

White light is made up of a spectrum

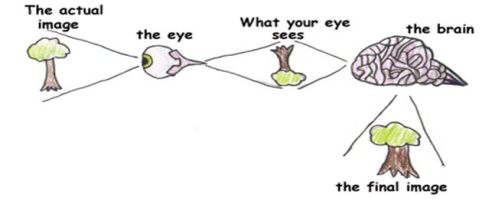


of colours with different wavelengths: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

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Light



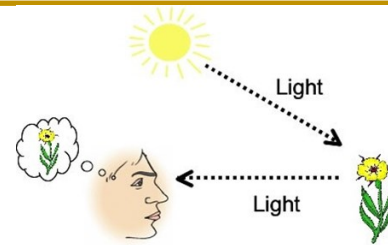
Key Vocabulary



Key Facts



Light	Light is a type of energy that makes it possible for us to see.
Source of light	The sun and other stars, fires, torches and lamps all make light are examples of light sources.
Reflection	Reflection occurs when a light ray hits a surface and bounces off.
Visible spectrum	The range of colours we can see with our eyes.
Prism	A prism is a 3d shape with identical ends, called bases and flat sides called faces. A prism allows us to see the visible spectrum.
Shadow	A dark area of shape produced by an object coming between rays of light and a surface
Opaque	An opaque material does not let light through. It does not reflect light.
Translucent	A translucent material lets light pass through, but objects on the other side cant be seen clearly.
Transparent	Transparent materials allow you to see clearly through them.
Refraction	Light changes direction when passing through two different mediums.

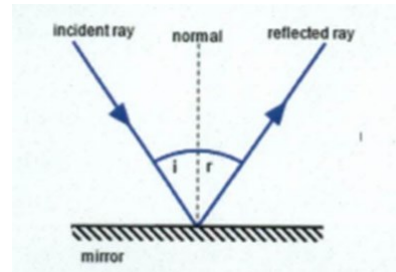
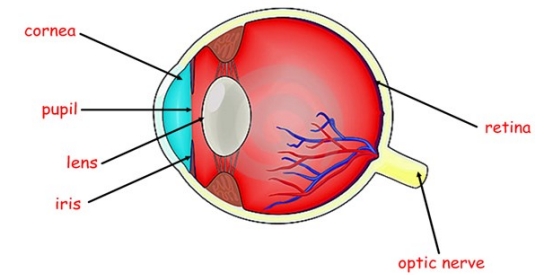


How do we see?

Light travels in straight lines. When light hits an object, it is reflected (bounces off) and enters our eye. This is how we see the object.

The little dark circle in the centre of each eye lets light in. It is called the pupil.

When you turn the light on from a dark room your pupil will dilate (get smaller)



Light travels in straight lines.

It reflects off mirrors according to the law of reflection which states that the angle of incidence (i) = angle of reflection (r).

Refraction is the change in the direction of a wave passing from one medium to another. Refraction makes it possible for us to have optical instruments such as magnifying glasses, lenses and prisms.

