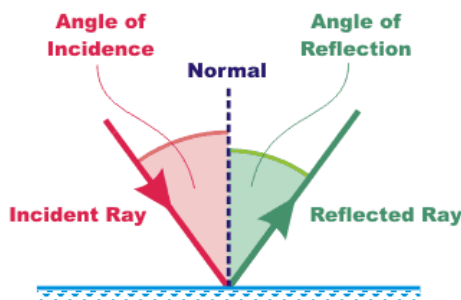
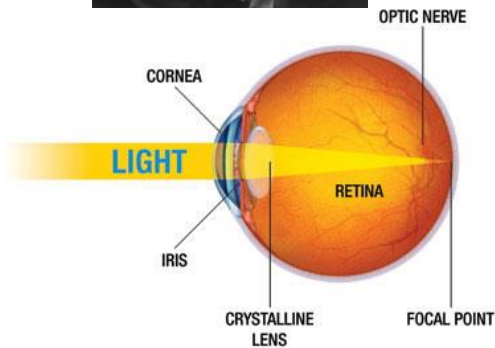
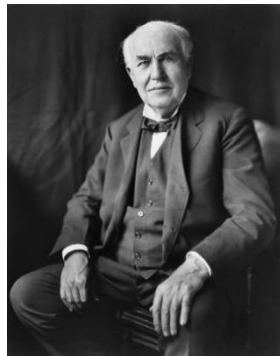
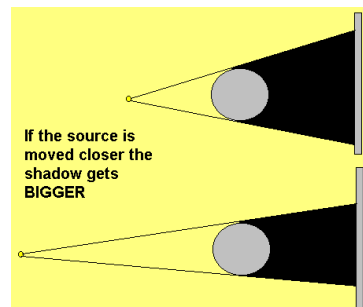


Key Scientists / Diagrams	
<b>Thomas Edison</b> 1877 – 1930	An American scientist best known for inventing 'domestic' lightbulbs to go in houses, and the electric power system that allows them to work. He came up with over 1000 successful inventions in his lifetime.



Key Facts
1. Light is a type of energy that makes it possible for us to see the world around us.
2. Light comes from different sources called light sources; our main natural light source is the sun. Other sources include fire, stars and man-made light sources such as light bulbs and torches.
3. Light appears to travel in straight lines, travelling from light sources until it hits the surface of an object.
4. Light travels from the light source to an object and then reflects to our eyes
5. Thanks to light, we see life in glorious colour: our eyes see different wavelengths of light as different colours.
6. In a normal eye, the light rays come to a sharp focusing point on the retina. The retina functions much like the film in a camera. The retina receives the image that the cornea focuses through the eye's internal lens and transforms this image into electrical impulses that are carried by the optic nerve to the brain.
7. Shadows are made by blocking light. Light rays travel from a source in straight lines. If an opaque (solid) object gets in the way, it stops light rays from traveling through it. The size and shape of a shadow depend on the position and size of the light source compared to the object.



Vocabulary	
<b>luminous</b>	objects that produce light
<b>opaque</b>	a material that blocks light
<b>transparent</b>	a material that lets light through
<b>translucent</b>	a material that blocks some of the light but also lets some through
<b>incident ray</b>	the ray of light approaching the mirror
<b>reflected ray</b>	the ray of light that leaves the mirror
<b>Normal line</b>	the point of incidence where the ray strikes the mirror, a line can be drawn perpendicular to the surface of the mirror
<b>angle of incidence</b>	the angle between the incident ray and the normal
<b>angle of reflection</b>	the angle between the reflected ray and the normal
<b>cornea</b>	the transparent front part of the eye that covers the iris, pupil, and anterior chamber
<b>optic nerve</b>	each of the second pair of cranial nerves, transmitting impulses to the brain from the retina at the back of the eye
<b>iris</b>	A thin, circular structure in the eye, responsible for controlling the diameter and size of the pupil and thus the amount of light reaching the retina. Eye colour is defined by that of the iris.
<b>lens</b>	a transparent, biconvex structure in the eye that, along with the cornea, helps to refract light to be focused on the retina
<b>retina</b>	the innermost, light-sensitive layer of tissue of the eye of most vertebrates and some molluscs