



Science – Year 3

Light

Summer 2

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Light	Source	Reflect
Dark	Energy	shadow
Day	Surface	opaque
Night	Object	Transparent
Sun	Direction	translucent
See	Block	Light source

● don't know
 ● I know this word
 ● I can use it in a sentence

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zbs/sqk7>
<https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/light-7b3e>

Key Questions/Facts

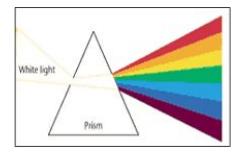
- What is light?**
Light is a form of energy that helps us see things.
- Where does light come from?**
Light comes from a source like the Sun, a torch, or a light bulb.
- Why do we need light to see?**
We can only see things when light reflects off them and into our eyes.
- What happens when there is no light?**
It is dark. Darkness is the absence of light.
- How are shadows formed?**
Shadows are made when an object blocks light.
- What materials make good reflectors of light?**
Shiny, smooth surfaces like mirrors reflect light well.
- What is the difference between transparent, translucent, and opaque materials?**
 - Transparent: light goes through clearly (e.g. glass)
 - Translucent: some light goes through (e.g. frosted glass)
 - Opaque: no light goes through (e.g. wood)

Key Facts

- Light travels in straight lines.
- The Sun is the Earth's main natural light source.
- We see things because light bounces (reflects) off them.
- Shadows change shape and size depending on how far the object is from the light source.

Key Knowledge

- Light is a type of energy** that helps us see.
- Light comes from a source** such as the Sun, light bulbs, candles, or torches.
- Darkness is the absence of light.**
- Some materials reflect light**, like mirrors and shiny surfaces.
- We **see things because light reflects off them** and into our eyes.
- Shadows are formed** when an object blocks light.
- Opaque objects make dark shadows**, while **translucent objects make lighter shadows.**



Scientific Enquiry Skills

- Asking questions**
Asking questions that can be answered using a scientific enquiry.
- Making predictions**
Using prior knowledge to suggest what will happen in an enquiry.
- Setting up tests**
Deciding on the method and equipment to use to carry out an enquiry.
- Observing and measuring**
Using senses and measuring equipment to make observations about the enquiry.
- Recording data**
Using tables, drawings and other means to note observations and measurements.
- Interpreting and communicating results**
Using information from the data to say what you found out.
- Evaluating**
Reflecting on the success of the enquiry approach and identifying further questions for enquiry.