

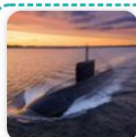


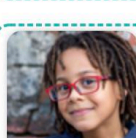
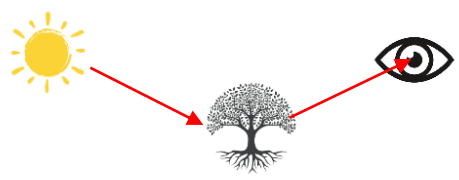




### Lesson Sequence

-  1. Explore how light travels
-  2. Explore reflection
-  3. Explore reflection and explain how it can be used to help see things
-  4. Investigate how shadows can change
-  5. Investigate how we can show why shadows have the same shape as the object that cast them
-  6. Explore light phenomena

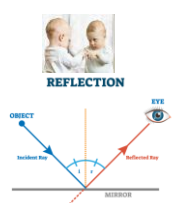
### How We See



Light travels in **straight lines**. The light **rays** from a light source **reflect** off the object we are looking at. The light travels in a **straight line** and enters the eye through our **pupil**.


### Bending Light

#### Reflection



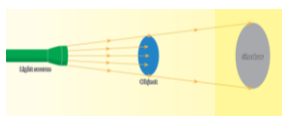
Light reflects off shiny, bright or light surfaces. That is why you can see your reflection when you look in a mirror.

#### Refraction



Water and bent shiny surfaces cause light rays to be reflected at different angles, meaning the reflection of the image is distorted.

### Shadows



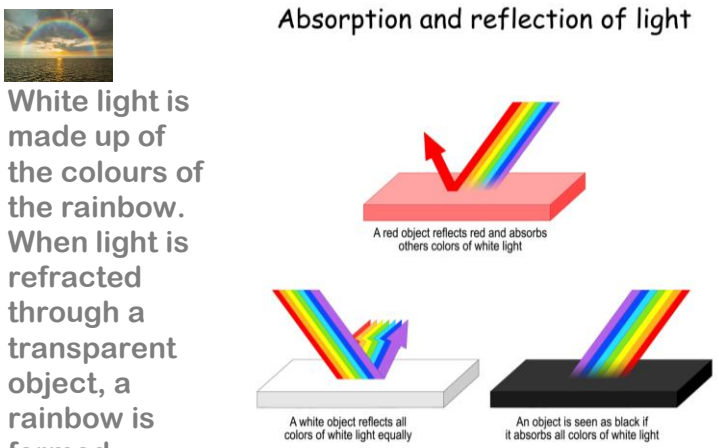
**Opaque** objects block the light rays so they can only travel around the edges of the object in straight lines. That is why a shadow is the same shape as the object.

The **closer** an object is to the light source, the **bigger** the shadow.

The **further away** the object is from the shadow, the **smaller** the shadow.

### Colours

#### Absorption and reflection of light



White light is made up of the colours of the rainbow. When light is refracted through a transparent object, a rainbow is formed.

- A red object reflects red and absorbs others colors of white light
- A white object reflects all colors of white light equally
- An object is seen as black if it absorbs all colors of white light