

Sticky Knowledge:

We are able to see objects because our eyes can sense light.

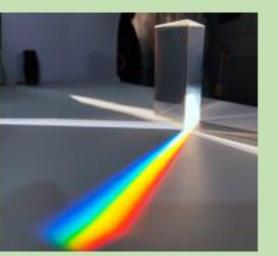
Objects can be seen more easily when there is more light.

The size of a shadow depends on many different factors including the size of the object, and the position and angle of the light source.

An object can be opaque, translucent or transparent.

Examples of opaque objects includes a sofa, television, brick. Examples of translucent objects includes a glass with water in it and sunglasses. Examples of transparent objects includes a window and an empty glass.





back without being absorbed. Rays Is a beam/line that radiates from a bright object.

> Some objects are opaque, which means that light cannot travel through the object.

Meaning

When light is thrown (bounced, bent)

A shadow is formed when light is blocked by an object or a person.

Light passes through and can be Transparent clearly seen from the other side.

> When light passes through but images on the other side are not clear.

Isaac Newton (1642-1726) investigated light. He refracted light using a prism which created a rainbow.

Vocabulary

Reflected

Opaque

Shadow

Translucent







## What we will be learning

- Why we need light
- How light is reflected off surfaces
- How to protect ourselves
- How shadows are formed
- Explore and understand how shadows change