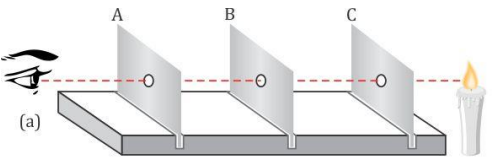
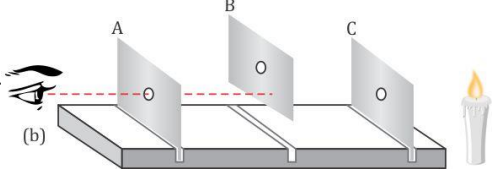
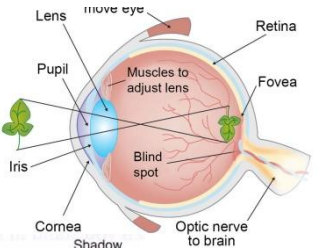
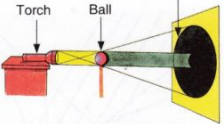
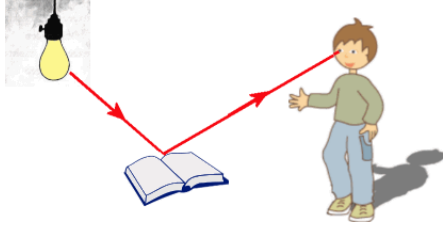


Light

Context: The images we see are made up of light reflected from the objects we look at.
 Shadows are formed when an opaque object blocks the path of a beam of light, thereby causing the ray not to illuminate the background surroundings of the opaque object.

P.O.S – Light

Concept – Physics (energy transfer) Light energy is the only form of energy we can see.

Facts	Vocabulary
<p>1. How light travels:</p> <p>a) Once light has been produced, it will keep travelling in a straight line until it hits something else.</p> <p>b) Shadows are evidence of light travelling in straight lines.</p> <p>c) An object blocks light so that it can't reach the surface where we see the shadow</p>	
<p>2. People see things when:</p> <p>a) Light travels directly from a light source to the eye</p> <p>b) Light travels from a light source to an object and then to the eye</p>	<p>Showing light travelling in a straight line:</p>  
<p>3. How the eye works:</p> <p>a) Light enters the eye through the cornea, which acts like a window at the front of the eye.</p> <p>b) The amount of light entering the eye is controlled by the pupil, which is surrounded by the iris – the coloured part of the eye.</p> <p>c) Because the front part of the eye is curved, it bends the light, creating an upside down image on the retina.</p> <p>d) The brain eventually turns the image the right way up.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">Shadows being formed:</p>
<p>4. Shadows:</p> <p>a) Shadows are formed when light is blocked by an object.</p> <p>b) Because light travels in straight lines, the resulting shadow will mimic the shape of the object.</p>	
<p>5. Definitions of materials:</p> <p>a) Opaque - objects which light cannot travel through. They block light and create shadows</p> <p>b) Translucent - objects which some light can travel through.</p> <p>c) Transparent - objects which light can travel through.</p>	
<p>d) Light phenomena:</p> <p>a) Objects looking bent in water - refraction</p> <p>b) A rainbow - caused by reflection, refraction and dispersion of light in water droplets resulting in a spectrum of light appearing in the sky.</p> <p>c) colour in soap bubbles - the colours seen in a soap bubble arise from interference of light reflecting off the front and back surfaces of the thin soap film.</p>	
<p>Websites:</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zbssgk7</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jNAEz3VS3_4 – What is refraction?</p>	