



“Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart”

Colossians 3:23



Light

Year 6
Summer
Term 2

Key Knowledge:

To know that:

Light appears to travel in straight lines

We see things because light from a source travels or is reflected to our eyes

Shadows will have the same outline as the shape blocking the light.

The parts of the human eye each have a function which allows the eye to see.

Refraction is when light passes from one medium to another and it changes direction, e.g. light passing from air to water.

White light comprises of all colours in the colour spectrum.

A spectrum occurs because the different colours of the white light travel at different speeds

Key Vocabulary:

Light rays—a straight line of light coming from a light source.

Light source – where light comes from e.g. the sun, a bulb, a torch, a candle

Fair test - a scientific test where one factor is changed and everything else stays the same

Independent variable – something that might be changed in an experiment

Dependent variable – something that might be measured in an experiment

Translucent - lets through some light through

Opaque – lets no light pass through

Transparent - lets all light through giving a clear view of the other side

Angle of Reflection—the angle at which light bounces off a surface

Refraction—light bending as it travels from one thing to another

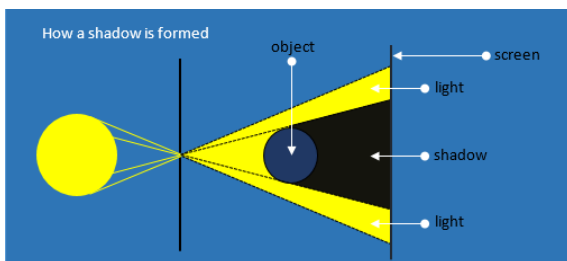
Spectrum—a band of colours or a range of something, often seen when light is separated into its individual colours

Medium—anything that helps energy travel from one place to another

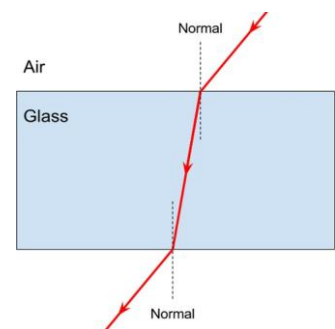
White Light— light that is actually made up of all the colors of the rainbow mixed together

Prism—a piece of transparent material, like glass or plastic, that bends light as it passes through it

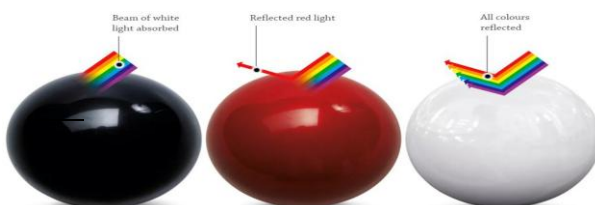
How shadows are formed:



Refraction:



How we see colour



How we see:

