

## Key Vocabulary

**Light source** – an object or natural phenomena that produces its own light

**Darkness** – often referred to as an absence of light.

**Transparent** – Something that is transparent allows light to pass through.

**Translucent** - If an object is translucent, it means that some light passes through it, but the light is scattered

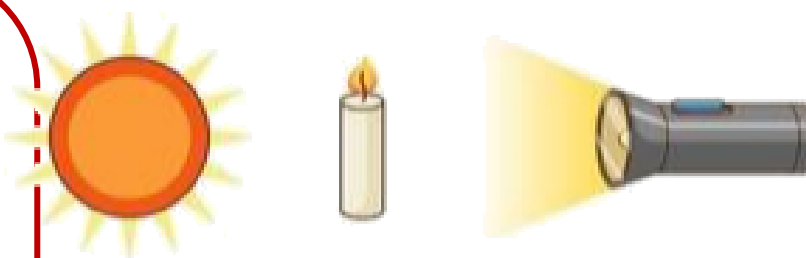
**Opaque** - Something that is opaque does not allow light to pass through it

**Shiny surface** – surface that would reflect light and change its direction

**Matt surface** - a surface that is not as reflective

**Shadow** - Shadows are formed when light from a source is blocked by an opaque object

**Reflection** - When light from a light source is reflected by a surface, it changes direction



## Key Learning and investigation

Children will learn that it is dangerous to look at the sun directly.

Children will be able to say how to protect eyes when viewing the sun (e.g. solar eclipse)

Using previous knowledge from investigating materials children will be able to define the terms transparent, translucent and opaque.

Children will be able to describe how we see objects in light

Children will be able to describe dark as the absence of light

Children will investigate how shadows are formed

## What have I learnt before?

Identify parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense (e.g. sight)

Describing the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. E.g. shiny, matt, rough, smooth

## Where will my learning go next? :

Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines.

Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.

Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.

Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.