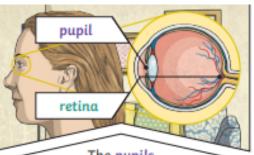


## Year 3 Knowledge organiser Autumn 2- Light and Shadows

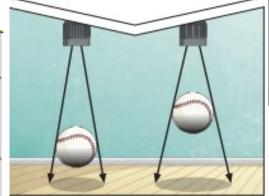
Vocabulary	
light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light.
dark	Dark is the absence of light.
reflection	The process where light hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes.
reflect	To bounce off.
reflective	A word to describe something which reflects light well.
ray	Waves of light are called light rays. They can also be called beams.
pupil	The black part of the eye which lets light in.
retina	A layer at the very back of the eye. The retina takes the light the eye receives. It then changes it into nerve signals to send to the brain.
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.
translucent	Describes objects that let some light through, but scatter the light so we can't see through them properly.
transparent	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning that you can see through the object.



The pupils

control the amount of light entering the eyes. If too much light enters, then it can damage the retina. To help protect the eyes, you can wear a hat with a wide brim and sunglasses with a UV rating.

A shadow is caused when light is blocked by an opaque object. A shadow is larger when an object is closer to the light source. This is because it blocks more of the light.



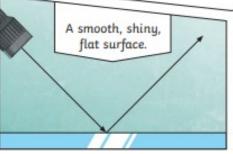
We need light to be able to see things. Light travels in a straight line. When light hits an object, it is reflected (bounces off). If the reflected light hits our eyes, we can see the object. Some surfaces and materials reflect light well. Other materials do not reflect light well. Reflective surfaces and materials can be very useful...

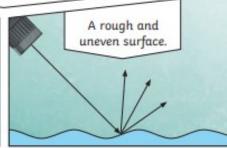




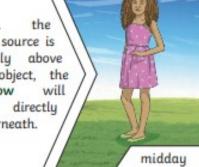
The light is reflected from the object. Light from the torch hits the object.

The surfaces that reflect light best are smooth, shiny and flat.





When the light source is above directly the object, the shadow will directly be underneath.



When light source is to one side of an object, the shadow will appear on the opposite side. The shadow will also be longer.

