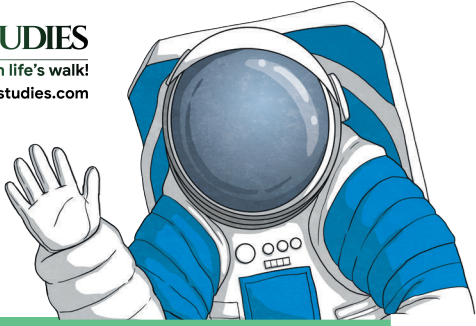


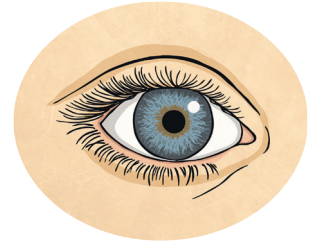
**Light just exists in space.
It doesn't 'travel'.**



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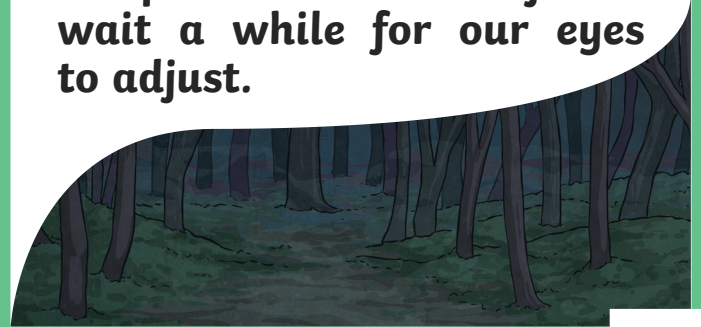
**Sight or light travels from
our eye to the objects we look
at so that we can see them.**



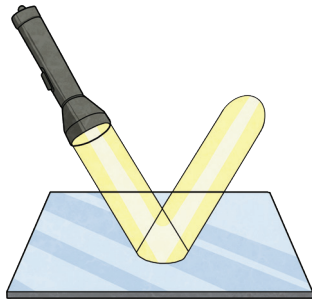
**Owls, bats and cats can see
in complete darkness.**



**Humans also can see in
complete darkness if we
wait a while for our eyes
to adjust.**

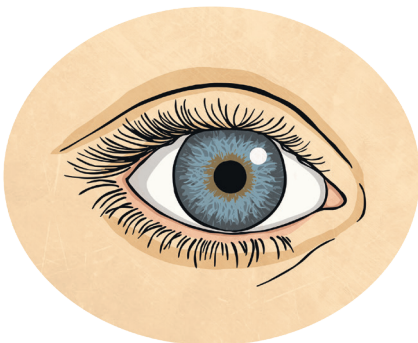


**Light only bounces off
luminous objects or very
shiny ones.**



**An object cannot absorb and
reflect light – it must do one
or the other.**

Light is not needed for vision.



Light can go around objects.



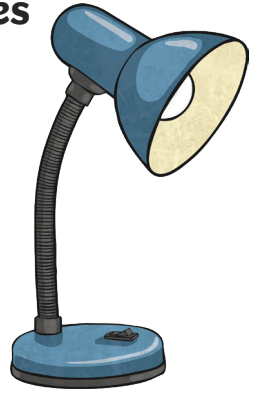
Looking at something is why we can see it.



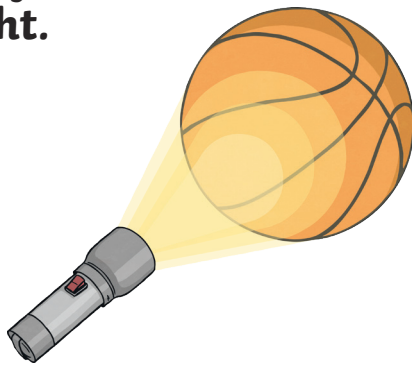
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Reflective surfaces emit light.

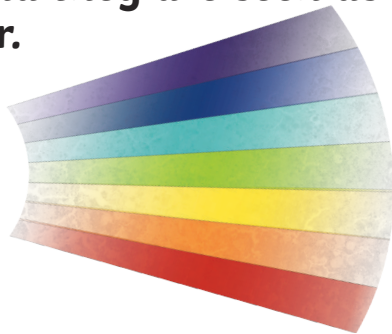


Opaque objects do not reflect light.



Opaque surfaces give out colour or 'darkness'.

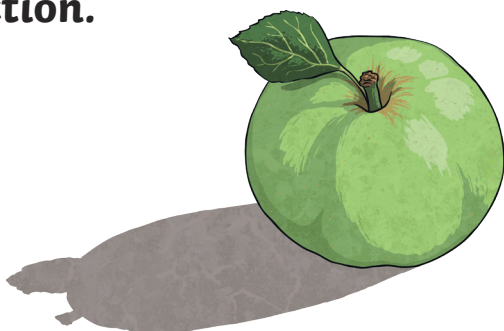
The colour of light covers objects, and they are seen as this colour.



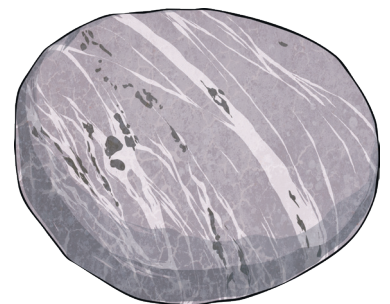
Light travels a limited distance.



A shadow is a kind of dark reflection.



Rough surfaces don't reflect light.



Light does not take time to travel somewhere – it is instantaneous.

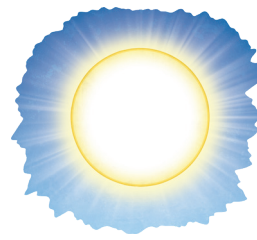


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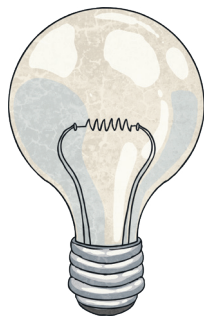
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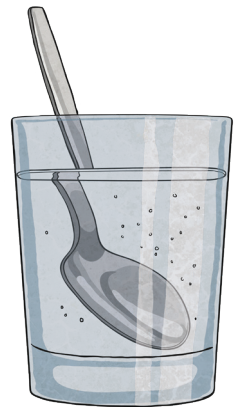
Light from the sun can travel further than light from a candle.



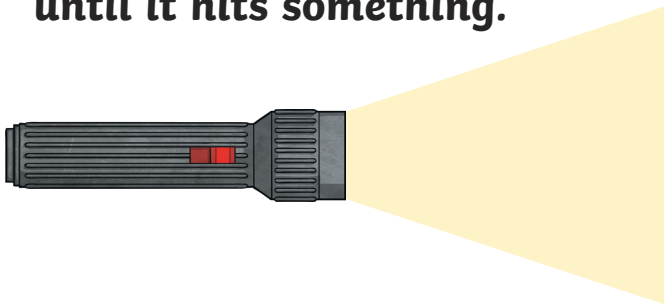
We can only see things that are making light.



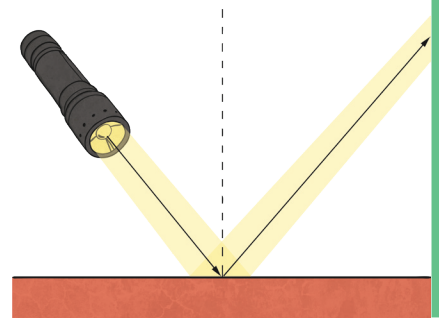
A spoon appears to bend in water because the water bends it.



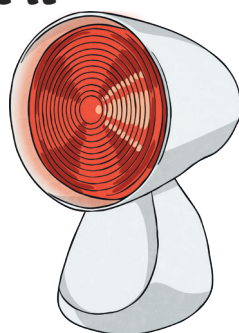
Light will not keep travelling until it hits something.



Light reflects off things if the angle is correct.



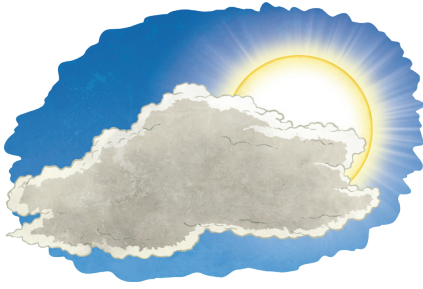
The hotter an object can get, the more light it can reflect.



Only metals and water reflect light.

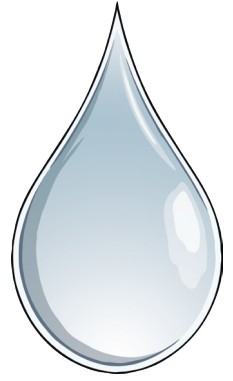


**Everything reflects light,
but only if it is in the sun.**



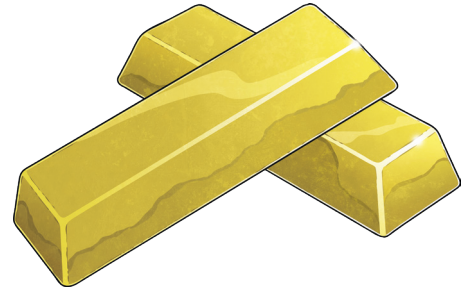
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**Water does not
reflect or absorb
light, but light
can go through it.**



**The stronger the light
source, the bigger the
shadow and the bigger the
source of light, the smaller
the shadow.**

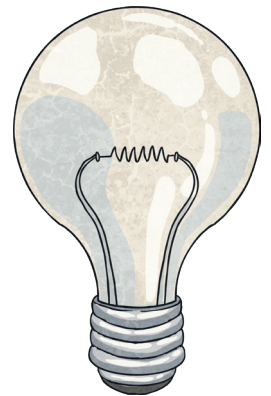
**Shiny objects reflect more
light than dull objects.**



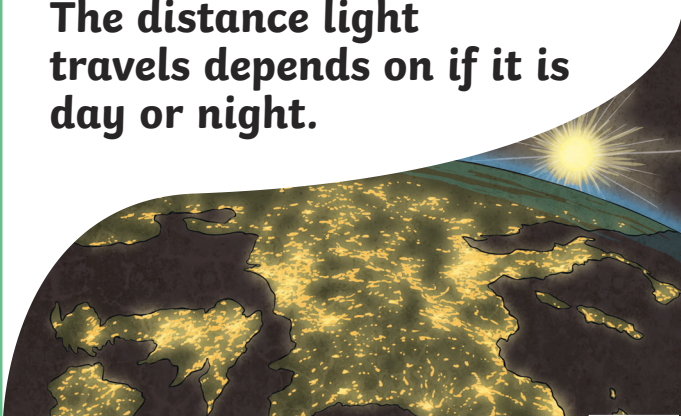
**Light always passes
straight through
transparent objects
(without changing
direction).**



**Light needs air
to travel.**



**The distance light
travels depends on if it is
day or night.**



**Light travels further at
night than during the day.**





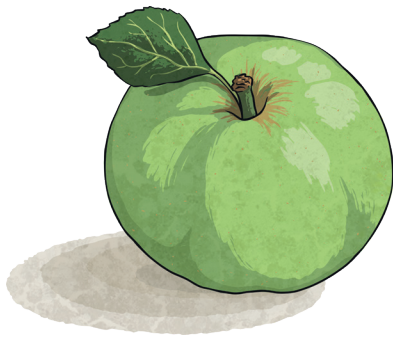
The distance light travels depends on the size of the light source.



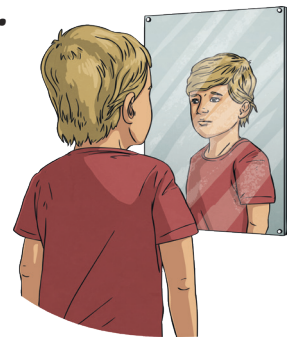
Shadows are always black.



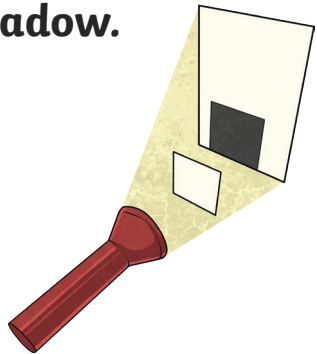
A shadow is a reflection of the Sun.



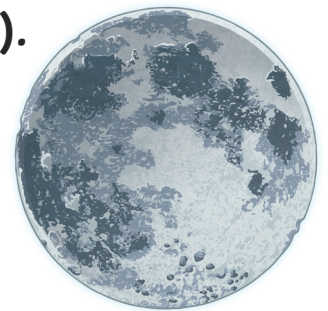
Shadows cannot be cast on mirror surfaces.



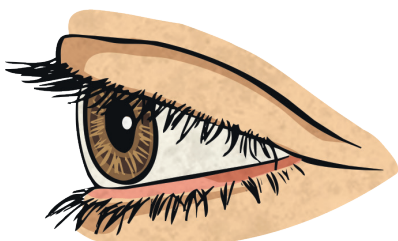
The object has a shadow or contains a shadow.



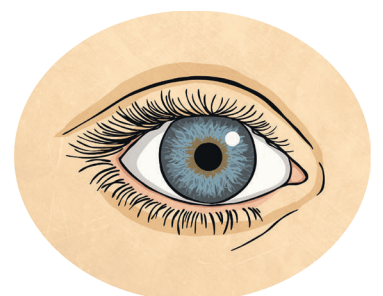
Objects that reflect are sources of light (e.g. the moon).



For us to see things, light doesn't have to enter our eyes.



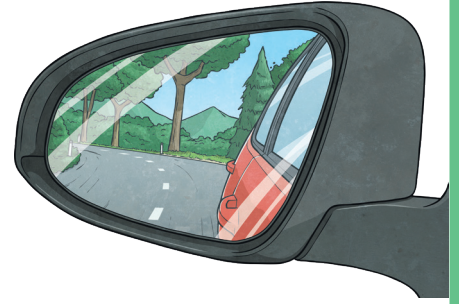
Our eyes produce light so we can see things.





Light is a property of the object.

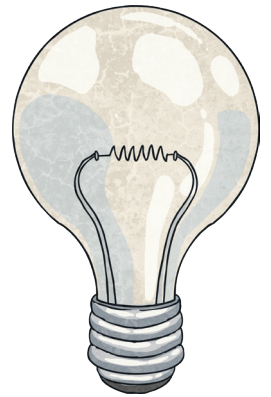
Mirrors are also sources of light.



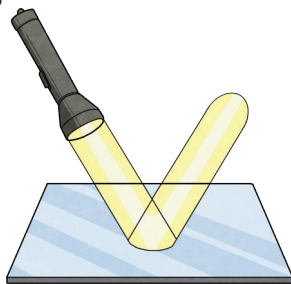
In total darkness, you will eventually be able to see.



White light is colourless and clear, so you can see the "true" colour of an object.

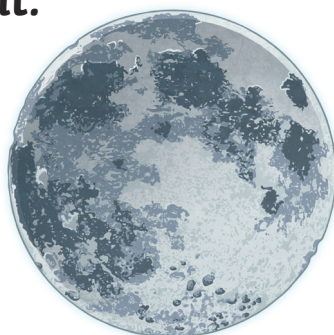


Luminous objects reflect and absorb light. Non-luminous ones emit light.



Light from each point on a luminous object travels outward in all directions in wavy lines.

The moon is a source of light.



Shadows can occur separately from people or objects.



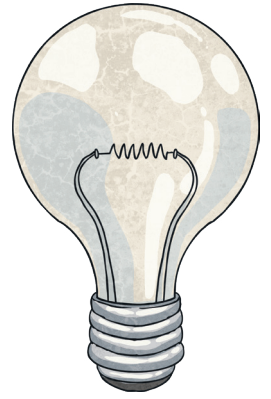
Reflections and shadows are the same.



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A white light source (incandescent or fluorescent bulb) produces light made up of only one colour.

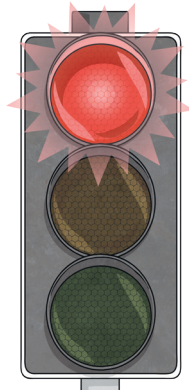


A coloured light striking an object creates a shadow behind it that is the same colour as the light. For example, when red light strikes an object, a red shadow is formed.

Sunlight is different because it contains no colour.

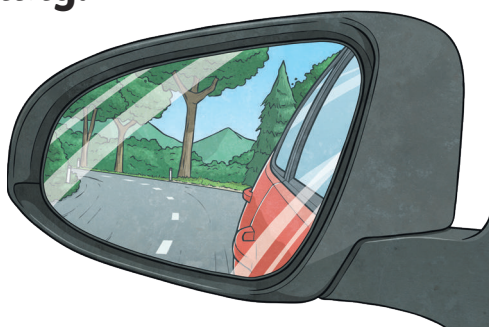


When white light passes through a coloured filter, the filter adds colour to the light



Light pushes the shadow away from the object to the wall or the ground and is thought of as a "dark" reflection of the object.

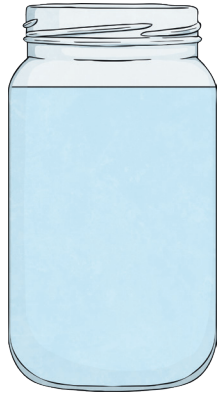
A mirror reverses everything.



Curved mirrors make everything distorted.



When an object is viewed through a transparent solid or liquid material, the object is seen exactly where it is located.



When white light passes through a prism, colour is added to the light.

