## Year 3: Light and Shadows Knowledge Mat

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Subject Specific Vocabulary			Working Scientifically	By the end of this unit, I will
description	A statement that says what you see.	•	Set up simple practical enquiries,	know
dull	A surface that scatters light and does not look shiny.	•	comparative and fair tests. Make systematic and careful observations and, where	We need light to see. Darkness is the absence of light when we can't see.
explanation	A sentence or sentences giving a reason for something happening.	appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment	The Sun, fire, electric light and torches are all sources of light. The Moon is not a source of light because it reflects sunlight.	
light source	The place where light originates from.		including thermometers and data loggers.	We see objects that are not the light source because the light hits them, is
mirror	A shiny polished surface.	<ul> <li>Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.</li> <li>Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for</li> </ul>	reflected off and then travels to our eyes. Often the light has been reflected off several objects before it enters our eyes.	
observation	What we see happening in a scientific test.			
opaque	Not letting light pass through.		Different materials reflect light differently. Dull materials scatter light and do not reflect very well. Shiny objects reflect light	
reflect	To change the direction of light using a shiny surface.		new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.	extremely well. Light travels in straight lines. Shadows are
shadow	Darkness caused by light being blocked.			formed when some rays of light continue to travel in straight lines, while other rays are stopped by an object.
shiny	Surfaces that reflect lots of light.			We see objects because light rays enter our eyes after reflecting off the objects.
translucent	Letting some light through.	S and		Mirrors reflect light well so we can see a reflection. Different types of mirrors reflect
transparent	Letting most or all light through.	1	the man and the same	light in different ways.
				Our famous scientist for the term is: Alhazen Ibn al-Haytham
scatter	To separate and go in various directions.			