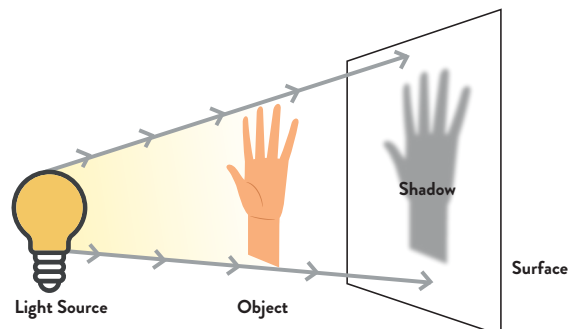


LIGHT: REFLECTIONS AND SHADOWS

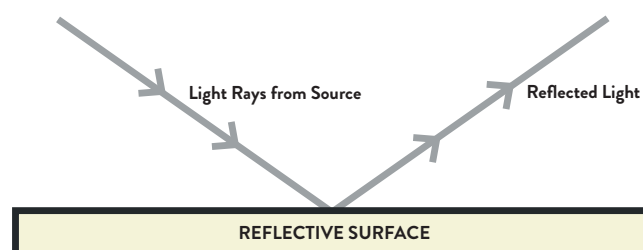
KEY FACTS

-
- We need light in order to see
- Dark is the absence of light
- Light travels in a straight line at a speed of 300,000 km/s
- Light from the sun can be dangerous so we need to protect our eyes
- Sources of light include: the sun, a torch, a lamp, fire, a candle.
- Reflection occurs when light is bounced off a reflective surface
- Shiny materials are good reflectors of light
- Curved surfaces reflect light in different ways to flat surfaces; they can be used to look around corners
- Shadows are formed when light from a source is blocked by an opaque object
- The shadow changes when the distance between the light source and the object changes

HOW SHADOWS ARE FORMED



LIGHT REFLECTION



WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



OBSERVING



ASKING QUESTIONS



COLLECTING AND RECORDING DATA



TESTING/EXPERIMENTING



MEASURING



WRITING SCIENTIFICALLY

KEY VOCABULARY



-
- Light source:** something that gives out light eg the sun, a torch
- Shadow:** the dark image cast on a surface by an opaque object blocking the light
- Reflection:** light, or an image that bounces off an object or surface
- Opaque:** not letting light to pass through eg a wall
- Transparent:** letting light through eg a window
- Translucent:** letting some light through eg tracing paper
- Illuminate:** to light up

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



Al-Hasan Ibn al-Haytham was a scientist from Iraq in the 10th century. He was the first person to explain that we see things when light reflects from an object and then passes to our eyes.