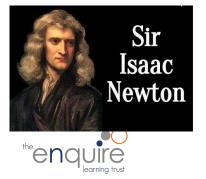
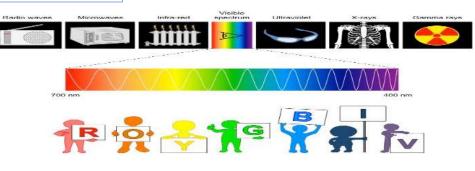
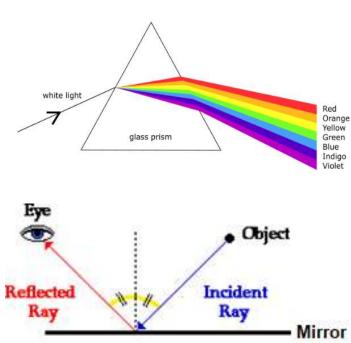
| Key Information | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Sir Isaac Newton | (1642-1726) A British scientist and mathematician. He is well known for his work on gravity, and light, prisms and the colour spectrum . | |
| Light | Light is electromagnetic waves that can be detected by the human eye. Visible light can be seen by humans; however, there are other types of light that humans cannot see (such as radio- waves, X-Rays, infrared light and UV light) | |
| Colour | Objects absorb and reflect light differently. A lemon reflects yellow light, all the other colours are absorbed and so are not seen by our eyes | |
| Newton's Prism Experiment | Sir Isaac Newton was the first to prove that white light is made up of all the colours that we can see. He shone a ray of light into a prism and created the colour spectrum | |

| Vocabulary | |
|------------------------|---|
| reflection | Light is thrown back so that you can see an identical mirrored image of the light hitting the object – imagine looking into a bathroom mirror. |
| refraction | Refraction is the bending (or deflecting) of light |
| prism | A glass shape that can split light into the colour spectrum |
| light source | Something that gives out light – the sun, a torch, fire, a glow-stick |
| the colour spectrum | The colours of the rainbow. |
| | Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet |
| absorb | If something is absorbed then it is 'taken in' or 'soaked up' |
| reflect | If something is reflected then it is 'thrown back' |







Key Diagrams

White light coming in



