



Subject Specific Vocabulary

light	A natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible – eg the light of the sun.
light source	An object that makes its own light.
reflection	When light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light.
incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface.
reflected ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.
refraction	Light bends as it passes from one medium to another eg from air into water.
visible spectrum	Light that is visible to the human eye, it is made up of a colour spectrum.
prisms	A transparent prism separates out visible light into all the colours of the spectrum.
periscope	A glass or other transparent object in the form of a prism that separates white light into a spectrum of colours.

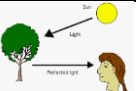
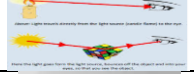
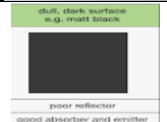
Aspirational Scientist:



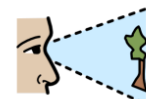
Willebrord Snellius

Willebrord Snellius' most famous and important contribution is the laws of refraction for light. Known as Snell's Law, it describes how light bends as it enters another material.

Sticky knowledge

	
	Light appears to travel in straight lines.
	We see things when light enters our eyes. Objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eyes. Light bounces off some materials better than others which enables them to be seen.
	Light may come directly from the source to your eyes.
	Light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.
	Shadows are the same shape as the objects that cast them because light travels in straight lines.
	Dull, dark and black objects absorb most of the light that falls on them making them harder to see.
	Mirrors and shiny objects reflect almost all the light that falls on them.
	If you put a mirror in the right place, you can see around corners.
	Periscopes use a pair of mirrors to allow you to see round objects easily.

Working Scientifically



observing



evaluating

