Science: Light and Sound

1. Reflection

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<u>Law of reflection</u> - Light is reflected at equal angles: the angle of incidence (i) is equal to the angle of reflection (r).



2. Refraction

Refraction happens whenever light travels from one medium to another.



When light enters the block the light is refracted (bent) towards the normal line because the block is more dense so the particles are closer together.

3. Key words	
Transparent	A material that allows all light to pass through it.
Translucent	A material that allows some light to pass through it.
Opaque	A material that allows no light to pass through it.

4. Dispersion

Dispersion - The splitting up of a ray of light of mixed wavelengths by refraction into its components.



5. Scattering and Reflection	
Scattering	Reflection
When light rays are reflected in all	When light rays are reflected in the
different directions off a rough	same direction off a shiny, smooth
surface.	surface.
Reflected rays Incident rays Rough surface	Incident rays Reflected rays Smooth Surface

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6. Key words		
Vacuum	A space with no particles of matter in it.	
Frequency	The number of waves passing a fixed point in one second.	
Decibel	Unit used to measure sound intensity or loudness (dB).	
Hertz	Units used to measure frequency.	

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8. The ear Auditory nerve Ear bones Outer Ear Cochlea Ear drum Ear canal Funnels vibrations into the ear canal. Outer Ear The passage in the ear from the outer ear to the ear Ear canal drum. A membrane that transmits sound vibrations from the Eardrum outer ear to the middle ear. Ear bones Vibrates are amplified through the bone. Snail-shaped tube in the inner ear with the sensory Cochlea cells that detect sound. Auditory nerve Transmits an electrical impulse to the brain.

9. Equipment

