



# War of the Worlds.

## How did light help fight the war?

### Health and Safety

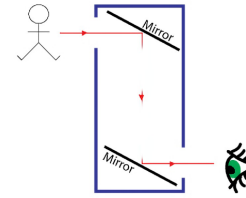


- Point torches away from others.
- Point mirrors away from eyes if the sun or a light is shining on them.

- Do not shine a light directly into people's eyes.
- Do not look directly at the sun.

### Why were search lights and periscopes used during WWI & 2 and how do they work?

- Light travels in straight lines.
- As light travels in straight lines, mirrors are used to reflect the light in a periscope.



### Applying Past Knowledge

This learning links with the lessons you had in year 3 about:

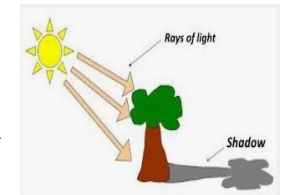
- Light being reflected from surfaces.
- Light being needed to see
- Light from the sun can be dangerous.
- Shadows are formed when a light source is blocked.

### Key Vocabulary

- **Light source** - Anything that makes light either natural or artificial.
- **Reflect** - Light is thrown back without being absorbed.
- **Reflective** - An object that is capable of reflecting light.
- **Shadow** - A dark area or shape produced when light cannot pass through an object.
- **Transparent** - An object that allows light to pass through it.
- **Translucent** - An object that allows light to pass through but where you cannot see detailed shapes.
- **Opaque** - An object that doesn't allow light to pass through it.

### What do we notice about the shape of an object and the shadow it casts?

- Shadows have the **same shape** as the object that casts them *because light travels in straight lines.*
- **The closer to the light source an object is, the bigger the shadow will be.**



### How do we see objects and why can't we see if it's dark?

- We need light to see.
- Objects are seen because they give out light.
- Objects are seen because they reflect light into the eye.
- We see objects because light travels from light sources to our eyes.
- We see things because light travels from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.

