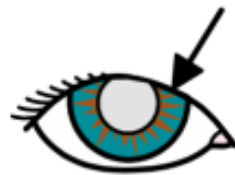




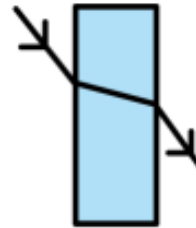
light wave



retina



iris



refraction



reflection



shadow



Light



spectrum



cornea



lens



light source



opaque



translucent

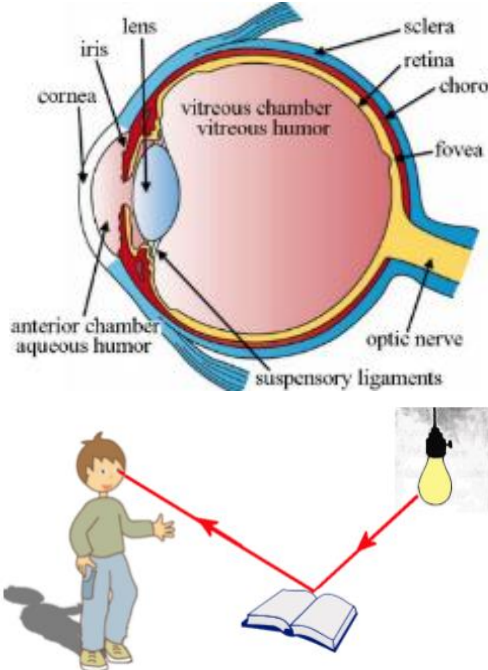


transparent



pupil

Y6 Science: Light - Topic Vocabulary Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Relevant Pictures	Exciting Websites
light source	Light, or illumination, is a form of energy that travels in waves, like sound. You can find different sources of light, such as a candle or the sun.		https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zbssgk7 https://www.theschoolrun.com/what-light Carry out an investigation on lights and shadows. https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/terrific-scientific/KS2/zv9qf4j
light wave	One of the characteristics of light is that it behaves like a wave. Light can be defined by its wavelength and frequency. The frequency is how fast the waves vibrate up and down.		
retina	The retina is at the back of your eye and it has light-sensitive cells called rods and cones		
iris	By opening and closing the pupil, the iris can control the amount of light that enters the eye.		
refraction	The bending of light as it passes from one substance to another with the bending caused by the difference in density between two substances.		
reflection	The throwing back by a body or surface of light, heat or sound without absorbing it.	What I've Learnt Already	Key Knowledge
shadow	A dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface	Y2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light is needed to see things and dark is the absence of light. Light is reflected from surfaces. Light from the sun can be dangerous and there are ways to protect the eyes. Shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. The size of shadow can change according to the position of the light source. The shadows of transparent, opaque and translucent materials vary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light travels in straight lines until it hits an object that will reflect it.
spectrum	A band of colours, as seen in rainbows, produced by separation of the components of light by their different degrees of refraction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As light travels in straight lines objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.
cornea	The cornea is thin, clear and covers your eye. It's important because it helps you see by focusing light as it enters the eye.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.
iris	By opening and closing the pupil, the iris can control the amount of light that enters the eye.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that light travels in straight lines and therefore shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.