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| **Key vocabulary** | | | |
| **light** | We can see objects because our eyes can sense light. | | |
| **dark** | Darkness is the absence of light. | | |
| **light source** | Some objects emit their own light and are sources of light.  the sun lightbulbs candles | | |
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| **transparent** | A material that is completely see through so all the light can pass through. | | |
| **translucent** | A material that lets some light through but not all of it. | | |
| **opaque** | A material that light cannot pass through. You cannot see through it. | | |
| **shadow** | These are formed when an object blocks light. | | |
| **reflect** | When light bounces off a surface. | | |
| **mirror** | A sheet of glass or metal that reflects light. | | |

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| **Sunlight**   * The light from the sun can be dangerous. * It can damage our eyes. * We must never look directly at the sun. * We can protect our eyes by wearing sunglasses or sunhats in bright sunlight. |

**Light – Year 3**

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| **Significant scientist** | |
| **Justus von Liebig**  *(1803-1873)* | Justus von Liebig was a German chemist. In 1835 he developed a process for applying a thin layer of metallic silver to one side of a pane of clear glass. This technique was soon adapted and improved, allowing for the mass production of mirrors. |

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| **Reflecting light** | |
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**Why do we need light?**

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**Shadows**

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|  | Shadows are formed when an opaque object blocks the light.  The child is blocking the sun’s light. |
| We can change the size of the shadow by changing the position of the:   * light source * object * surface where the shadow is being made. |  |