Word Sheets

8Ka - What a picture!/Travelling light

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|------------------|---------------|---|
| digital camera | | A camera that uses electronics (instead of film) to record an image. |
| image | | A picture that forms in a mirror or on a screen, or is made by lenses. |
| luminous sources | loo-min-us | Objects that create light. |
| non-luminous | | Object that do not create light. |
| ray | | A narrow beam of light. We draw arrows to represent rays and show the direction in which light is moving. |
| shadow | | A place where light cannot get to, because an opaque object is blocking the light. |
| source | | An object that creates something. |

8Kb - Cameras and eyes

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|----------------|-------------------------|---|
| absorb | | To 'soak up' or 'take in'. If something absorbs light it soaks it up and does not let it back out. |
| opaque | O-pake | Material that does not let light through. |
| pinhole camera | | Something that forms an image of an object on a screen when light rays travel through a tiny hole in the front. |
| pupil | | The hole in the front of the eye that light can pass through. |
| reflect | | To bounce off something. |
| retina | | The part at the back of the eye that converts light into electrical signals. |
| sensor | | An instrument that detects something. In a digital camera, the sensors detect light and convert it to electrical signals. |
| translucent | trans- loo -sent | Material through which a glow of light can be seen. |
| transmit | | To send along or pass through. |
| transparent | | Material that light can travel through. |
| view finder | | Part of a camera that you look through to make sure you get the right things in the photograph. |

8Kc - Mirror image

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| angle of incidence | in -sid-dense | Angle between an incoming light ray and the normal. |
| angle of reflection | | The angle between the normal and the ray of light leaving a mirror. |
| incident ray | | A ray of light going towards the mirror or other object. |
| normal | | An imaginary line at right angles to the surface of a mirror or other object where a ray of light hits it. |
| plane mirror | | A smooth, flat mirror. |

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| ray diagram | | A diagram showing the passage of light rays. |
| reflected ray | | A ray of light bouncing off a mirror. |
| scatter | | Spread out in all directions. |

8Kd - Lenses and light

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|---------------------|---------------|---|
| angle of refraction | | The angle between the normal and a ray of light that has been refracted. |
| converging lens | | A lens that makes rays of light come together. Another name for a convex lens. |
| interface | | The boundary between two materials. |
| lens | | A curved piece of glass or other transparent material that can change the direction of rays of light. |
| refraction | | The change in direction when light goes from one transparent material to another. |

8Ke - Making rainbows

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|-------------|---------------|--|
| dispersion | | The separating of the colours in light, for example when white light passes through a prism. |
| filter | | Something that only lets certain colours through and absorbs the rest. |
| prism | | A block of clear, colourless glass plastic. Usually triangular. |
| spectrum | | The seven colours of light. |
| white light | | Normal daylight, or the light from light bulbs, is white light. |

8Ke - Focus on: Seeing colours

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| cone cells | | The cells in the retina that detect different colours of light. |
| cyan | sye-an | Secondary colour made by mixing green and blue light (greeny blue). |
| infrared | | A 'colour' of light beyond red. We can feel this as heat, but we cannot see it. |
| magenta | ma- jen -ta | Secondary colour made by mixing red and blue light (pinkish red). |
| primary colours | | The three main colours which can make white light (red, green and blue). |
| rods | | The cells in the retina that detect low levels of light. They cannot detect different colours. |
| secondary colours | | The colours made when two primary colours mix. |
| ultraviolet | | A 'colour' of light beyond violet. We cannot see ultraviolet light, but some animals (such as insects) can. |

Page 2 of 2