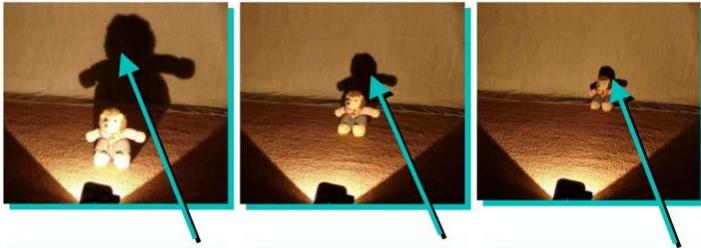


LIGHT



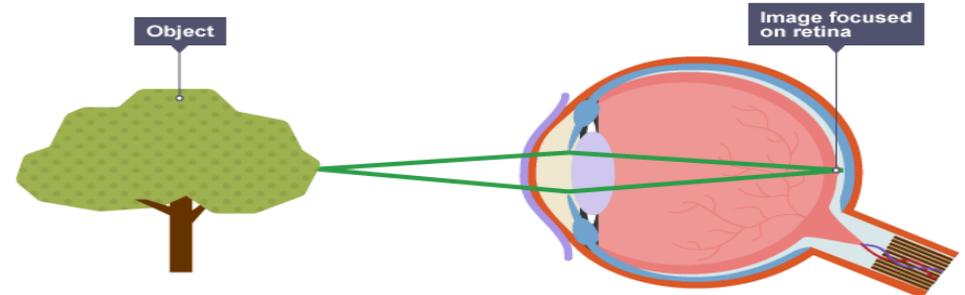
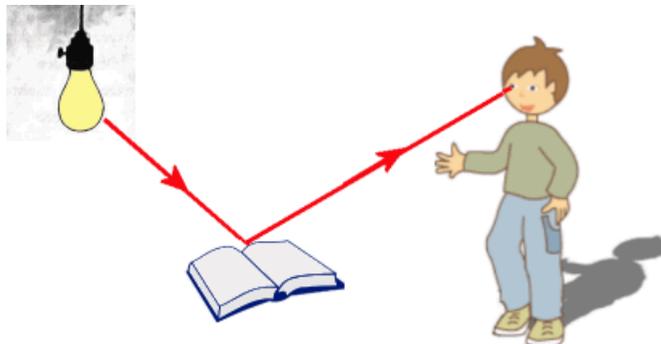
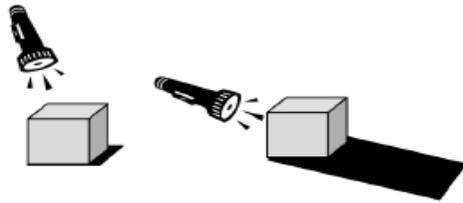
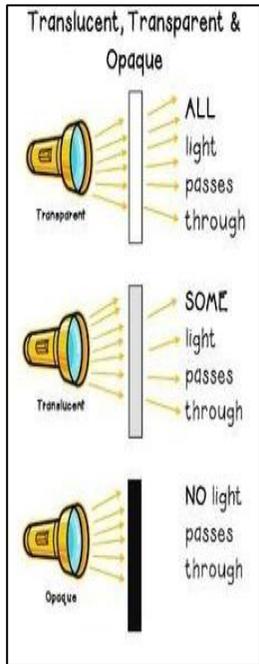
LARGE SHADOW when the toy is **close** to the light

SMALLER SHADOW when the toy is **further from** the light

TINY SHADOW when the toy is a **long way from** the light

As the **light source** moves **closer** in relation to the **object**, the **shadow** gets bigger.

As the **light source** moves **away**, the **shadow** gets smaller.



Term	Definition
Light source	An object that produces its own light (e.g. sun, fire).
Reflection	When a light hits a surface and 'bounces' off.
Refraction	When light passes through a different object and its direction changes.
Opaque	An object which does not allow light to pass through it (e.g. wood).
Translucent	An object which allows some light to pass through it. It may be possible to see some unclear images through the object (e.g. tissue paper).
Transparent	An object which allows light to pass through it so that objects behind it can be easily seen (e.g. glass).
Spectrum	A range of colours caused when white light is refracted. A rainbow shows a spectrum of colours.
Rainbow	An arch of colour caused by the refraction of light on water droplets in the air, usually rain (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet).
Prism	A solid 3D shape where two end faces are similar and parallel.
Shadow	A dark area or shape caused by the blockage of light.

Key facts	
1	Light travels in a straight line
2	Light travels faster than sound.
3	A light year is a unit of measurement for distance. It is the distance light can travel in a year.
4	The size and shape of a shadow changes based on the size and distance compared to the light source.
5	Darkness is caused by the absence of light.
6	The moon does not emit its own light – it reflects the sun.
7	Ultra Violet light is a type of radiation which you can't see but can be dangerous. UV rays can come from the sun.

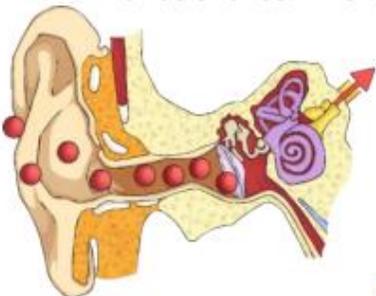
SOUND

Sound Travels to the Ear

Sounds are made when objects **vibrate**. The vibration makes the air around vibrate, and the air vibrations enter your ear. Our brain hears the vibrations and turns this into a sound.

How Sound is Made

- Like light, sound travels through the air in waves.
- Sound is made by air molecules vibrating.
- When you clap your hands, the air around your hands shakes. This is the air molecules vibrating.



When air molecules inside the ear vibrate, they shake tiny hairs on the insides of the ears. The hairs are connected to nerves under the skin.



These nerves send messages to your brain to tell you that you heard a noise. Sound travels much slower than light, whether in air or in water. You often hear things after you see them, for example you see the lightning before you hear the thunder.

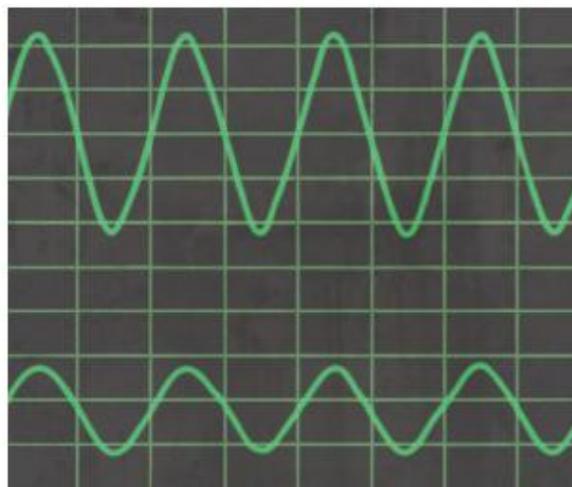


Vibrations - Sounds are made when something vibrates. By placing rice on a drum, you can see the vibrations when you hit the drum, as well as hearing the sound.



Loud and Quiet

The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration. You should have noticed that the rice grains vibrated more when you hit the drum harder, creating a louder sound.

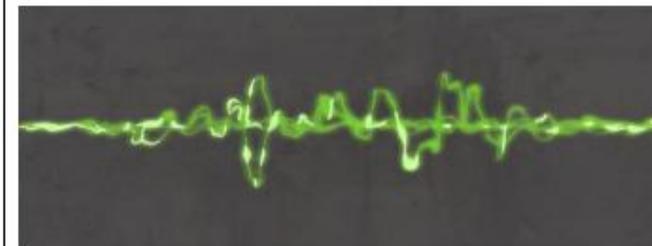


The size of the vibration is called the amplitude.

Quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude, and louder sounds have a bigger amplitude.

How Does Sound Travel ?

Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a wave, vibrating the particles in the medium it is travelling in.



So in our example, when you hit the drum, the drum skin vibrated. This made the air particles closest to the drum start to vibrate as well. The vibrations then passed to the next air particle, then the next, then the next. This carried on until the air particles closest to your ear vibrated, passing the vibrations into your ear.

Absorbing Sounds If you lived near a noisy building site, or a busy nightclub, you would not want to hear the sounds of the machines or music! You would need to find a way to absorb the sounds so your house remained quiet and peaceful. This is called soundproofing.