

accurate



correct in all details; exact.

backwards



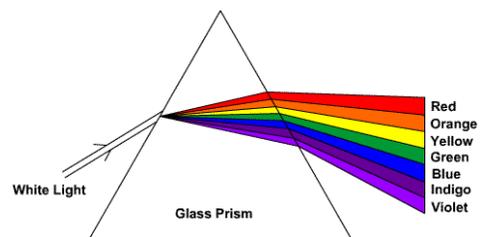
(of an object's motion) back towards the starting point.

bright



having lots of light, either natural or artificial

colour spectrum



ROY-G-BIV: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet, the distribution of colors produced when light is dispersed by a prism.

dark



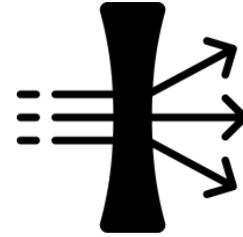
dim, obscure, gloomy, murky refers to absence or insufficiency of light.

dim



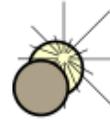
not bright or clear
(faint)

Dispersion



is a term that describes the size of the distribution of values expected for a particular variable.

dull



not shiny

eye



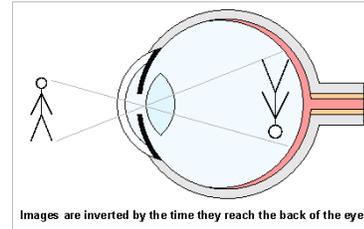
a ball with a hole at the front, the pupil, which lets in light. Inside the eye is a lens which focuses the light onto a surface at the back of the eyeball. This surface is called the retina and is made up of special cells which detect light and send messages to our brain, allowing us to see.

image



a copy of an object formed by reflected or refracted rays of light

inverted



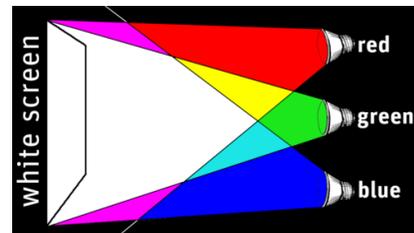
put upside down or in the opposite position, order, or arrangement

Is it okay to look at the sun?



No. It's very important that you don't stare at it directly, even during a total or partial eclipse. While you might not feel any pain or sense any damage as you gaze at the sun, the risk of damage to your eyes is high.

light (colour)



There are three primary colours in light: red, green and blue. These colours can be added together to make the secondary colours. All three primary colours add together make white light.

light (sources)



a kind of energy called "electromagnetic (EM) radiation" (but not harmful). Light is the part WE can see, the part that makes the rainbow.

mirror



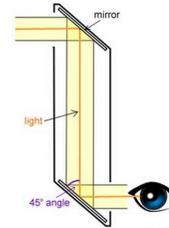
polished surface that forms images by reflecting light

opaque



impossible to see through; preventing the passage of light

periscope



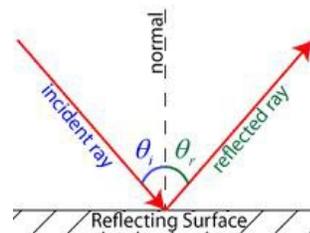
instrument permitting those in a submarine a view of the surface

predict



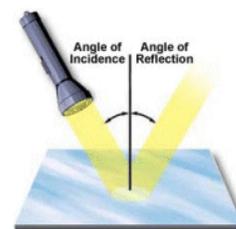
to say what will happen before it occurs

ray diagram



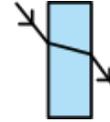
shows how rays change direction when they strike mirrors and pass through lenses

reflect



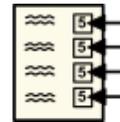
to bend or throw back light or heat; to fold or turn back

refraction of light rays



bending of light rays

reliable



deserving trust, dependable

reverse



turning in the opposite direction

shadow



A shaded region that results when light falls on an object and thus cannot reach into the region on the far side of the object

shiny



reflecting light, typically because very clean or polished

translucent



Permitting light to pass through, but not transparent

transparent



allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.

upside down



with the upper side turned toward the lower side

variable



A factor that can change in an experiment