Carr Head Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

Science	Light	Year 6	Spring 2

Key Knowledge

Sight	We see things because light comes from a light source, shines on an object, reflects off of the object and then enters the eye.
'Ray of light'	Light travels in straight lines from a light source, or is reflected from a surface into the eye.
Shadow	A shadow is a dark (real image) area where light from a light source is blocked
Reflection	Reflection is the image of something in a mirror or on any reflective surface.
Isaac Newton	Isaac Newton (1643-1727) was a famous English mathematician, physicist, astrono-
Light spectrum.	The colours of the light spectrum are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet . Each coloured light has its own wavelength . Red light has the longest wavelength and violet light has the shortest wavelength. When white light shines towards a glass prism, it splits up
Revision of sound	Sounds are produced by vibrations . Sound travels as waves , which are vibrating particles.

Key Vocabulary

Pupil	The pupil is a hole located in the center of the iris of the eye that allows light to strike the retina.
'Ray box'	The behavior of light rays may be investigated by using a ray-box. This consists of a lamp in a box containing a narrow slit that emits rays of light.
Opaque	Material is opaque if it does not let light through, or it reflects light.
Mirror	A polished or smooth surface that forms images by reflection
Newtonian telescope	An optical instrument invented by Isaac Newton.
White light	White light is made up of the following colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet .
Reflection of sound	Surfaces reflect sound waves: Hard surfaces reflect sound well , making echoes . Soft surfaces, like curtains and carpets, reflect very little sound. They absorb the sound instead, so there are no echoes.

Know how to…

Working Scientifically	Recording data and results of increasing complexity.
	Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
	Investigating relationships between light sources , objects and shadows.
	Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision , taking repeat readings when appropriate .