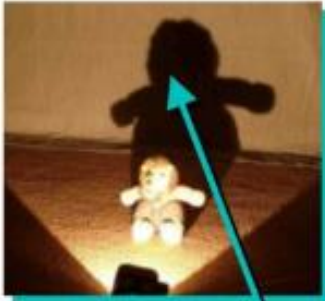
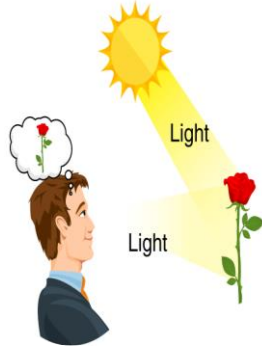


# Year 3 – Light and Dark

## Key Facts

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).

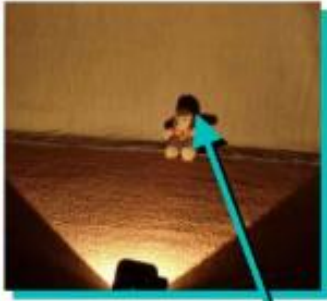
If the reflected light hits our eyes we can see the object.



**LARGE SHADOW**  
when the toy is  
**close** to the light



**SMALLER SHADOW**  
when the toy is **further** from  
the light



**TINY SHADOW**  
when the toy is a  
**long way** from the  
light

Some surfaces reflect light well, others do not. Shiny, flat and smooth surfaces are best for reflecting light.  
Reflective materials can be very useful.



cat's eyes



hi-vis jacket

## Key Vocabulary

Dark	Dark is the absence of light
Light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source
Light source	An object that produces its own light (e.g. sun, fire)
Opaque	Materials that let no light pass through them
Reflection	When a light hits a surface and 'bounces' off into our eyes
Shadow	A dark area or shape caused by the blockage of light
Translucent	Materials that let some light pass through them
Transparent	Materials that let all light pass through them
Ultraviolet (UV) Rays	A type of radiation that comes from the sun, which you can't see but can be dangerous.

Significant Individual – Percy Shaw



Percy Shaw created the reflective road stud called 'Cats Eyes' to solve the problem of cars veering off the road.