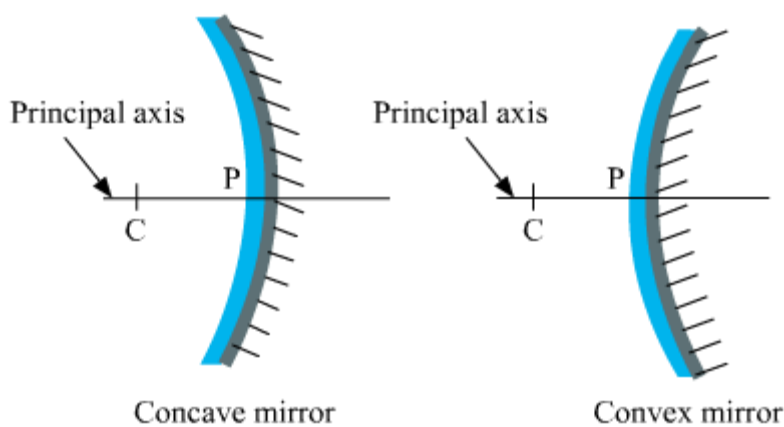


Light

1. Light always travels along a straight line. This is called **rectilinear propagation** of light.
2. Bouncing back of light from any polished surface is known as **reflection of light**.
3. Any polished or shiny surface can change the path of light. A mirror, a shiny plate or spoon, water, etc. can change the path of light.
4. Reflection of light from an object makes the object visible.
5. The image formed by a plane mirror is **erect**, of the **same size** as the object, and at the **same distance** behind the mirror as the object is in front of the mirror.
6. The left of an object appears right and the right of the object appears left in the image formed by a plane mirror. This is called **lateral inversion**.

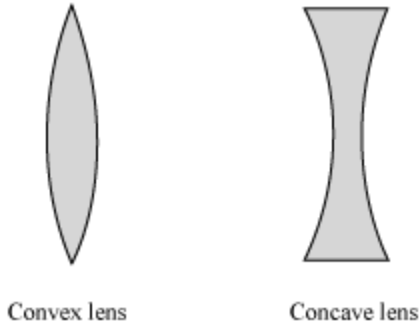
Two types of spherical mirrors



1. The image formed by a convex mirror is **erect** and **diminished**. It is formed behind the mirror.
 2. The image formed by a concave mirror can be **erect as well as inverted, diminished as well as magnified**, behind the mirror as well as in front of the mirror, depending on the distance of the object from the mirror.
 3. The image that can be obtained on a screen is called **real** image. The image that cannot be obtained on a screen is called **virtual** image.
 4. The image formed by a **convex** mirror is always **virtual**. The image formed by a **concave** mirror can be **real** as well as **virtual**.
1. Concave mirror is used as the reflector of a torch, dentist mirror, etc. It is also used in solar furnaces.

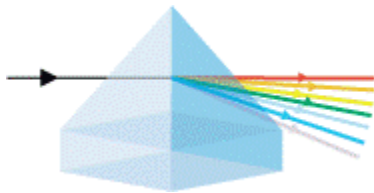
2. Convex mirror is used as a rear view mirror in vehicles. It also used road safety mirrors.

1. Two types of lenses



1. The image formed by a convex lens can be **real** as well as **virtual**, **erect** as well as **inverted**, behind as well as in front of the lens, depending on the distance of the object from the lens.
2. The image formed by a concave lens is **virtual**, **erect**, and **in front** of the lens.
3. Lenses are used to form specific images in spectacles, telescopic microscopes, magnifying glasses, binoculars, etc.

1. White light is composed of seven colours – red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.
2. A rainbow consists of all the seven colours of white light.
3. A prism splits white light into its seven constituent colours.



4. A Newton disc is a disc with seven segments in rainbow colours. It was invented by Isaac Newton.