection

Ramadan - A holy month of fasting observed by Muslims.



Year 3

Knowledge Organiser Science and Religious Education



R.E. - What are the deeper meaning of festivals?

We will be learning about religious festivals across three religions, Christianity, Islam and Hinduism. We will understand the main beliefs surrounding the festivals through reading stories and listening to the experiences of children within the class. We will ask questions to discuss what is worth celebrating and remembering within religious communities. We will also understand the role of festivals in Britain today and respecting the values and beliefs of each festival.

Light - A form of energy that travels from a source.

Light source - An object that makes its own light.

Dark - The absence of light.

Transparent - Describes objects that let light through easily.

Translucent - Describes objects that let some light through.

Opaque - Describes objects that do not let any light through.

Shadow - Describes an area of darkness where light has been blocked.

Reflect - To bounce off.

Mirror - Something that reflects light.