Light Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Light source	An object that produces its own light (e.g. sun, fire).
Reflection	When a light hits a surface and 'bounces' off.
Refraction	When light passes through a different object and its direction changes.
Opaque	Opaque An object which does not allow light to pass through it (e.g. wood).
Translucent	An object which allows some light to pass through it. It may be possible to see some unclear images through the object (e.g. tissue paper).
Transparent	An object which allows some light to pass through it. It may be possible to see some unclear images through the object (e.g. tissue paper).
Spectrum	A range of colours caused when white light is refract- ed. A rainbow shows a spectrum of colours.
Prism	A solid 3D shape where two end faces are similar and parallel.
Shadow	A dark area or shape caused by the blockage of light.

Sticky knowledge We need light to be able to see things. Light travels in a straight line Light travels faster than sound. A light year is a unit of measurement for distance. It is the distance light can travel in a year. The size and shape of a shadow changes based on the distance and angle compared to the light source. Darkness is caused by the absence of light. The moon does not emit its own light – it reflects the sun. Ultraviolet (UV) light is a type of radiation which you can't see but can be dangerous. UV rays can come from the sun. The law of reflection states that, no matter which direction light hits a smooth surface from, the light reflects back off at an equal angle Light travels as a wave. But unlike sound waves or wa-

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. This means that **light** can **travel** through a vacuum—a completely airless space.