## Science 8 - Properties of Visible Light Worksheet

NAME: $\qquad$

| Vocabulary |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Absorbed | Frequencies | Reflection | ROY G BIV | Wave model of light |
| Amplitude | Prism | Refracted | Spectrum | Wavelengths |
| Colour | Reflected | Refraction | Visible light | White light |

Use your notes from pages 4-8 and the terms in the vocabulary box to fill in the blanks for the following eleven questions. You will not need to use every term.

1) The $\qquad$ describes light travelling as a wave.
2) $\qquad$ is light that you can see.
3) The bending of a wave as it passes from one material to another is called $\qquad$
4) White light is made up of waves having different $\qquad$ \& $\qquad$
5) Sir Isaac Newton demonstrated that $\qquad$ is a property of visible light.
6) A $\qquad$ refracts light into different colours.
7) When passed through a second prism, the $\qquad$ is combined to form white light once again.
8) The seven colour categories of visible light are together known as the visible $\qquad$
9) You can remember the order of the seven colours of the rainbow by using this abbreviation:
$\qquad$
10) A fire engine appears to be red because the colour red is $\qquad$
11) A black shirt appears black because all colours are $\qquad$
12) When white light is refracted through a prism, different colours emerge. Where do the different colours come from?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
13) Explain why all colours refract at different angles.
14) When does light refract or bend?
15) Which colour in the visible spectrum has the longest wavelength? $\qquad$
16) Which colour in the visible spectrum has the shortest wavelength? $\qquad$
17) Explain how you can cause light separated by a prism to combine.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
18) Which has a higher frequency, yellow light or blue light?
19) Why does a violet dress appear to be violet in sunlight?
20) Look at the diagrams below. State the colour(s) of light indicated by "?".

