Weston Turville CE School – Science Organiser Summer Term 2		
Topic LIGHT	Year: 6	Strand: Physics
What Should I Already Know?	Main Information	Vocabulary
 Know and name a variety of sources of light, including electric lights, flames and the Sun. Understand that we see things because light travels from light sources into our eyes. Notice that light is reflected from surfaces. Associate shadows with a light source being blocked by something. Enquiry questions: How does light travel? How do we get shadows? How are rainbows created? Are some material better than others for letting light pass through? How do we see? 	Our eyes have a small window at the front called a pupil, through which light can enter. The pupil looks as though it is black because it is dark inside our eyes. When it is dark, our pupils go larger, in order to let more light in so that we can see better. In bright lights, our pupils go smaller. At the back of our eye is a sensitive sheet of nerves called a retina. They can detect light when it comes in through the pupil and send messages to the brain about what we can see.	lightA form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.light sourceAn object that makes its own light.reflectionreflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light.incident rayA ray of light that hits a surface.reflected rayA ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.the law of reflectionThe law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray.refractionThis is when light bends as it passes from one medium to another. E.a. Light bends when it
what job does the retina do?	Gadrauth* Ad right rearver.	moves from air into water.
Diagrams Translucent, Transparent & Opaque ALL light	Isaac Newton shone a light through a transparent prism separating out light into the colours of the rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet) - the colours of the spectrum. All the colours merge together and make visible light.	visible spectrumLight that is visible to the human eye. It is made up of a colour spectrum.prismA prism is a solid 3D shape with flat sides. The two ends are an equal shape and size. A transparent prism separates out visible light into all the colours of the spectrum.
Transporent passes through	White Light Prior	shadowAn area of darkness where light has been blocked.transparentDescribes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning you can see through the
Translucent IIght NO light	Reflection and Refraction of Light	object. translucent Describes objects that things let some light through, but scatters the light so we can't see through them properly.
opeque through	Angle of reflected Refracted Transmitted Ray angle of incidence = angle of reflection Transmitted	opaque Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.

Weston Turville CE School – Science Assessment			
Topic: Year: 6 Strand:			

Question 1:	Start of	End of
What is the name of an object	unit:	unit:
that lets NO light through?		
transparent		
opaque		
translucent		

Question2: How does light travel?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
in small droplets		
in straight lines		
in wavy lines		

Question3: What happens to a shadow if an object is closer to the light source?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
it stays the same		
it is smaller		
it is larger		
it is darker		

Question 4: Light bends when it moves from air to water. This is called:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
a shadow		
reflection		
a prism		
refraction		

Question 5: What does a translucent object allow?	S	tart of unit:	End of unit:
no light to travel through			
some light to travel through			
all light to travel through			
Question 6: What colour is light?		Start of unit:	End of unit:
white			
yellow			
no colour			
all the colours of the rainbow			

Question 7: Name 3 sources of light	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 8: If an object is transparent it:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
allows all light through		
allows no light through		
allows some light through		

Question 9: Why do scissors look shiny?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
they are sharp		
they reflect light		
they give out light		
light travels through them		

Question 10: Explain how shadows are formed	
Start of unit:	End of unit: