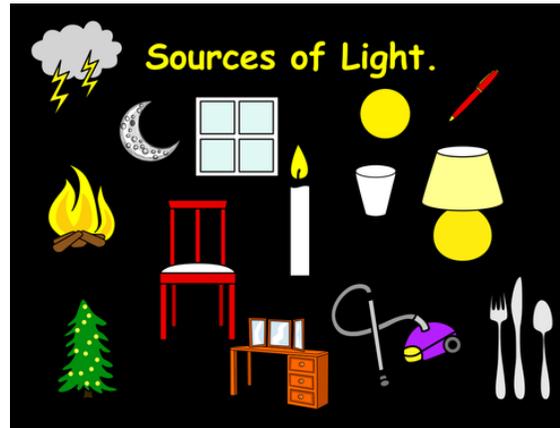


Light Year 6



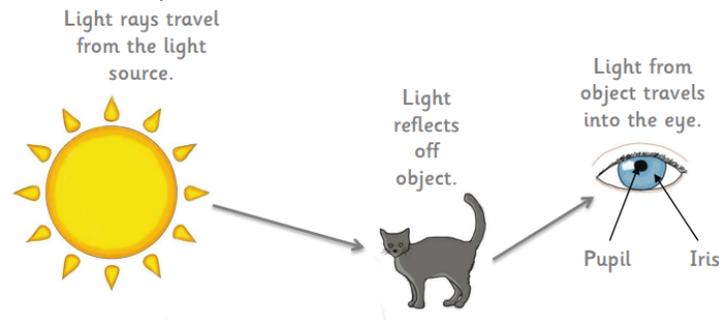
Key questions

- How does light travel?
- How do we see objects?
- Why are shadows the same size as the objects that cast them?

Prior learning

In year 3 you learnt all needing light to see and that dark is the absence of light. You noticed how light is reflected, and recognised that light from the sun is dangerous and to protect your eyes. You learnt how shadows are formed and found patterns in the way that the size of patterns change. In year 5 you learnt about the movement of the sun across the sky.

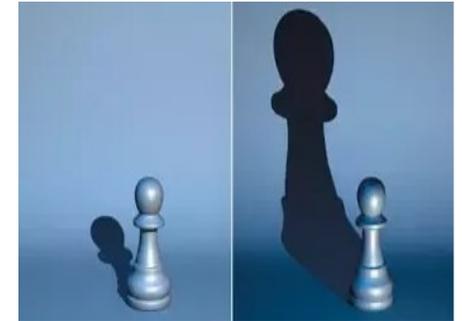
KEY CONCEPT We can see objects because light has travelled from the sun to the object, reflects off the object and enters our eye.



KEY CONCEPT—Light travels in straight lines as demonstrated by the spaghetti. If there is an object in the way, the light rays cannot go round.

KEY CONCEPT

A shadow is always the same shape as the object that casts it. When an opaque object is in the path of light, it will block the light rays that hit it, while the rest of the light can



Key vocabulary

Source: an object which creates light

Reflection: when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light

Refraction: when light bends as it passes through one medium to another

Transparent: objects which let light travel through them easily

Translucent: objects which some light through, but scatter the light so we can't see them properly

Opaque: objects which do not let any light pass through them



Famous Scientist

Isaac Newton -(1643-1727) discovered that light is made up of coloured particles that combine to appear white. This is known as his "theory of light".