

Business and Enterprise

Famous entrepreneurs :

An entrepreneur is someone who sets up a new business, taking on the financial risks in the hope of making a profit.

There are several famous entrepreneurs, who have been very successful, many starting their business very young:

Bill Gates – founder of Microsoft, aged 23

Sir Richard Branson – started his first business at 16 and is a multi-billionaire now.

Mark Zuckerberg – co-founder of Facebook and became the worlds youngest self-made billionaire at the age of 23.

Walt Disney – set up the Disney Brothers Studio at the age of 22

Cher Wang – founder of the HTC phone company and is in the top 100 most powerful women in the world.

Kylie Jenner – the worlds youngest female entrepreneur, she founded her make up company aged 18.

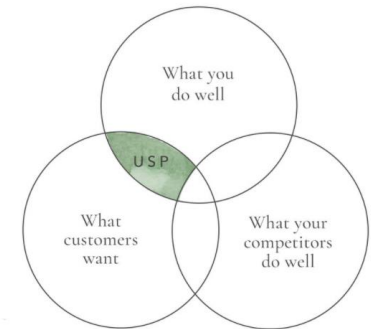
Beyonce – has founded fashion houses in her mid-20s and fragrance lines as well as being a successful singer.

Key Vocabulary

Resources	A means to produce goods and services that satisfy needs and wants. There are four economic resources (factors of production) – land, labour, capital and enterprise. Production usually requires a combination of resources.
Consumer	A person or group that is the user of goods and services produced within an economy.
Business	An organisation, enterprise or business engaged in the production and trade of goods or services usually for profit.
Goods	Tangible items that satisfy needs and wants, that can be seen and touched.
Economics	A social science (study of human behaviour) that studies decisions made by individuals, households, businesses, governments and other groups about how scarce resources are allocated in attempting to satisfy needs and unlimited wants.
Data	Information that is directly recorded, which can be quantitative (numbers) or qualitative (words).

Unique selling point

The unique selling point is the one thing that makes your business better than your competition.



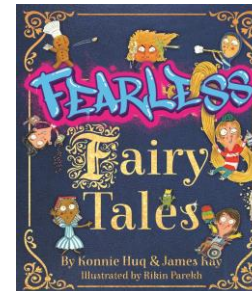
When starting up a business, you need a plan and vision for your business. You also need to consider your competition – who else has a business like yours.

Our Class Book:

Fearless Fairy Tales

We will discover modern twists of our favourite classic Fairy Tales – perhaps the Three Little Pugs or the Pickled Mermaid might spike your interest?

We will enjoy reading and discovering important morals and messages in humorous and inventive ways.



also be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the **light source**. A **shadow** is also larger when the object is closer to the **light source**. This is because it blocks more of the **light**.



Shadows can



Isaac Newton shone a **light** through a transparent **prism**, separating out **light** into the colours of the rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet) - the colours of the spectrum. All the colours together merge and make visible **light**.

Key Knowledge



The spoon in

this water looks as if it is bent. This is because **light** bends when it moves from air to water. When **light** bends in this way, it is called **refraction**.

A **shadow** is always the same shape as the object that casts it. This is because when an **opaque** object is in the path of **light** travelling from a **light source**, it will block the **light** rays that hit it, while the rest of the **light** can continue travelling.



Light

Year 6

Key Vocabulary	
refraction	This is when light bends as it passes from one medium to another. Eg Light bends when it moves from air into water.
visible spectrum	Light that is visible to the human eye. It is made up of a colour
prism	A prism is a solid 3D shape with flat sides. The two ends are an equal shape and size. A transparent prism separates our visible light into all the colours of the spectrum .
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
transparent	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning you can see through the object.
translucent	Describes objects that let some light through, but scatters the light so we can't see through them properly.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.

Year 6

Light

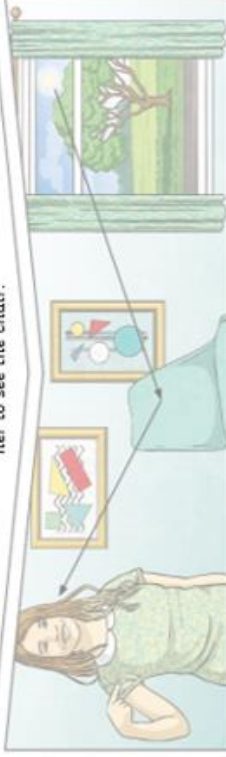
Key Vocabulary

light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light .
reflection	Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light .
incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface.
reflected ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface
the law of reflection	The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray .

Key Knowledge

We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** waves travel out from sources of **light** in straight lines. These lines are often called rays or beams of **light**.

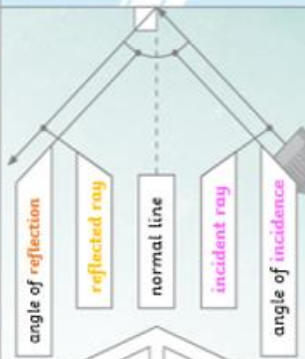
Light from the sun travels in a straight line and hits the chair. The **light ray** is then **reflected** off the chair and travels in a straight line to the girl's eye, enabling her to see the chair.



The **law of reflection** states that the angle of **incidence** is equal to the angle of **reflection**. Whenever **light** is **reflected** from a surface, it obeys this law.

The angle of **reflection** is the angle between the normal line and the **reflected ray light**.

The angle of **incidence** is the angle between the normal line and the **incident ray of light**.



Light travels as a wave. But unlike waves of water or sound waves, it does not need a medium to travel through.

This means **light** can travel through a vacuum - a completely airless space.

