

## Chapter – 16

### Light

- **Light:** The natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible. Light is reflected from all surfaces.
  - Regular reflection takes place when light is incident on smooth, polished and regular surfaces.
  - Diffused/irregular reflection takes place from rough surfaces.
  - **Reflection of Light:** Bouncing back of light after striking the surface, in the same medium, is called reflection.
  - **Types of Reflection:**
    - (i) **Regular Reflection:** When a narrow beam of light strikes a mirror, the light will not reach your eye unless your eye is positioned at just the right place where the law of reflection is satisfied.
    - (ii) **Diffused or Irregular Reflection:** When light is incident upon a rough surface, it is reflected in many directions.
  - Two laws of reflection are
  - The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.
  - Incident ray, reflected ray and the normal drawn at the point of incidence to the reflecting surface, lie in the same plane.
  - Image formed in a plane mirror undergoes lateral inversion.
  - Two mirrors inclined to each other give multiple images.
  - Beautiful patterns are formed in a kaleidoscope because of multiple reflections.
  - Sunlight, called white light, consists of seven colours.
  - Splitting of light into its constituent colours is known as dispersion.
  - Important parts of the eye are cornea, iris, pupil, lens, retina and optic nerve.
  - A normal eye can see nearby and distant objects clearly.
  - Visually challenged persons can read and write using Braille system.
  - Visually challenged persons develop their other senses more sharply to improve their interaction with their environment.
  - **Parts of Human Eye:**
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## Key Notes

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- (i) **Cornea:** Transparent bulge on the front surface of the eyeball which protects the eye and helps in refraction of light.
  - (ii) **Iris:** Coloured diaphragm behind the cornea which controls the amount of light entering the eye.
  - (iii) **Pupil:** Dark hole in the middle of iris through which light enters the eye.
  - (iv) **Eye lens:** Transparent, crystalline structure behind pupil and iris.
  - (v) **Ciliary muscles:** Hold the eye lens in position and control the focal length of the eye lens.
  - (vi) **Retina:** Surface of the rear part of the eyeball where the light entering the eye is focused.
  - (vii) **Rods and Cones:** Rod cells respond to the brightness of light while cone cells respond to colours.
  - (viii) **Blind spot:** It is the least sensitive point where no rods and cones are present.
  - (ix) The space between the cornea and the eye lens is filled with **aqueous humour**.
  - (x) The space between the eye lens and the retina is filled with **vitreous humour**.
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