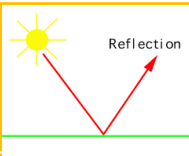


### Key Ideas



We need light to be able to see things. Light travels in a straight line. When it hits an object it reflects.



If a reflected object hits our eyes we see the object.



Some surfaces and materials reflect light well, others do not reflect light well. Reflective surfaces and materials can be very useful.

### Key Questions

In what direction does light travel?

How are shadows formed?

How do we see things?

Which surfaces reflect light well?

How can materials that reflect light well be useful when trying to keep safe?

### Key words

### Explanation

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| light        | A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.   |
| light source | an object that makes its own light   |
| dark         | Dark is the absence of light.  |
| reflection   | The process where light hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes.  |
| reflect      | to bounce off  |
| reflective   | A word to describe something that reflects light well.   |
| ray          | Waves of light are called light rays. They can also be called beams.   |
| pupil        | the black part of the eye which lets light in  |
| retina       | A layer at the very back of the eye. It takes the light the eye receives. It then changes it into nerves signals to send to the brain. |
| shadow       | An area of darkness where light has been blocked.  |
| 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 pass through easily, meaning you can see through the object   |

**Transparent**

**Translucent**

**Opaque**

