

Translucent	Allows only some light to pass through, yet scatters and bends the rays. You can see through it, but not clearly. Examples: frosted glass, clouds, thin paper.
Transparent	Allows almost all the light to pass through with very little bending or scattering of the rays. You can see through it. <u>Examples:</u> eyeglasses, empty clear glass, clear window.
Opaque	Light can not pass through, thus creating a shadow. <u>Examples:</u> cardboard, brick, solid wood, door.
Reflection	When light hits a particular surface and bounces back.
Refraction	The bending of light due to a change in its speed. The differences are caused by the changing speed of the light as it transitions to different mediums.

	<p>Example: A straw appears bent in a glass of water. A swimming pool appears shallower than it really is.</p>
<p>Convex Lens</p>	<p>Thicker in the middle than on the edges. Light is refracted inward causing the rays to <u>converge (come together)</u>- changing the focal point.</p>
<p>Concave Lens</p>	<p>Are thicker on the edges than in the middle. Light refracted outward causing the rays to <u>diverge (go different directions)</u> - changes the focal point.</p>
<p>Electromagnetic Spectrum</p>	<p>Examples: Visible Light, X-Rays, Radio waves, Gamma Rays, Ultraviolet Rays. Travel as TRANSVERSE WAVES.</p>
<p>Prism</p>	<p>This object refracts white light and shows all the colors of a rainbow.</p>
<p>Wavelength</p>	<p>The colors we see depend on the _____ of that particular color.</p>

ROY G. BIV	Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet Order: LONGEST to SHORTEST Wavelength