

Part A) Matching

**Transparent-** something clear or see through, allows light to pass through

**Translucent-** Allowing some light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through.

**Opaque-** Does NOT allow Light to pass through.

**Light-** The reason why we can see objects around us, and it travels in a straight line.

**Wavelength** – is the distance from the top of one wave to the top of the next wave.

**Intensity** - Brightness of the light

**Watt** - Measure of Electrical power

**Luminous-** Objects that emit (or give off) their own light

**Non-luminous** - Objects that DO NOT produce their own light

**Reflection-** Throws back light from smooth surface or calm body of water

**Refraction-** Is the bending of light

**Know the difference between the longest and the shortest wavelength (Names and energy level)**

Longest waves are radio waves, and they have the lowest energy.

Shortest wavelength are gamma rays and are the highest energy.

**Know about how many waves appear when you have long wavelengths compared to short wavelengths**

If a wavelength is long, then you experience less waves.

If a wavelength is short or closer together, you will experience more waves.

**Know how the sun produces its energy** -Nuclear fusion is energy from the sun.

**Be able to tell examples of natural light sources** - sun & Candle.

**Be able to tell examples of artificial light sources** -Light bulbs

**Be able to draw a picture to represent how a shadow is formed and explain how a shadow are formed.**

- Object blocks the light from passing through it creates an area of darkness on the opposite side.

**How does the light source “being close to the object”, effect the shadow?**

If the light is close, then more light gets blocked by the object and makes a bigger shadow.