# RETRIEVAL

- What are the 3 primary colours of light?
- What are the 3 secondary colours of light?
- Which travels faster, light or sound?
- A ray of light from the torch reflects off the mirror. Use a ruler to draw the ray of light:

(i) from the torch to the mirror;

(ii) reflecting off the mirror. Add arrows to the rays to show the direction of the light.


# RETRIEVAL

- What are the 3 primary colours of light? Red, green, blue
- What are the 3 secondary colours of light? Yellow, cyan, magenta
- Which travels faster, light or sound? Light travels faster at 300,000,000 m/s whereas sound travels at 330 m/s in air
- A ray of light from the torch reflects off the mirror. Use a ruler to draw the ray of light:

(i) from the torch to the mirror;

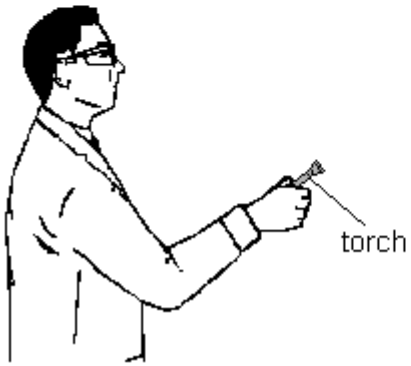
(ii) reflecting off the mirror. Add arrows to the rays to show the direction of the light.

# RETRIEVAL

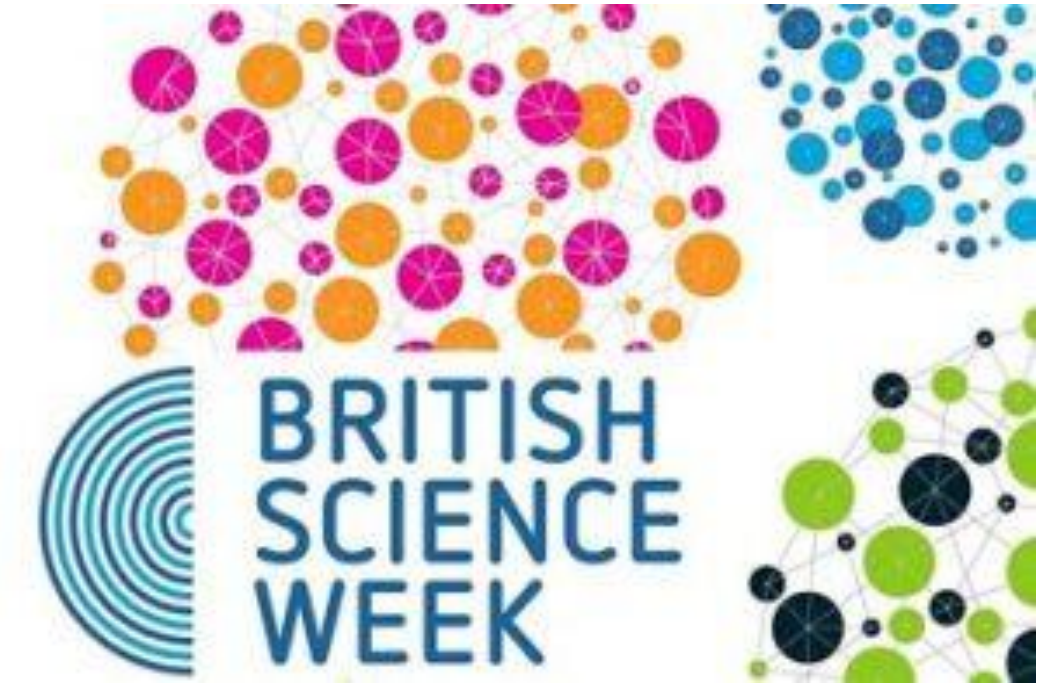
- A ray of light from the torch reflects off the mirror. Use a ruler to draw the ray of light:

(i) from the torch to the mirror;

(ii) reflecting off the mirror. Add arrows to the rays to show the direction of the light.



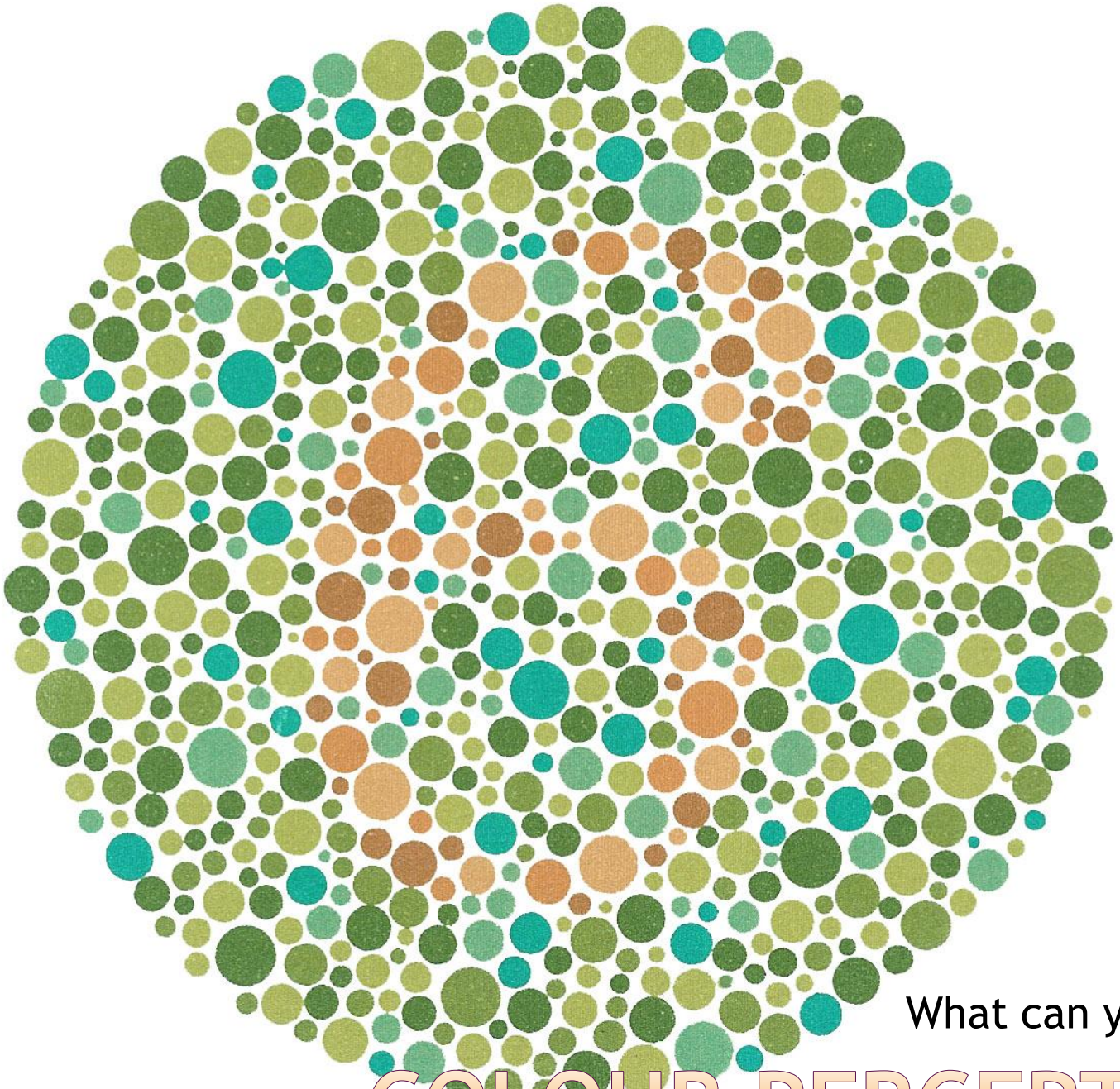

# Curiosity




# BIOLOGY

# TODAY WE ARE LEARNING TO…

- Test your perception and senses through a series of activities



What can you see?

# COLOUR PERCEPTION

Color Blind Test (#1 Free Color Blind Test)

**WRITE THE NUMBER YOU CAN SEE, WHEN THE TEST COMES UP.**

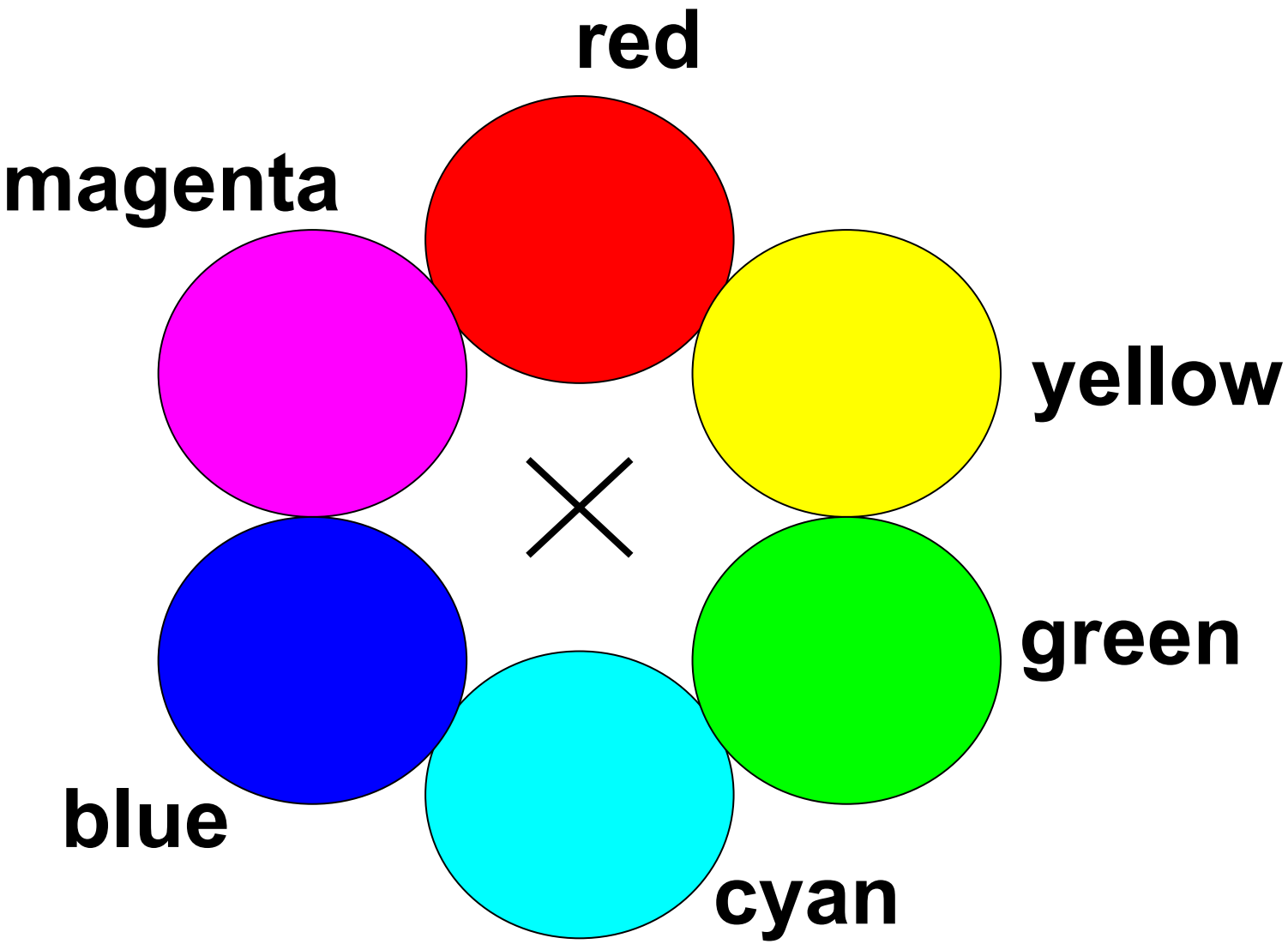
# SEEING IN COLOUR

- Stare at the coloured dot in the middle of the next picture for a minute.

- Then describe what you see when you look at the next slide.

# COLOURS

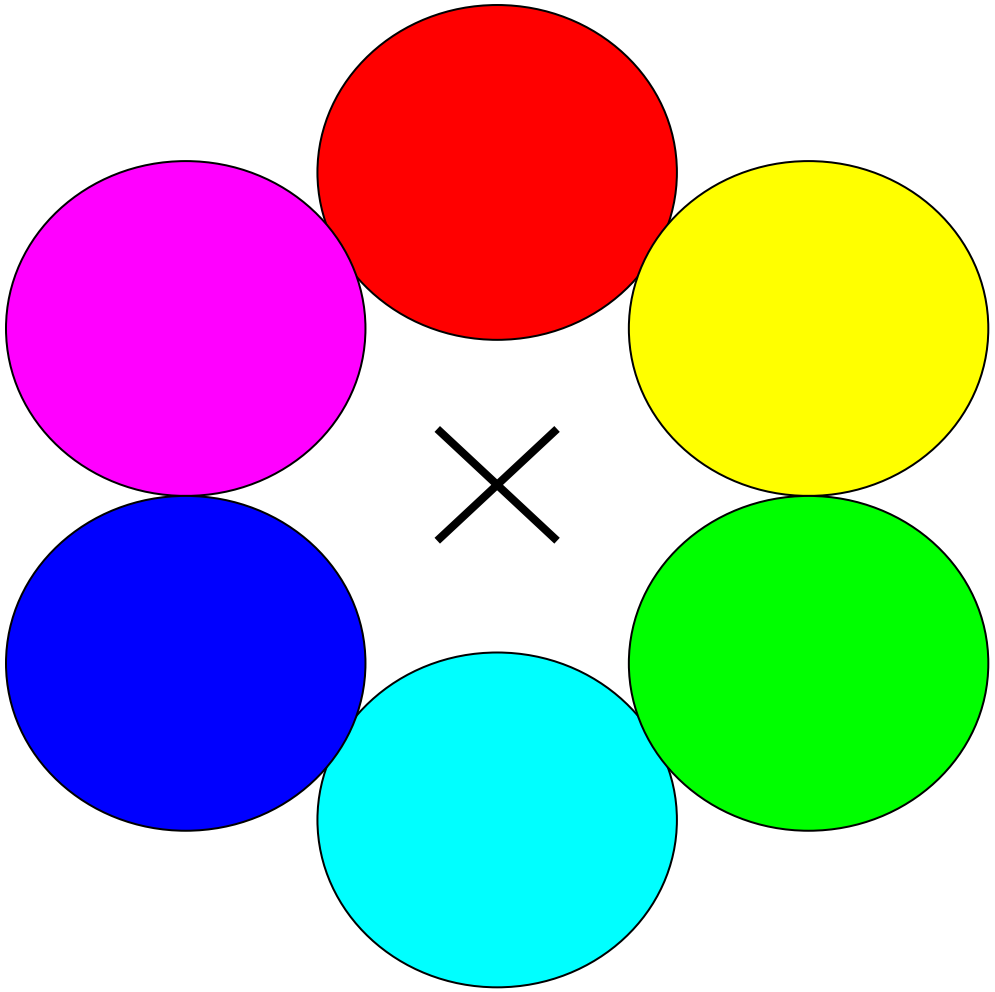
- Look at the next slide and make sure you know the usual names of these six colours.


red
magenta
yellow
green
blue
cyan

Color Vision – phet simulation

# COLOURS

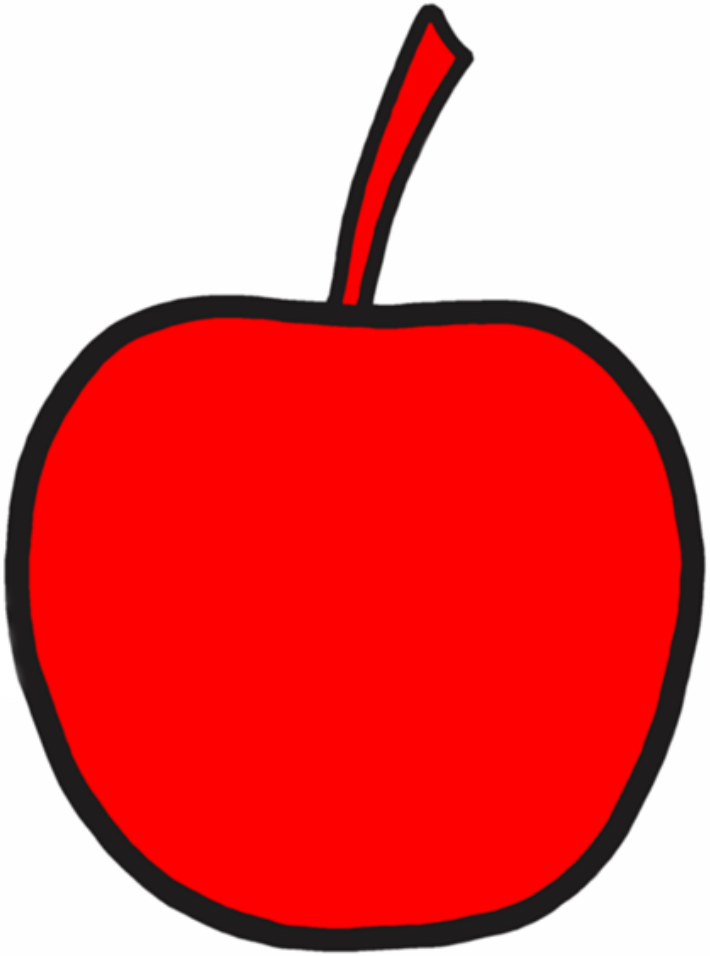
- Look at the next slide for a minute – staring directly at the cross in the middle.
- Describe what you see when you look at the following slide.



# AFTER-IMAGES AND COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

- Look at each of the following shapes for about 30 seconds.
- Describe the colour of the after-image you see.
- Compare what you see with what other people in the class see.
- Is there a pattern in the results? Note that some people may see things differently, or describe them differently.

# A RED SHAPE…



# … GIVES AN AFTER-IMAGE THAT IS…

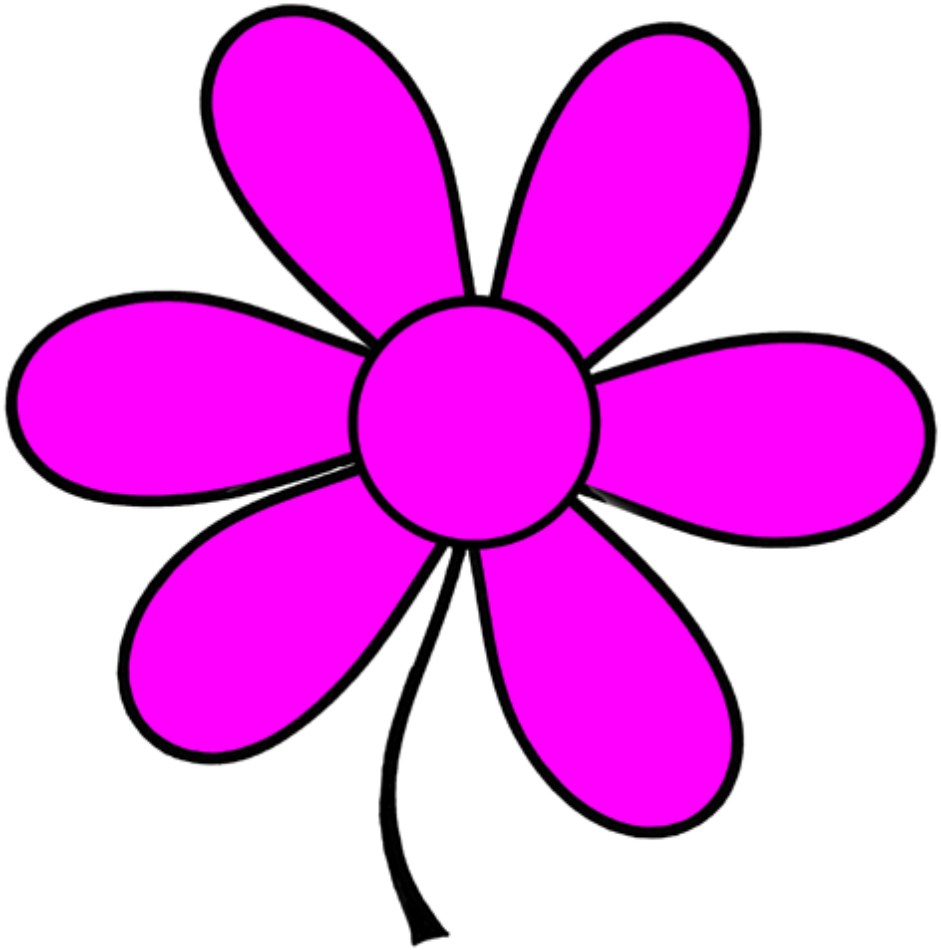
# A BLUE SHAPE…

# …gives an after-image that is…

# A GREEN SHAPE …

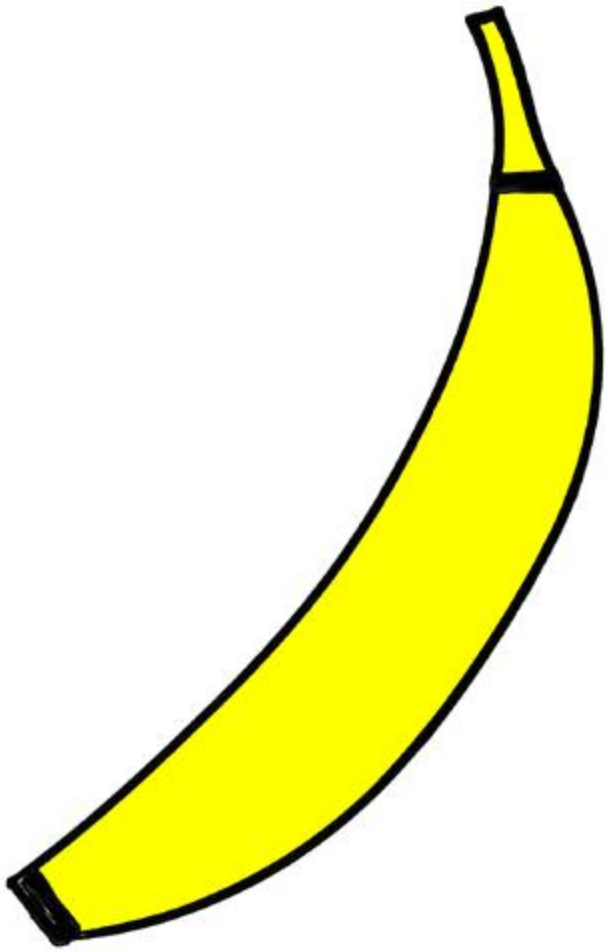
# … GIVES AN AFTER-IMAGE THAT IS…

# A MAGENTA SHAPE…



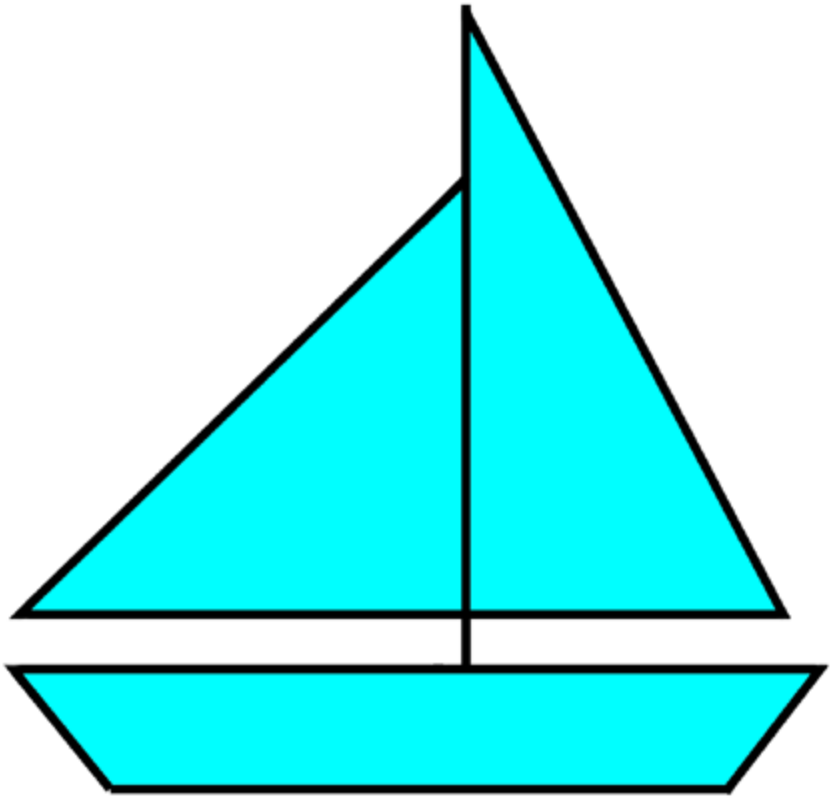
# …GIVES AN AFTER-IMAGE THAT IS…

# A YELLOW SHAPE…



# …GIVES AN AFTER-IMAGE THAT IS…

# A CYAN SHAPE...



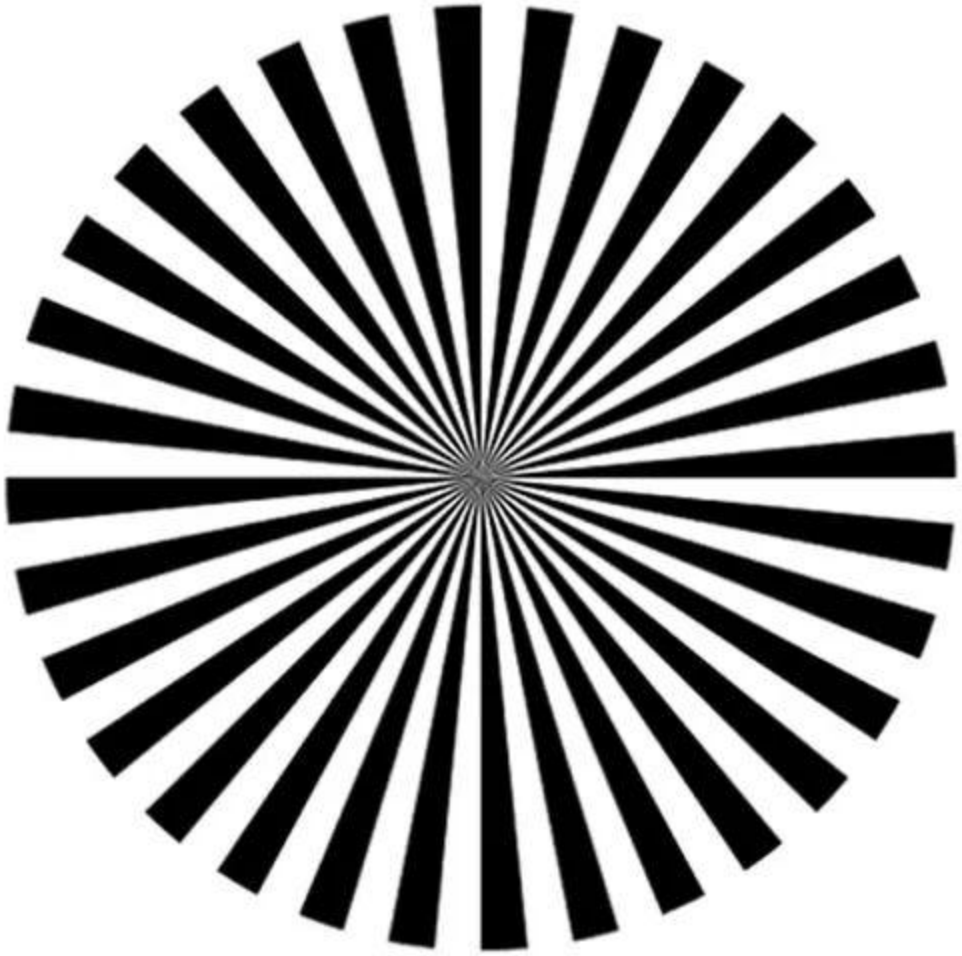
# …GIVES AN AFTER-IMAGE THAT IS…

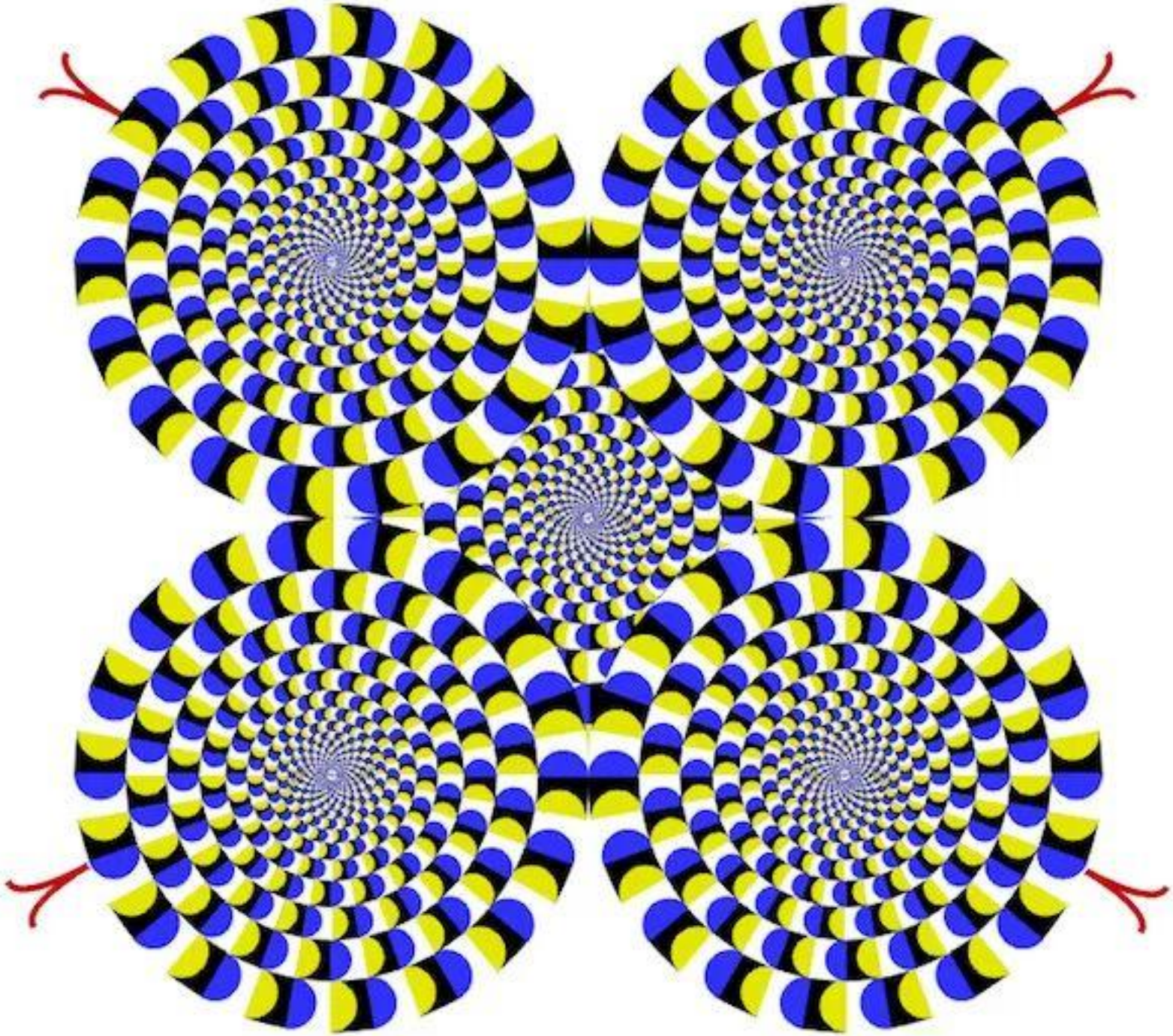
## Answers

1. It might be quite difficult for some to describe the colours. This could be the result of some unusual colour vision or may be used to explain a difference – some people find it easier to describe the colours than others.

1. Some students will see what the majority see, and others will see things differently.

1. In the ‘most people’ results, you should notice a connection between pairs of colours – blue with yellow, green with magenta, red with cyan. In each case, the after-image is the other colour of the pair. There may be variations because of the colour mix in your projector, or how long the students stare at the colours.





Look at the dot on the nose
15 seconds

Now look here

If it works share this!

Optical illusion: Dress colour debate goes global - BBC News