ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

PHOTONS	particles of light energy
WAVELENGTH	the distance between similar points on a wave
FREQUENCY	the amount of waves per second
TROUGH	the bottom of a wave
CREST	the top of a wave
AMPLITUDE	the height of a wave
REFLECTION	to bounce back
REFRACTION	to bend
ANGLE OF INCIDENCE	the angle in which light comes into a reflective surface
ANGLE OF REFLECTION	the angle in which light bounces off a surface
TRANSPARENT	light passes through easily
TRANSLUCENT	light passes through but is scattered
OPAQUE	light cannot pass through
LUMINOUS	makes it's own light
SHADOW	when light is blocked
BLACK	the absence of light
WHITE LIGHT	visible light contains all the color of the spectrum
PRISM	a reflective device that separates white into colors
CONCAVE LENS	glass that is curved inward to bend light rays so they spread apart
CONVEX LENS	glass that is curved outward to bend light rays together at a focal point
FOCAL POINT	where the light come together