

Key Information	
<b>Sir Isaac Newton</b>	(1642-1726) A British scientist and mathematician. He is well known for his work on gravity, and light, <b>prisms</b> and the <b>colour spectrum</b> .
<b>Light</b>	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)
<b>Colour</b>	Objects <b>absorb</b> and <b>reflect</b> light differently.  A lemon reflects yellow light, all the other colours are <b>absorbed</b> and so are not seen by our eyes
<b>Newton's Prism Experiment</b>	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	
<b>reflection</b>	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.
<b>refraction</b>	Refraction is the bending (or deflecting) of light
<b>prism</b>	A glass shape that can split light into the colour spectrum
<b>light source</b>	Something that gives out light – the sun, a torch, fire, a glow-stick
<b>the colour spectrum</b>	The colours of the rainbow. <i>Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet</i>
<b>absorb</b>	If something is absorbed then it is 'taken in' or 'soaked up'
<b>reflect</b>	If something is reflected then it is 'thrown back'

Key Diagrams

