



Space does not have any light.  
If our Earth didn't have an atmosphere, the sky would be **BLACK** like outer space.  
We would be able to see stars in our daytime like an astronaut sees stars in space.

## Glossary

**Absorption** - when light stops at the object and does not reflect or refract e.g. wood

**Incident ray** - a ray of light that hits a surface

**Light** - a type of energy that enables us to see

**Light source** - an object that produces light

**Opaque** - describes objects that do not let any light pass through them

**Periscope** - a tube with mirrors which enables you to see around corners

**Reflected ray** - a ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface

**Refract** - to change the course of light passing from one medium to another

**Shadow** - an area of darkness where light has been blocked

**Spectrum** - range of colours that can be found in a rainbow or when white light is split up

**Transparent** - describes objects that let light travel through them

**Translucent** - describes objects that let some light through them



Unlike waves of water or sound, light does **NOT** need a medium to travel through. This means that light can travel through a vacuum.

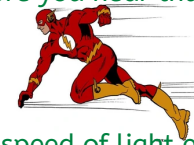
We **NEED** light to see things. Light waves travel out from a source of light in **-S-T-R-A-I-G-H-T-** lines.



## Year Six Light



As light travels faster than sound, you see lightening before you hear thunder.



The speed of light equals 300,000km per second!

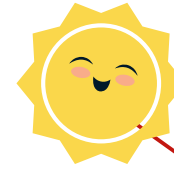


Autumn 1

Light from the sun can be **dangerous** and it is important to protect the eyes.



The light ray is then reflected off of the flowers and travels in a straight line to the eye.



Light from the sun travels in a straight line and hits the flowers.



This enables the girl to see the flowers.

A spoon in water looks like it is bent. Light **b e n d s** when it moves from air to water. It is called **REFRACTION**.



When light from an object is reflected by a surface, it changes direction. It bounces off the surface at the same angle as it hits it. This is called the **Law of reflection**.

## Shadows

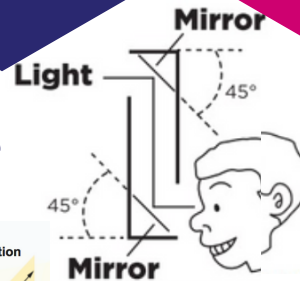
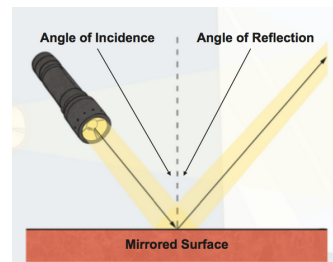
are always the same shape as the object that cast them.

When an object blocks the pathway of bright light, a shadow is formed.

A shadow can be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the light source.



The angle of incidence is **ALWAYS** equal to the angle of reflection.



Isaac Newton shone a light through a transparent prism, separating out light into the colours of the rainbow

- the colours of the **SPECTRUM**



All the colours together merge and make visible white light.

