

# Knowledge Organiser- Science - Year 3 - Spring 1

## Light

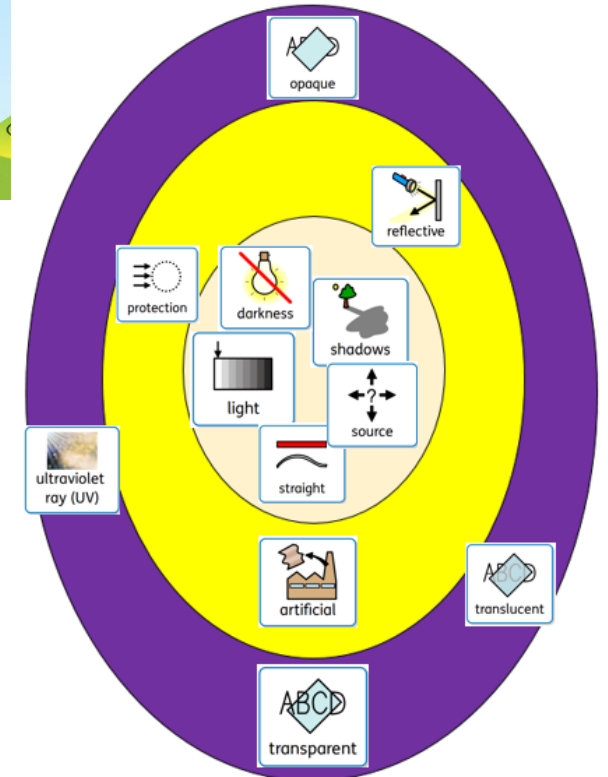


### STICKY KNOWLEDGE

There are two different types of light sources, natural and artificial. Darkness is the absence of light.	Light only travels in straight lines. It cannot bend around corners or objects.	Not all bright objects are light sources. Some are reflective surfaces which allow light to bounce off them.
We can protect ourselves from UV rays by wearing sun cream, covering ourselves with clothes and wearing UV protected sun glasses.	Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through. Translucent objects allows light to pass through but not detailed shapes. Transparent objects allow light to pass through.	As the sun moves across the sky it casts different length shadows.

### KEY VOCABULARY

<b>Opaque</b>	Something that is opaque cannot be seen through and does not allow light to pass through it.
<b>Transparent</b>	If an object or material is transparent, it means light completely passes through it, and you can see clearly through it.
<b>Translucent</b>	If an object is translucent, it means that some light passes through it, but the light is scattered, so you can't see clearly through it.
<b>Ultraviolet ray</b>	Ultraviolet rays are short light waves produced by the sun, and there are three types of ultraviolet rays.
<b>Reflective</b>	A surface that reflects light or sound, like the <i>reflective</i> lettering on a stop sign.
<b>Light source</b>	A source of light makes light. The Sun and other stars, fires, torches and lamps all make their own light and so are examples of sources of light.



### Key Scientist: Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison is credited with inventing the first ever light bulb in 1880. His first public demonstration of this light bulb took place on New Year's Eve in 1879 at his Menlo Park laboratory.

