



SCIENTIFIC VOCABULARY: LIGHT

cornea: the outer clear covering over the eye

iris: the coloured part of the eye

lens: the part of the eye that focuses the light

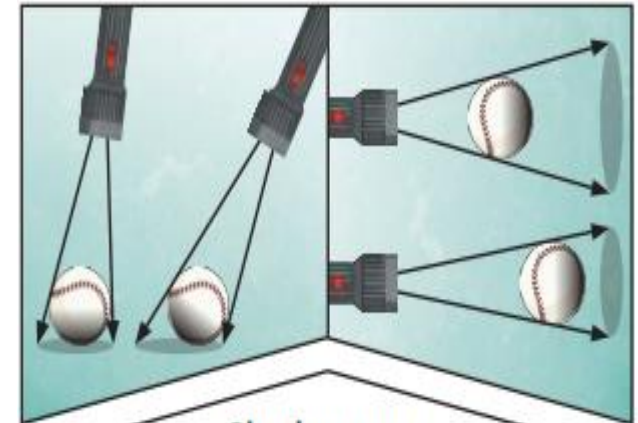
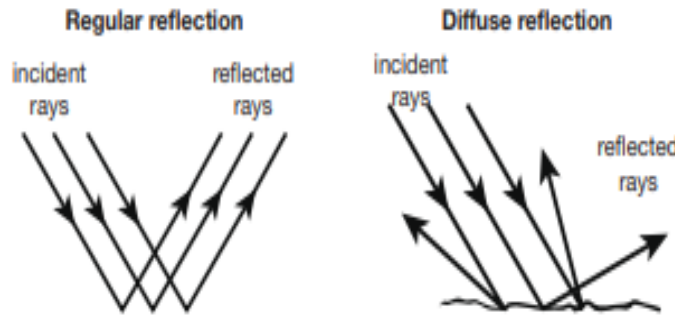
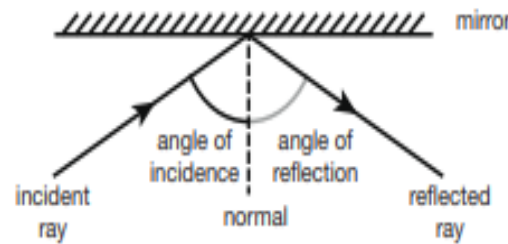
light ray: the path light takes

pupil: the black hole in the centre of the coloured part (iris) that lets light into the eye

rainbow: occurs when sunlight hits rain, splitting the light into its colours

reflection: light bouncing off the surface of an object

symmetry: when one shape becomes exactly like another if you flip, slide or turn it. The simplest type of symmetry is 'reflection' (or 'mirror') symmetry



Shadows can also be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the **light source**. A **shadow** is also larger when the object is closer to the **light source**. This is because it blocks more of the **light**.

Key question:
What is light?

The law of reflection states that the angle of **incidence** is equal to the angle of **reflection**. Whenever **light** is **reflected** from a surface, it obeys this law.

The angle of **reflection** is the angle between the normal line and the **reflected ray light**.

The angle of **incidence** is the angle between the normal line and the **incident ray of light**.