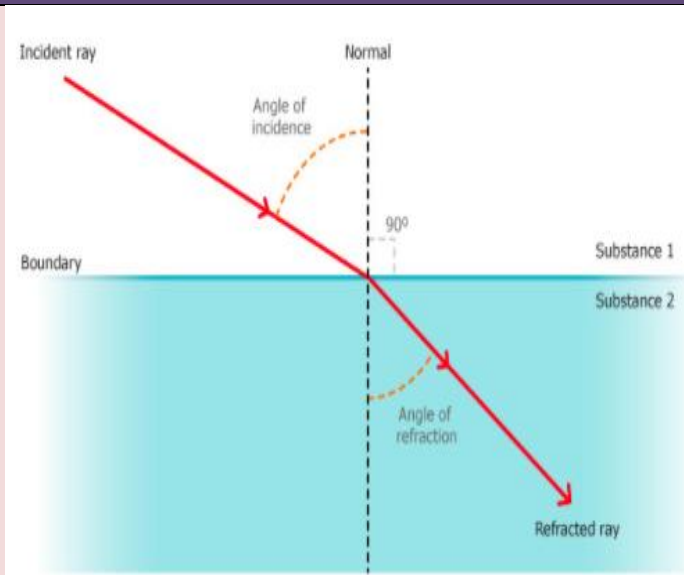


Year 6 Spring 2 and Summer 1 Science- Light

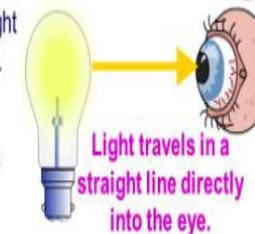
Key Facts

1. The pupils in our eyes change size to let more light in when it's dark or less light in when it's bright and this is important because too much light can damage our eyes.
2. Light travels as a wave, but unlike sound waves or water waves, it does not need any matter or material to carry its energy along.
3. Shadows are the same shape as the objects which cast them because light travels in straight lines
4. The ray of light approaching an object is known as the incident ray, whereas the ray of light leaving the object is known as the reflective ray.
5. The normal line divides the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray into two equal angles.
6. The angle between the incident ray and the normal is known as the angle of incidence whereas the angle between the reflected ray and the normal is known as the angle of reflection.
7. The law of reflection states that when a ray of light reflects off a surface, the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.



An object that gives out light is described as **luminous**.

How does light from a luminous object such as a light bulb reach the eye?



Light travels in a straight line directly into the eye.

An object that does not give out light is **non-luminous**.

How does your eye see a non-luminous object such as a book?



Light from the light source hits the book and some of this light is reflected into the eye.

Scientific Skills

- Use evidence to support my ideas
- Use my results to make further predictions
- Plan a fair test to test my predictions
- Evaluate my results

Key Vocabulary

- light source
- reflect
- shadows
- block
- patterns
- periscope
- translucency
- opaque
- angle of incidence
- dark