



Glossary

Dark- the absence of light

Light- a form of energy that travels in a wave from a source

Light source- an object that makes its own light e.g candle

Opaque- describes objects which do not let light pass through them

Pupil- the black part of the eye which lets light in

Ray- waves of light energy are called rays of light. They can also be called beams

Reflection- the process where light hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes

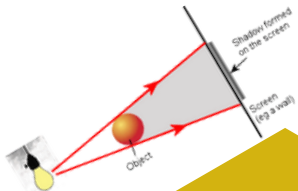
Reflective- a word to describe something that reflects light well

Retina- a layer at the very back of the eye. It takes light in and changes it into nerve signals to send to the brain

Shadow- an area of darkness where light has been blocked

Translucent- describes objects that let some light through but scatter the light so we can't see through them properly

Transparent- describes objects that allow light to travel through them easily meaning they are see-through



A shadow is **LARGER** when an object is **CLOSER** to the light source.

Light travels in a **STRAIGHT** line.

Shadows are caused when light is blocked by an opaque object.



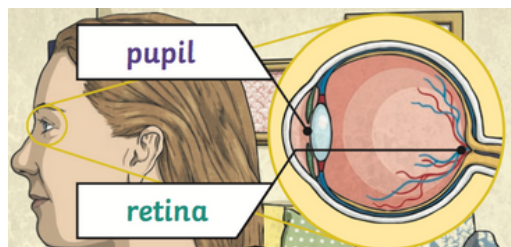
When light hits an object, it is reflected (bounces off).

NEVER look directly at the Sun, even when wearing sunglasses.

It's important that we look after our eyes. Wearing UV-protected sunglasses can help.



The pupils control the amount of light entering the eyes. If too much light enters, then it can damage the retina.



Some surfaces reflect light well. Others do not reflect light well.

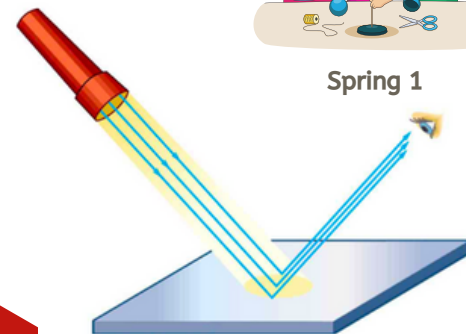
NOT REFLECTIVE



Year Three Light



Spring 1



Surfaces that are **SHINY AND SMOOTH** are more reflective.

REFLECTIVE



Mirrors reflect light very well, so they create a clear image. An image in a mirror appears to be reversed. For example, if you look in a mirror and raise your right hand, the mirror image appears to raise its left hand.

