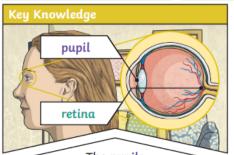
<u>Light Knowledge Organiser</u>

Key Language	<u>Definition</u>
Light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a
	source
Light Source	An object which makes its own light.
Dark	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 which 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. The retina takes
	the light the eye receives. It then changes it into
	nerve signals to send to the brain.
Shadow	An area of darkness where lights has been blocked by
	an object.
Opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass
	through them.
Translucent	Describes objects that let some light through, but scat-
	ter the light so we can't see through them properly.
Transparent	Describes objects that let light travel through them eas-
	ily, meaning that you can see through the object.

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.

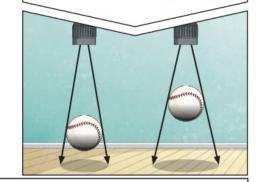






The pupils
control the amount of light entering
the eyes. If too much light enters,
then it can damage the retina. To
help protect the eyes, you can wear a
hat with a wide brim and sunglasses
with a UV rating.

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.



The surfaces that reflect light best are smooth, shiny and flat.

