

## IAL: to understand how light is refracted

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jQDRNb-E-cY>

We know from last week that light travels in straight lines. However, when light beams are refracted, things look bent or distorted when we see them. Why do you think the straw appears to be broken? Tick one.

I think the water has bent the straw so it looks like it has broken.

Light travels at different speeds through water and glass, making the ray of light bend. This makes the straw look bent or broken.



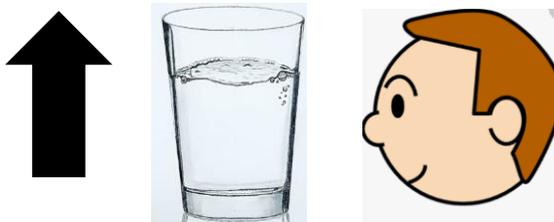
The light can't travel through the glass properly and the ray of light is broken. This makes the straw look broken.

The straw is opaque and the glass is transparent, which causes light to be twisted, making the straw look bent and broken.

### Try it for yourself!

Make predictions before you try these and then see what happens.

1) Draw an arrow on a piece of paper. Hold up a glass of water in front of it...what happens to the appearance of the arrow?



2) Draw a small picture on a piece of paper. Put an empty glass on top of the picture and look at the image through the side of the glass. Still keeping an eye on the picture, slowly fill the glass with water. When the glass is full, carefully place a small plate or saucer on top of the glass.

**What happened? Can you explain why?**

IAL: understand the concept of social change over time

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/tudors/other.htm>  
[https://www.teachingideas.co.uk/sites/default/files/tudorcrimeandpunishment\\_0.pdf](https://www.teachingideas.co.uk/sites/default/files/tudorcrimeandpunishment_0.pdf)

If you're feeling musical:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q-LJrXE4D0>

## GRUESOME ALERT!

What types of punishment existed for committing crimes in the Tudor era?

Research the different ways 'criminals' were punished- what punishments were given out for what crimes?

Compare the way people are punished today for similar crimes.



-You could perhaps compare the punishments in table:

EG:

Crime	Tudor punishment	Modern punishment
stealing		

Choose one (or more) of the methods of punishment and present what you've learned in a method of your choice.

# Y6 Week 3 Geography

IAL: to understand geographical similarities and differences

**Elberus  
(dome mountain)**



<b>Location</b>	Caucasus Mountain Range, Russia
<b>Highest peak</b>	5642m
<b>Wildlife</b>	Animals inhabiting the region include the Caucasian red deer, Syrian brown bear and Eurasian wolf.
<b>Human activity</b>	A more accessible mountain to ascend than some of the higher peaks of the world but considered the highest mountain in Europe. A cable car operates in the lower regions. The west peak (taller than the east by just 21m) was first ascended in 1874.

**Ben Nevis  
(volcanic)**



<b>Location</b>	Grampians, Scotland
<b>Highest peak</b>	1345m
<b>Wildlife</b>	Home to the golden eagle, red deer, pine marten, water vole and wildcat as well as snow bunting, ptarmigan and rare butterflies such as the mountain ringlet. Contains 75 different species of lichen, including 33 considered scarce or rare in the UK.
<b>Human activity</b>	Hugely popular with tourists, partly due to its stunning setting in the Grampians, Ben Nevis is visited by approximately 100,000 climbers every year. The most popular route to the summit is via The Pony Track, with incredible views of the surrounding countryside. The first recorded ascent of the mountain was in 1771.

Find two similarities between Elberus and Ben Nevis:

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Find three differences between them:

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Find out exactly where these mountains are and label their positions on the map.



Select another mountain from around the world and complete a fact grid like the two examples on the previous page.

<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/world-highest-mountains/>  
<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/mountains/world.htm>