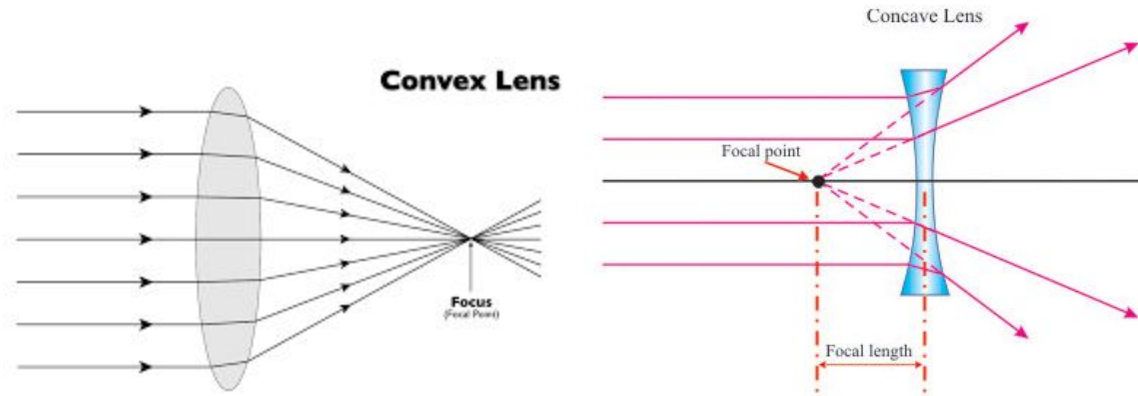


# Light Study Guide

1. Know if a lense is concave or convex.

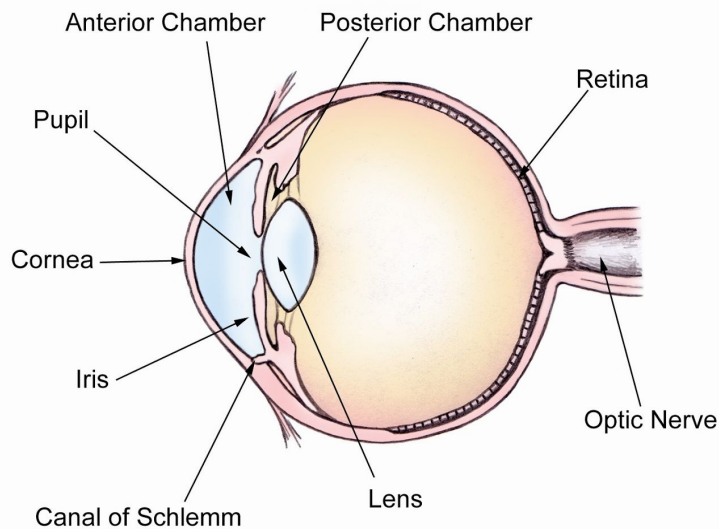


2. Know the colors of the Visible Light Spectrum
  - a. Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Violet
3. Know where we can see refraction.
  - a. You see it when a pencil is put into water. The pencil looks bent.
  - b. You see it when you look through a glass of water at a pattern or writing.
  - c. You see it when you put a stick or pole part way into a large body of water.
4. Know examples of opaque, transparent, and translucent from our experiment.
  - a. Opaque examples- book, wooden door, classroom table
  - b. Transparent examples- air, window pane, some plastics like our transparency plastic
  - c. Translucent examples- colored tissue paper, wax paper, some plastics
5. Know these facts about light.
  - a. Light travels in a straight line.
  - b. Light is a form of energy.
  - c. Black occurs when all the colors are absorbed.
  - d. White occurs when all colors are reflected.
6. Give examples of types of invisible light.
  - a. Ultraviolet waves
  - b. Microwaves
  - c. Radio waves
  - d. Gamma rays
  - e. Infrared
  - f. X-Ray

# Light Vocabulary

1. **Absorption** = absorption happens when light stops as it hits an opaque object
2. **Convex lens** = a curved lens like the outside a sphere
3. **Concave** = a curved lens like the inside of a sphere
4. **Opaque** = an object is opaque when all light is absorbed or reflected; no image can be seen
5. **Prism** = something that bends light, but is not a lens
6. **Reflection** = when light bounces off of an object
7. **Refraction** = when light is bent as it moves through one kind of matter to another
8. **Translucent** = a substance that allows some light to pass through it
9. **Transparent** = a substance that allows most of the light to pass through it
10. **Visible Spectrum** = the light energy that humans can see

## Anatomy of the Eye



You do NOT need to know anterior chamber, canal of schlemm, or posterior chamber.