Grade 6 Light Test OUTLINE Solutions

Part A) Matching

Transparent- something clear or see through, allows light to pass through

Translucent- Allowing some light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through.

Opaque- Does NOT allow Light to pass through.

Light- The reason why we can see objects around us, and it travels in a straight line.

Wavelength – is the distance from the top of one wave to the top of the next wave.

Intensity - Brightness of the light

Watt - Measure of Electrical power

Luminous- Objects that emit (or give off) their own light

Non-luminous - Objects that DO NOT produce their own light

Reflection- Throws back light from smooth surface or calm body of water

Refraction- Is the bending of light

Nuclear Fusion- How sun produces energy

Know the difference between the longest and the shortest wavelength (Names and energy level)

Longest waves are radio waves, and they have the lowest energy.

Shortest wavelength are gamma rays and are the highest energy.

Know about how many waves appear when you have long wavelengths compared to short wavelengths

If a wavelength is long, then you experience less waves.

If a wavelength is short or closer together, you will experience more waves.

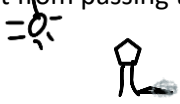
Know how the sun produces its energy -Nuclear fusion is energy from the sun.

Be able to tell examples of natural light sources - sun & Fire on candle

Be able to tell examples of artificial light sources -Light bulbs

Be able to draw a picture to represent how a shadow is formed and explain how a shadow are formed.

- Object blocks the light from passing through it creates an area of darkness on the opposite side.



How does the light source "being close to the object", effect the shadow?If the light is close, then more light gets blocked by the object and makes a bigger shadow.