

Key Words

Incident Ray	The incoming ray.	Absorption	When energy is transferred from light into a material.
Reflected Ray	The outgoing ray.	Scattering	When light bounces off an object in all directions.
Normal Line	From which angles are measured, at right angles to the surface.	Transparent	A material that allows all light to pass through it.
Angle of Reflection	Between the normal and the reflected ray.	Translucent	A material that allows some light to pass through it.
Angle of incidence	Between the normal and incident ray.	Opaque	A material that allows no light to pass through it.
Refraction	Change in the direction of light going from one material into another.	Convex lens	A lens that is thicker in the middle which bends the light rays towards each other.
Retina	Layer at the back of the eye with light detecting cells and where an image is formed.	Concave lens	A lens that is thinner in the middle which spreads out light rays.

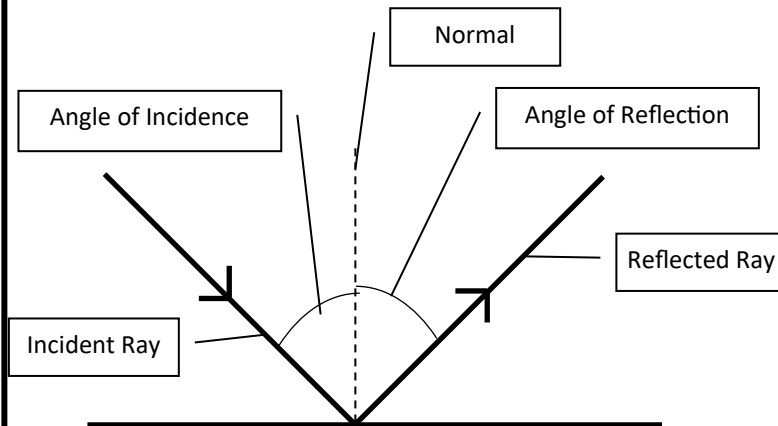
Learning Sequence:

1. What is Light?
2. Reflection
3. Refraction
4. Sight
5. Coloured Light
6. Assessment

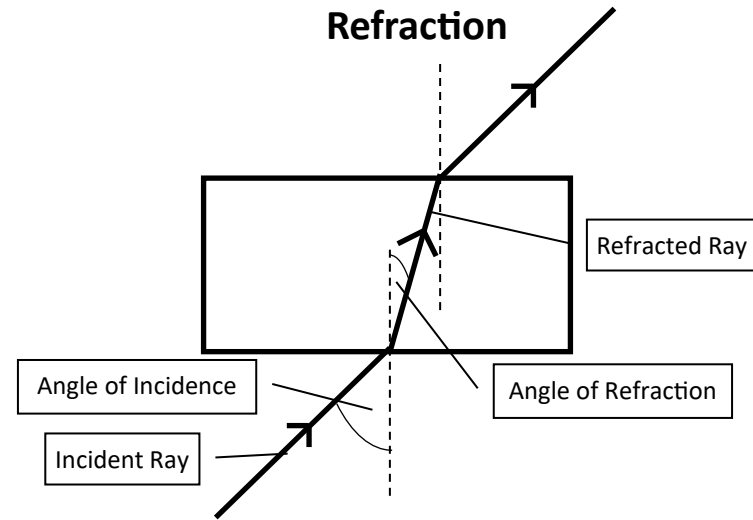
Assessment:

- Topic Test
- Refraction Practical Analysis

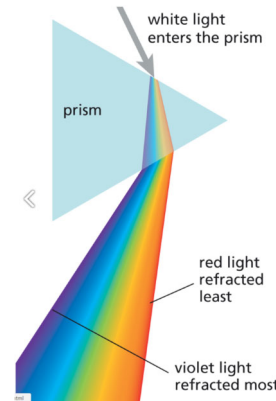
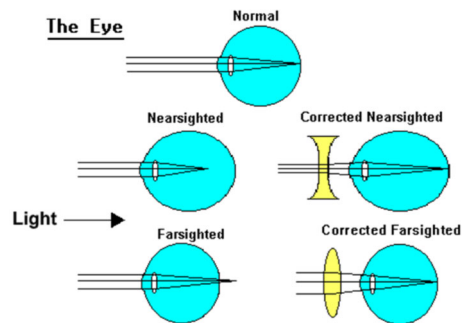
Reflection



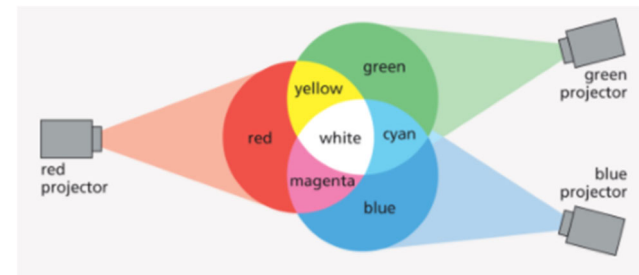
Refraction



How do Glasses work?



Colours



Key Facts:

- Light travels at 300 million metres per second in a vacuum.
- When a light ray meets a different medium, some of it is absorbed and some reflected.
- Different colours of light have different frequencies.

Year 7 (unit title)