Science Physics Unit 6: Light and Color

Essential Understandings	 Causation: Nothing "just happens." Everything is caused. Interrelatedness: Everything in the universe is connected to everything else in the universe. Dynamism: Everything is changing in some way all the time. Entropy: Change has direction. Generally, simple precedes complex. Generally, order changes toward disorder. Uniformitarianism: The way the universe works today is the way it worked yesterday and the way it will work tomorrow.
Essential Questions	 How is energy transferred through electromagnetic wave motion? How is light energy perceived and measured? How do electromagnetic waves interact with the media through which they pass? How does the behavior of visible light interactions differ from the behavior of pigmentation interactions? How does the speed of light remain constant in all frames of reference?
Essential Knowledge	 Electromagnetic waves transfer energy. Vibration of subatomic particles are the source of almost all electromagnetic radiation. The speed of light is a constant in all frames of reference. v = fλ
Vocabulary	 <u>Terms</u>: additive primary colors, blue shift, complementary colors, electromagnetic spectrum, electromagnetic wave, infrared, light-year, line spectrum, opaque, penumbra, photon, pigment, polarization, ray, red shift, scatter, shadow, spectroscope, spectrum, subtractive primary colors, transparent, ultraviolet, umbra, white light
Essential Skills	 Use mathematics to calculate electromagnetic wave speed, frequency, and wavelength. Analyze the effects of relative motion between light sources and light observers. Interpret spectroscopic data to identify substances. Connect energy contained in an electromagnetic wave to frequency and wavelength of the wave.

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	Science and Technology
	D. The Physical Setting
	D1.Universe and Solar System
	Students explain the physical formation and changing nature of our universe and solar system, and how our past and present
	knowledge of the universe and solar system developed.
	a. Explain why the unit of light years can be used to describe
	distances to objects in the universe and use light years to
	describe distances.
	D3.Matter and Energy
	Students describe the structure, behavior, and interactions of
	matter at the atomic level and the relationship between matter
	and energy.
	d. Describe how light is emitted and absorbed by atoms'
Related	changing energy levels, and how the results can be used to
Maine Learning	identify a substance.
Results	D4.Force and Motion
	Students understand that the laws of force and motion are the
	same across the universe.
	c. Describe the relationship between electric and magnetic
	fields and forces, and give examples of how this relationship
	is used in modern technologies.
	d. Describe and apply characteristics of waves including
	wavelength, frequency, and amplitude. e. Describe and apply an understanding of how waves interact
	with other waves and with materials including reflection,
	refraction, and absorption.
	f. Describe kinetic energy (the energy of motion), potential
	energy (dependent on relative position), and energy
	contained by a field (including electromagnetic waves) and
	apply these understandings to energy problems.
Sample	 Word problem worksheets
Lessons	 Light labs
And	 Lectures
Activities	 Light demonstrations
	Light videos
Sample	Chapter tests
Classroom	Quizzes
Assessment	 Laboratory reports
Methods	

Science Physics Unit 6: Light and Color

	Publications:
Sample	 <u>Physical Science</u> - Glencoe
Resources	 MARVEL Data bases
	 GALE Resource Data bases
	Videos:
	 The Mechanical Universe