**Light Knowledge Organiser**

**KS2**

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| **Glossary**  |
| **light** | The brightness that lets you see things. It comes from a **source** |
| **source** | The place that **light** comes from |
| **reflect** | When **light** ‘bounces back’ off a surface |
| **visible** | Something that can be seen. The antonym is ‘invisible’  |
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| **ray** | Narrow **beams** of **light**  |
| **beam** | A line of **light** **energy** that travels in a particular direction |
| **pupil** | The small back hole in the centre of your eye |
| **retina** | The area at the back of your eye that receives the image and then sends it to your brain |
| **opaque** | A material that you cannot see through |
| **translucent** | A material that you can see through a little bit |
| **transparent** | A material that you can see through |
| **shadow** | A dark shape on a surface that is made when something stands between the **light source** and the surface |
| **illuminate** | When **light** lands on a surface |
| **light energy** | The power that **light** carries |
| **filter** | A device that stops some things travelling though it. A **light** filter stops certain frequencies of light traveling though it. It is usually coloured. |
| **absorb** | To soak up or take in  |
| **refract** | When a **beam** of **light** changes direction, for example, when it enters water or glass |
| **spectrum** | The range of colours that is produced when **light** passes through a glass **prism** or drop of water. A rainbow shows all the colours of the spectrum  |
| **wavelength** | The distance between the waves of **light** energy |
| **prism** | A block of clear glass or plastic that separates the **light** passing through it in to different colours of the **spectrum** |
| **incidence** | Where a **beam** of **light** touches a surface |
| **Key facts** |
| We need **light** to see things | A **shadow** is formed when something blocks part of a **beam** of **light** |
| A **prism** splits **light** into different parts of the **spectrum** | A **beam** of **light** can change direction when it hits an object |
| **Light** always travels in straight lines |  Dark is where there isn’t any **light** |
| **Light** is **reflected** off surfaces. Some surfaces **absorb** more of the **light energy** than others. This depends on if they are **opaque**, **translucent** of **transparent**  | We can see objects because **light** **reflects** off them and the **beam** of **light** travels in to our **retina**. The **retina** sends the image to our brain.  |