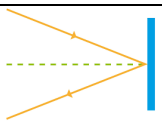
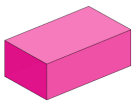
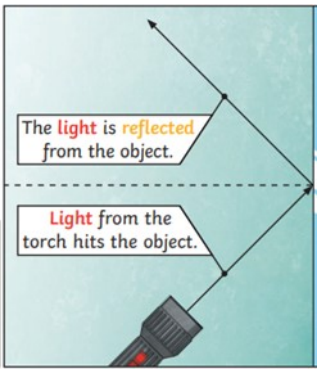
St Sebastian's Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Term **Autumn 2** Subject: **Science** Year Group: **3**

Vocabulary		
Word	**Picture**	**Definition**
Light source		An object that makes its own light
Light		A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
Reflective		A word to describe something which reflects light well.
Reflection		The process where light hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes.
Opaque		Not able to see through something.
Transparent		Light can pass through easily.
Darkness		The absence of light.
Shadow		A dark area or shape
Solid		Firm and stable in shape

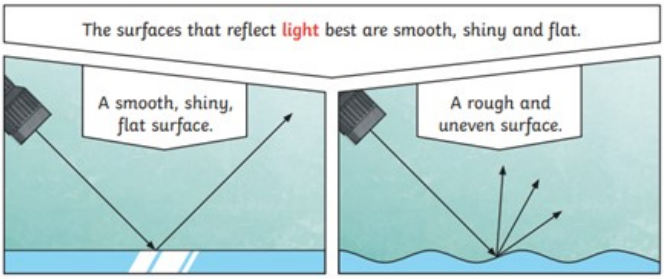
We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** travels in a straight line. When **light** hits an object, it is **reflected** (bounces off). If the **reflected light** hits our eyes, we can see the object. Some surfaces and materials **reflect light** well. Other materials do not **reflect light** well. **Reflective** surfaces and materials can be very useful...





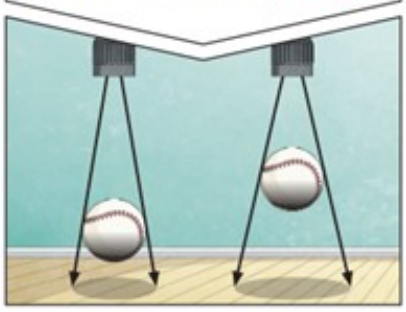
Mirrors **reflect light** very well, so they create a clear image. An image in a mirror appears to be reversed. For example, if you look in a mirror and raise your right hand, the mirror image appears to raise its left hand.







A **shadow** is caused when **light** is blocked by an **opaque** object. A **shadow** is larger when an object is closer to the **light** source. This is because it blocks more of the **light**.



When the **light** source is directly above the object, the **shadow** will be directly underneath.



When a **light** source is to one side of an object, the **shadow** will appear on the opposite side. The **shadow** will also be longer.

