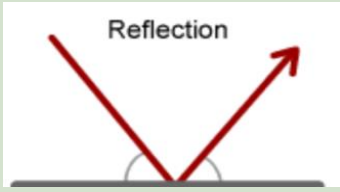
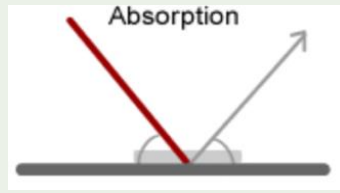


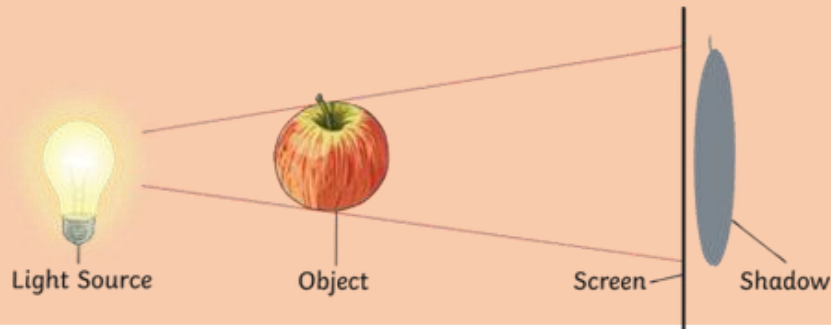
# Light | Year Two | Summer 2

## Reflective vs non-reflective materials

reflective	Smooth, shiny surfaces	Reflects light well. Most of the light that hits the surface bounces off	
Non-reflective	Dull, dark surfaces	Do not reflect light well. Some light bounces off the object but most of the light is absorbed.	

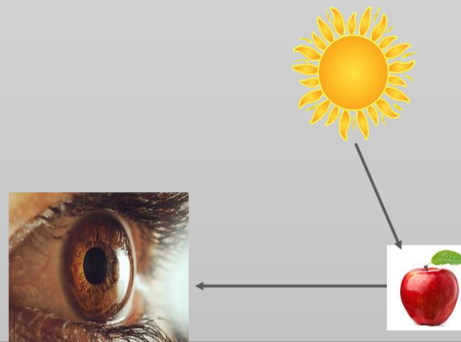
## How a shadow is formed

When an object is **opaque** light cannot pass through it and so a shadow is formed.



## How we see

- 1) A light source produces light
- 2) Light travels from the light source to the object
- 3) Light bounces off the object
- 4) Light travels from the object to our eye
- 5) Light enters your eye through the pupil
- 6) Our eyes send a signal to our brain



## Keywords

Light source	Something that makes light e.g. the sun, a fire or a torch.
Light	A type of energy that travels in waves from a light source.
Dark	The absence of light.
Shadow	Formed when an object blocks a source of light.
Reflection	When light bounces off an object.
Absorb	When something (e.g. light) is taken in.

## Why we have day and night

- 1) The Earth spins on an axis.
- 2) When a part of the Earth is facing the sun its light can reach you. This is called **daytime**.
- 3) When a part of the Earth is facing away from the sun its light cannot reach you and so it is dark. This is called **night time**.
- 4) It takes 24 hours for the world to spin all the way around.

## Investigations:

- Which materials are reflective?
- How can you change the size of a shadow?