Knowledge Organiser Year 5 and 6 Unit: Light

How We See



Light travels in straight lines.

The light rays from a light source reflect off the object we are looking at. The light travels in a straight line and enters the eye through our pupil.

Bending Light Reflection Light reflects off shiny, bright or light surfaces. That is why you can see your reflection when you look in a mirror. Refraction Water and bent shiny surfaces cause light rays to be reflected at different angles, meaning the reflection of the image is distorted.

Shadows

Opaque objects block the light rays so they can only travel around the edges of the object in straight lines. That is why a shadow is the same shape as the object.

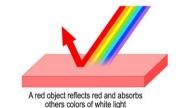
The closer an object is to the light source, the bigger the shadow.

The further away the object is from the shadow, the smaller the shadow.

Colours

Absorption and reflection of light

White light is made up of the colours of the rainbow. When light is refracted through a transparent object, a rainbow is formed.





An object is seen as black if it absorbs all colors of white light



colors of white light equally

Rocket Words		
€odne	opaque	A material that does not let light pass through.
/samponent	transparent	A material that lets all light pass through it.
	translucent	A material that lets some light pass through it
R.C.	reflection	A mirror image caused by rays of light reflecting off an image onto a reflective surface then into our pupils.
NOTICE ON THE PARTY OF THE PART	reflects	Bounces off.
▲ ↓ # ™ ♥ ₹ ↑ / •	light source	Any man made or natural means of producing light.
Reference	refraction	Where light rays are reflected of an uneven surface at irregular angles, causing an illusion.
	light ray	Beams of light that travel from a light source in straight lines.
	pupil	The black part of the eye that is a hole.
*	angle	An angle is formed when 2 straight lines meet at a common point.