

Light

# Light

Light is a form of energy that enables us to see the world around us.



Angle of incidence

# Angle of incidence

The angle at which an incident ray meets a surface.

This is measured in degrees perpendicular to the surface.

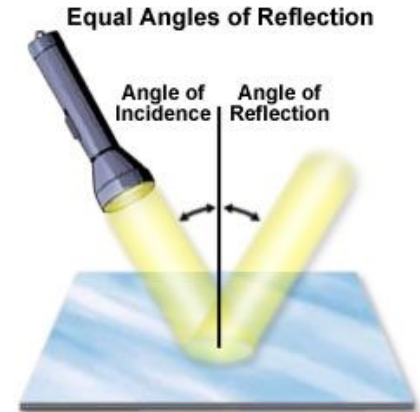
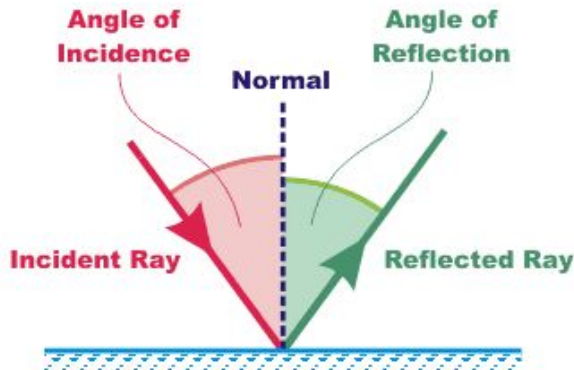


Figure 2

Angle of reflection

# Angle of reflection

The angle at which a reflected ray meets a surface.

This is measured in degrees perpendicular to the surface.

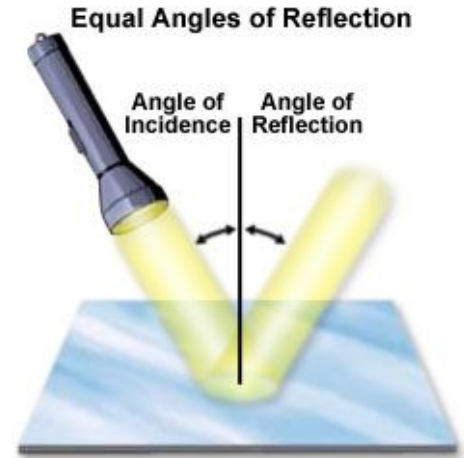
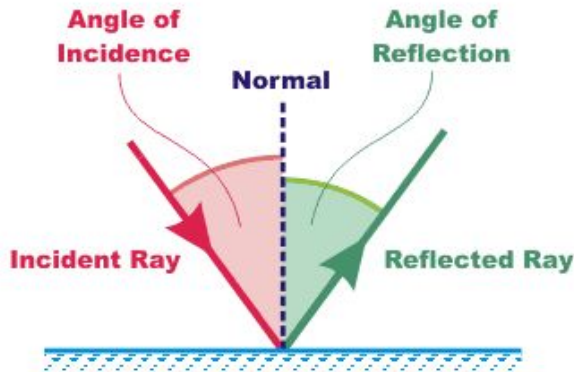


Figure 2

Light source

# Light source

Anything that makes light.

Natural light source = found in nature

Artificial light source = made by humans

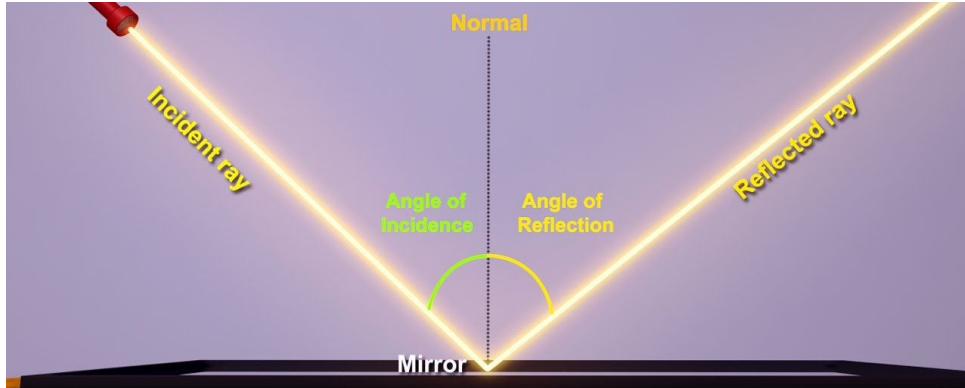




Reflection

# Reflection

The image of something in a mirror or on any reflective surface.

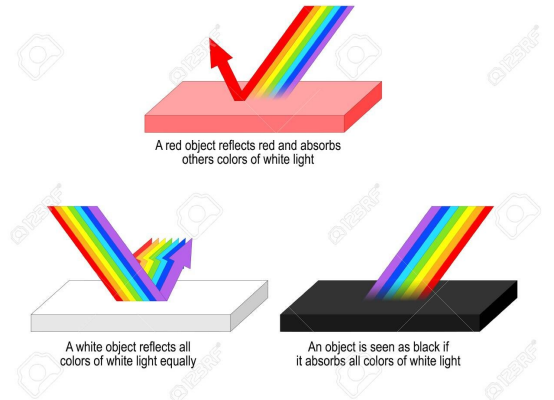
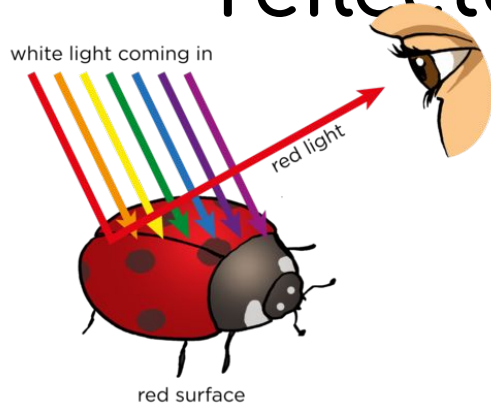


Absorb

# Absorb

Absorption is when an object soaks up some of the light waves.

When light waves hit an object, some light is reflected and the rest is absorbed

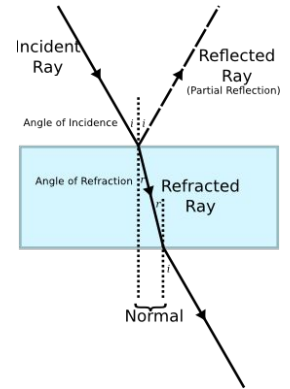
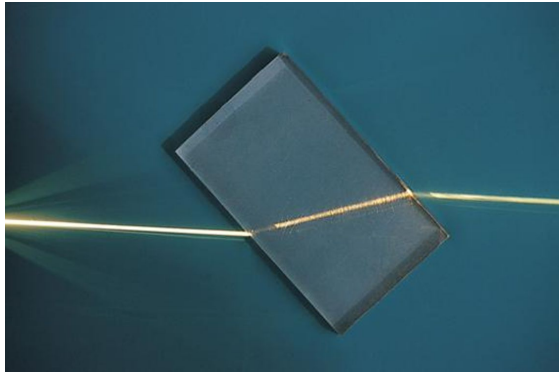


# Refraction

# Refraction

When light travels from air through water, glass or anything that lets light through, it gets bent.

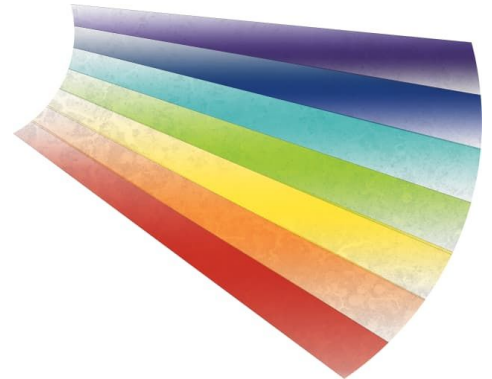
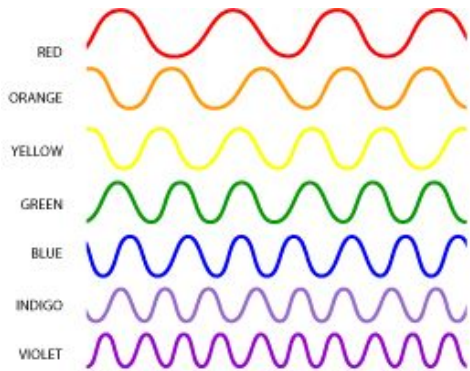
This bending is called refraction.



Spectrum

# Spectrum

The range of colours visible by the human eye.

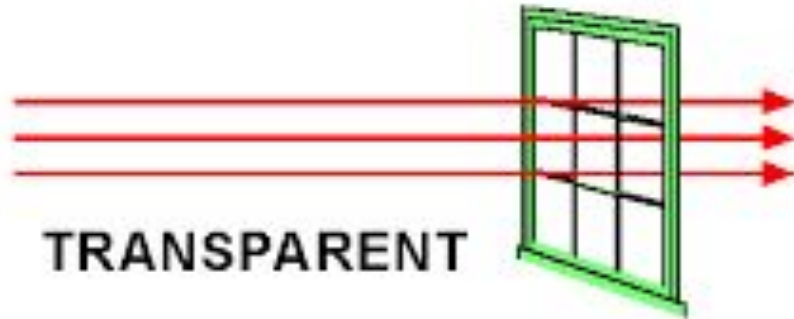




Transparent

# Transparent

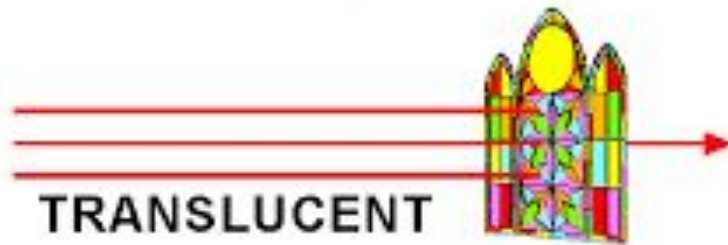
A transparent object allows light to pass through so that an image is clearly seen.



Translucent

# Translucent

A translucent object allows light (but not detailed shapes) to pass through.



Opaque

# Opaque

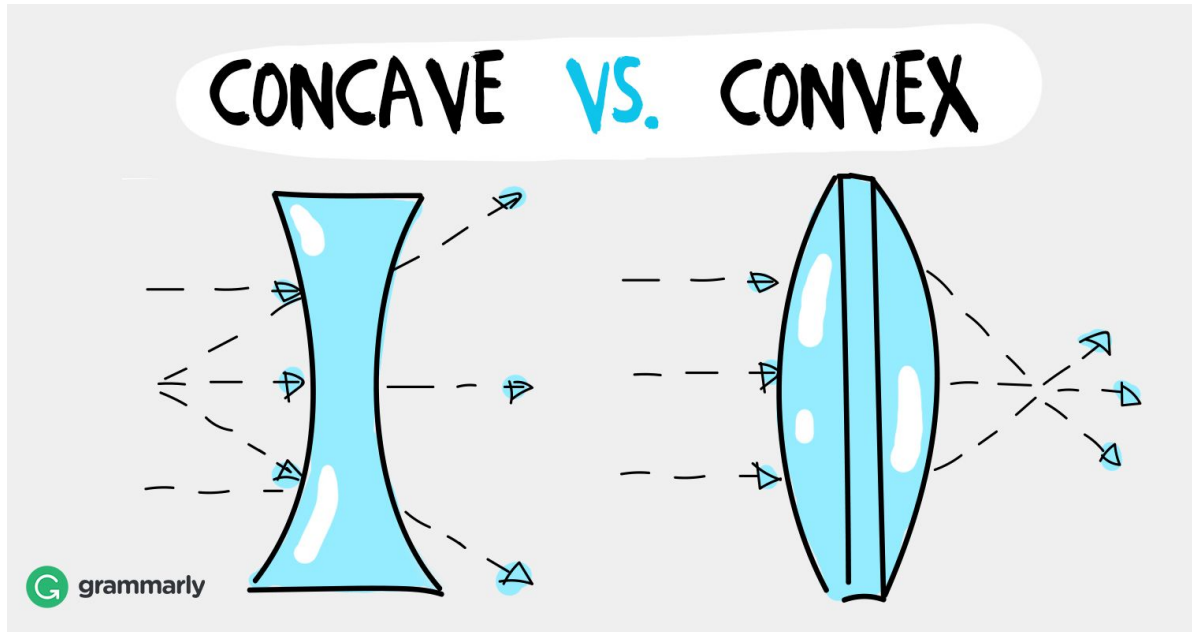
An opaque object does not allow light to pass through.



Convex

# Convex

A convex object curves outwards.





Concave

# Concave

A concave object curves inwards.

