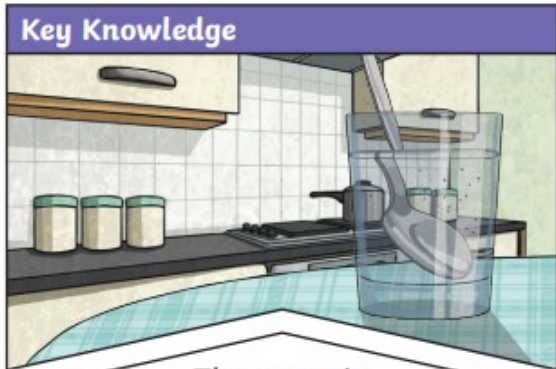




Knowledge Organiser — Year 6 — Science — Light - Spring 2.

Key Aim: By the end of this topic, pupils will be able to form their own investigations on factors involving the travel of light.



The spoon in this water looks as if it is bent. This is because **light** bends when it moves from air to water. When **light** bends in this way, it is called **refraction**.



Yayoi Kusama

Science meets art: Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who works primarily in sculpture and installation. Yayoi Kusama has created the famous Infinity Mirror Rooms. These immersive installations will transport you into Kusama's unique vision of endless reflections.

We will learn about how light travels and how it can be directed using reflective surfaces. We will also be investigating refraction with water and creating shadow shows.



Key Vocabulary	
light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light .
reflection	Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light .
incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface.
reflected ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.
the law of reflection	The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray .
refraction	This is when light bends as it passes from one medium to another. E.g. Light bends when it moves from air into water.
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
transparent	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning you can see through the object.
translucent	Describes objects that things let some light through, but scatters the light so we can't see through them properly.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.