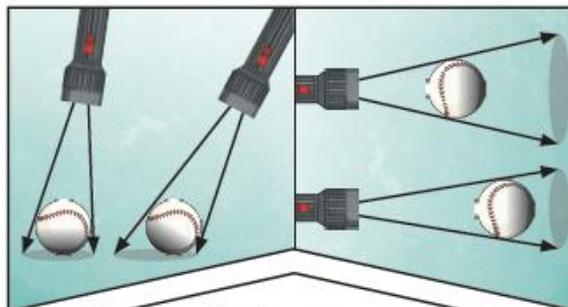
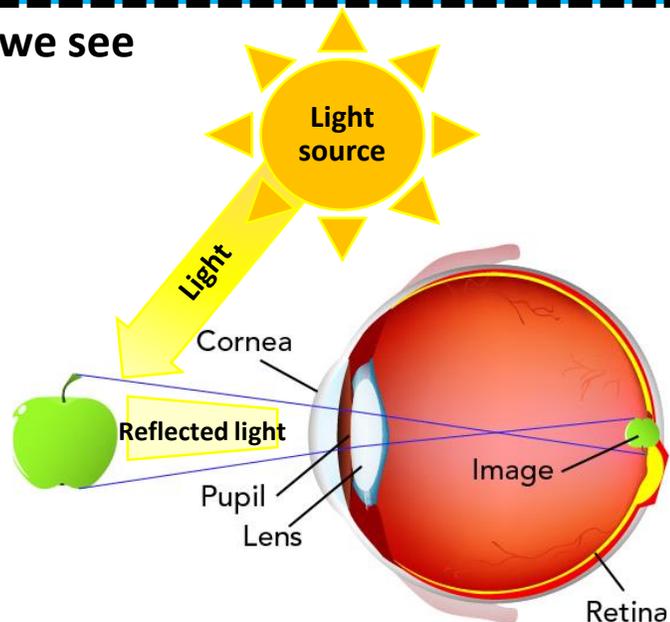


year 6 - Light

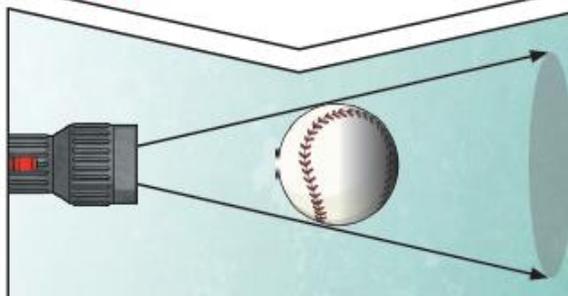
Key Facts

How we see



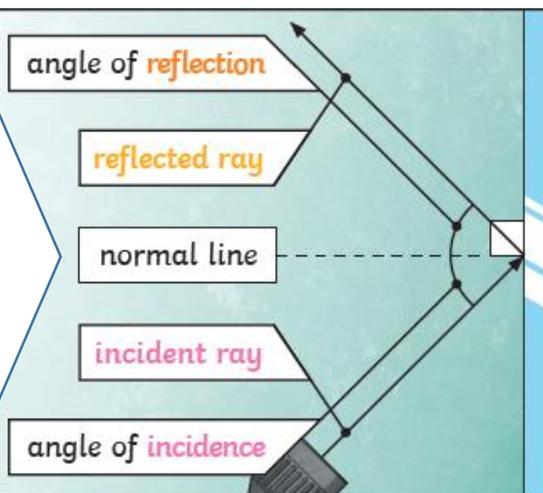
Shadows can also be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the **light source**. A **shadow** is also larger when the object is closer to the **light source**. This is because it blocks more of the **light**.

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 travels in straight lines and can only change direction by reflection or refraction.

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.



Key Vocabulary

Dark	Dark is the absence of light
Incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface
Light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source
Light source	An object that produces its own light (e.g. sun, fire)
prism	A solid 3D shape with 2 ends that are an equal shape and size. A transparent prism separates out visible light into all the colours of the spectrum.
Ray	Waves of light are called light rays. They can also be called beams.
Reflection	When a light hits a surface and 'bounces' off into our eyes
Reflection ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface
Refraction	When light passes through a different object and its direction changes.
Shadow	A dark area or shape caused by the blockage of light.
visible spectrum	Light that is visible to the human eye. It is made up of a colour spectrum (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, violet).