



Kingfisher Science Knowledge Organiser Term 6

Light



Key Objectives

- To identify sources of light.
- To sort materials into those which are good and bad reflectors of light.
- To describe the reflections when light is reflected from surfaces.
- To describe how shadows are formed.
- To sort materials into those that are opaque, translucent and transparent.
- To understand how mirrors have been made and name different uses for them.

Key Vocabulary

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| dull | A surface that scatters light and does not look shiny. |
| shiny | Surfaces that reflect lots of light. |
| reflect | To change the direction of light using a shiny surface. |
| mirror | A shiny polished surface. |
| light source | The place where light originates from. |
| shadow | Darkness caused by light being blocked. |
| transparent | Letting most or all light through. |
| translucent | Letting some light through. |
| opaque | Not letting light pass through. |
| observation | What we see happening in a scientific test. |
| explanation | A sentence (or sentences) giving a reason for something happening. |
| description | A statement that says what you see. |

Sticky Facts

- Daylight turns to darkness because the moon blocks the sun and creates a giant shadow on the Earth.
- We see objects that are not the light source because the light source hits them, is reflected off and then travels to our eyes.
 - Dull materials scatter light and do not reflect very well.
 - Shiny objects, such as mirrors, reflect light extremely well.
- Mirrors have been known for many centuries. Their existence has been discovered in many continents. In earlier times they were made from polished metals and were very expensive.

- Modern mirrors are made of glass that must be coated in metal so that it reflects light well.