

CBSE Class–VI Subject Science
Revision Notes CHAPTER – 11
Light, Shadows and Reflections

Light: Light is the natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible.

- Its path is only visible when it is scattered by dust particles present in the atmosphere.
- Light is a form of invisible energy.
- Light itself is not visible.
- It makes other objects visible.
- Light and the eyes both are necessary to see the things.
- The sensation which helps us to see things is called **sight** or the **vision**.

SOURCES OF LIGHT

- Sun,
- stars
- electric torch,
- candle flame

Light is classified into two:

(i) **Emission of light:** Classifying objects on the basis of emission of light.

LUMINOUS OBJECT :- objects which emit their own light are called luminous objects. Ex. A candle, electric torch.

NON-LUMINOUS OBJECTS :- Objects which do not have their own light and are seen by the light scattered by them are called non-luminous objects.. Example: moon, chair, table, etc.

- **Optical media** :- Any substance which allows light to pass through it either partially or wholly is called an optical media.
- **Transparent:** All substances that allow light to pass freely through them and through



which objects can clearly be seen are called transparent substances. Example: glass, water, air, etc.

- **Translucent:** A substance that allows light to pass through it only partially is called a translucent medium or substance.. Example: butter paper, tissue paper, etc.
- **Opaque:** Objects that do not allow light to pass through them. Example: book, brick, etc.

Shadow: A shadow is the 'region of absence of light'. Light from a source is cut off by an obstacle and shadow is formed.

- Opaque object cast a dark shadow. Translucent
- objects produce a weak shadow. Transparent
- objects do not cast a shadow at all.

Types of shadow:

The kind of shadow depends upon the size of the source of light.

Due to smaller (point) light source: Only one dark shadow is formed and this is known as **umbra**.

Due to larger(extended) light source: Two shadows are formed-a dark one in the centre and a light one on the outside. Dark shadow is called **umbra** and the faint or lighter shadow is called **penumbra**.

- The size of umbra decreases and penumbra increases as the screen is moved away from the object.

Colour of shadow :- Whatever be the colour of the opaque object, the shadow formed is always of the same colour, that is, black.

LENGTH OF THE SHADOW :- The length of the shadow differs depends upon the angle at which light falls on a body.

- **Eclipse:** A shadow formed in space that makes the sun or the moon invisible for some time. Eclipse is the overshadowing of a bright object.



- **Solar eclipse:** The moon comes between the sun and the earth, so that the earth (in the shadow) darkens during the day.
 - **The solar eclips occurs only on a 'NEW MOON DAY' .**
 - **Lunar eclipse:** The moon and the sun are in a straight line such that the earth is in the between the sun and the moon, the shadow of the earth falls on moon and the moon cannot be seen.
 - **The lunar eclips occurs on a 'FULL MOON ' NIGHT.**
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(ii) **Reflection of light:** The process of sending back the light rays whichafall on the surface of an object. Silver metal is one of the best reflector of light.

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