Waves: Day 10 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Core: \_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_Tuesday, April 4th\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Tomorrow’s Learning Check will be graded!!*

Learning Check:

1. What is it called when a wave bounces back off of a barrier? A) Refraction B) Reflection C) Absorption

2. When you look at a glass with a straw in it from the side, what causes the straw to look bent?

A) Reflection B) Transmission C) Refraction

3. If you cannot see light at all through an object, we call it:

A) Transparent B) Opaque C) Translucent

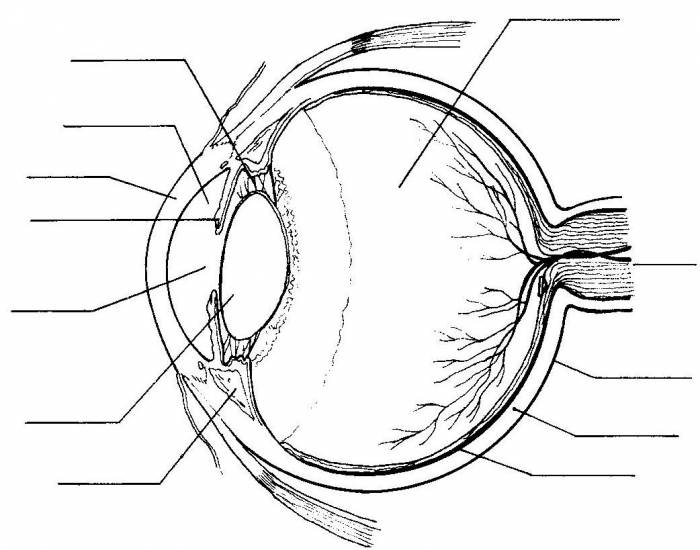


Diagram of the Eye

Vocabulary

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clear covering over the eye.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Circular band that controls how much light enters the eye.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tissue that bends (refracts) light passing through and helps focus an image.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hole in the center of the eye which allows light to pass through.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ white part of the eye; protects the eye

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer of tissue on the back of the eye that has cone and rod cells which gather information.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: allow us to see black, white, and shades of grey

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: allow us to see red, blue, and green colors

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: nerve that connects the eye to the brain

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: cover & protect the eye

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: allow eyes to move

How do we see?

1. Light waves are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from a light source.

2. The light waves hit an object. Some of the light is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and only whatever color is seen is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Light enters the eye through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Light continues through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Light passes through the lens which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bends) the light causing the picture to be upside down.

6. The upside down picture is received by the rods and cones of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sends signals to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which flips and interprets the image.

