




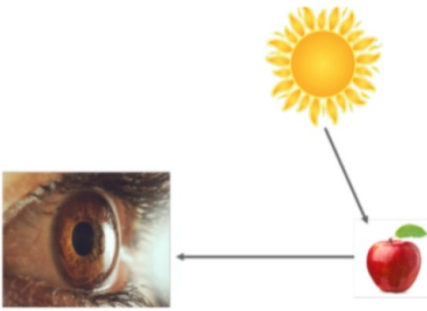
Can we see in the dark?

Light		A form of energy that travels in waves from a source.
Light source		An object that makes its own light.
Dark		The absence of light.


We need light to be able to see things. Some examples of **light sources** include the sun, candles, light bulbs and lightening.

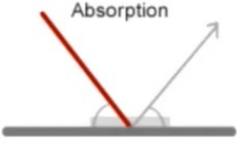
How can we see objects?

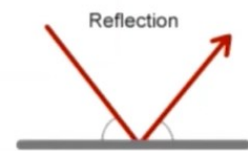
Light travels from a light source in a **straight line** and reflects from the object. Then the light travel in a straight line to your **pupil** (centre of your eye).




What is reflected light?

Reflection  When a light hits a surface and bounces off.


Absorption  Dull and dark surfaces **absorb** most of the light making them non-reflective.

Reflection  Smooth and shiny surfaces **reflect** the light.

Can light cause damage?

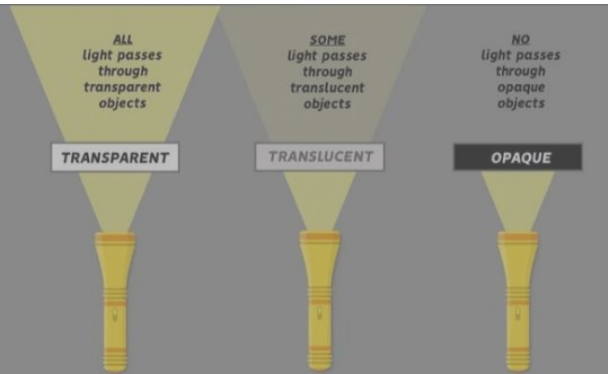
The **sun** is a star and the biggest light source we use. 

Positive	Negative
It provides us with heat and light. It is the brightest light sources we use.	It can damage our eyes if we look at it directly.

 We can protect our eyes with sunglasses, a hat, wearing sun cream and staying in the shade.

What happens when light shines on different materials?

Objects can be classified depending on how light behaves when it hits them.



How are shadows created? How does the size or position of shadows change?

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.

