



Year 3 LIGHT

Strand: PHYSICS

Big Idea: energy comes in many forms and tends to move away from objects that have lots of it

Big Questions: How does light travel? How do I see?

Topic vocabulary

Source	the start of something.
Reflect	to throw back from a surface.
reflective	created by or resulting from reflection
Shadow	an area of darkness
blocks	to get in the way of something
straight	without a curve or bend

Key Knowledge

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

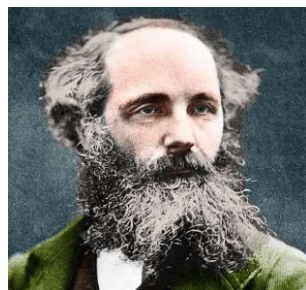
LIGHT SOURCES



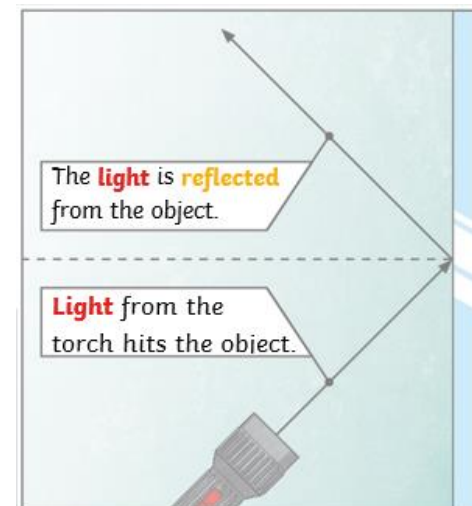
Opaque: This is the name given to objects which light *cannot* travel through. They block light and create shadows

Translucent: This is the name given to objects which *some* light can travel through.

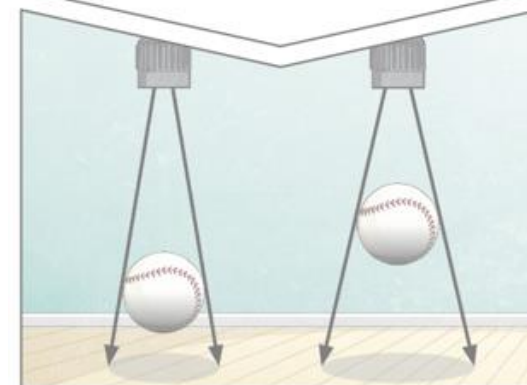
Transparent: This is the name given to objects which light *can* travel through.



James Clerk Maxwell (1831 - 1879)
Einstein famously said, that his work 'changed the world forever.' His research helped the development of mobile phones and television.



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**.



Shadows

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



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

