Year 3/4: Light Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary Dozen

light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
Sun	A star at the centre of our solar system. It gives light and heat to our world.
light source	An object that makes its own **light**.
natural light source	These are light sources that give out light naturally. Examples are the sun, fire and stars
artificial light source	These are man-made devices that give off light. Examples are: light bulbs, torches and TV screens.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any **light** pass through them.
translucent	Describes objects that let some **light** through, but scatter the **light** so we can't see through them properly.
transparent	Describes objects that let **light** travel through them easily, meaning that you can see through the object.
reflect	To bounce off.
reflective	A word to describe something which **reflects light** well.
shadow	An area of darkness where **light** has been blocked.
surface	The outer part or top layer of a body or thing.

What I will know at the end of the unit:

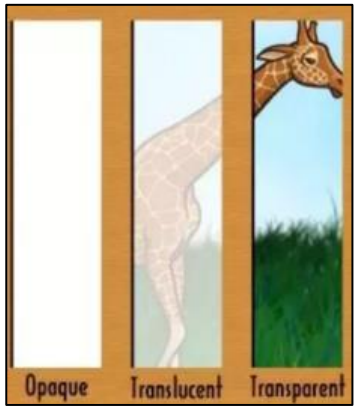
To recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.

Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.

Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.

Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.

Find patterns in the way that the size of a shadow changes.



Sticky Knowledge about light

- We see objects because our eyes can sense light. Dark is the absence of light. We cannot see anything in complete darkness.
- Some objects, for example, the sun, light bulbs and candles are sources of light.
- Objects are easier to see if there is more light. Some surfaces reflect light. Objects are easier to see when there is less light if they are reflective.
- The light from the sun can damage our eyes and therefore we should not look directly at the sun and can protect our eyes by wearing sunglasses or sunhats in bright light.
- Shadows are formed on a surface when an opaque or translucent object is between a light source and the surface and blocks some of the light. The size of the shadow depends on the position of the source, object and surface.