Note-Taking Guide – Program 1303 – Part 2

Pigments –

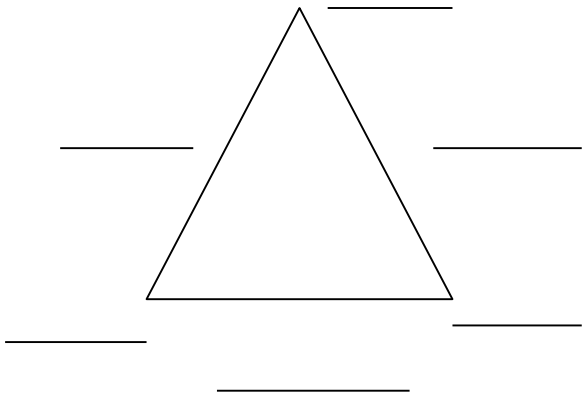
Primary pigments-

-
-
-

primary pigments - _____ pigments

_____, _____, _____

(*red*) (*blue*)



Magenta absorbs the _____ part of the spectrum leaving the red and blue parts to hit your eyes. Your eyes combine the red and blue light and see _____.

What color light would a cyan pigment absorb? _____

Yellow pigments absorb _____.

A pigment absorbs its _____ (located _____ on the triangle).

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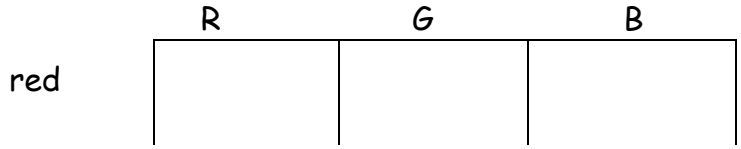
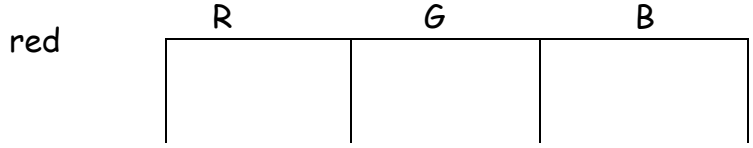
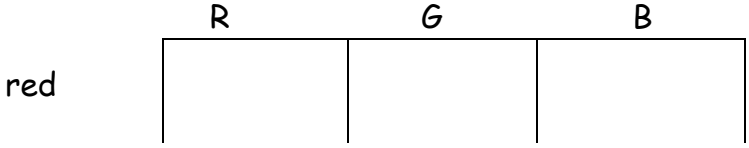
What color is seen when white light shines on a red pigment?



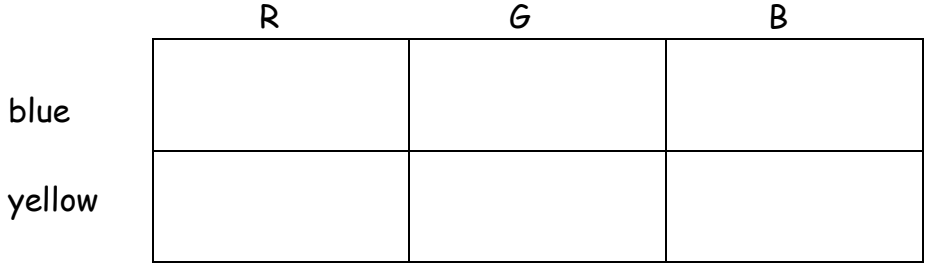
What color is seen when red light shines on red pigment?



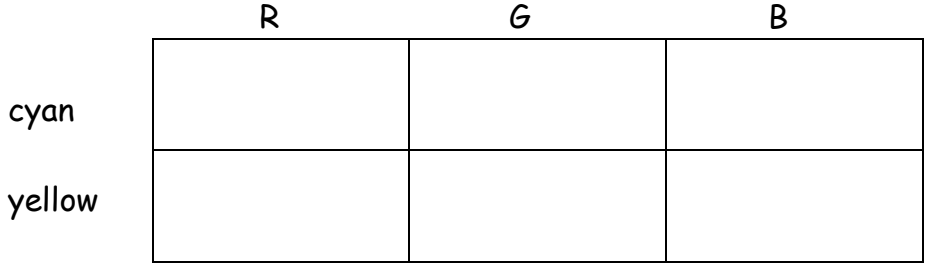
What if green light shines on red pigment?



What color is seen when white light shines on a mixture of blue and yellow pigments?



What color is seen when white light shines on a mixture of cyan and yellow pigments?



Problem Set #2 *(on back)*

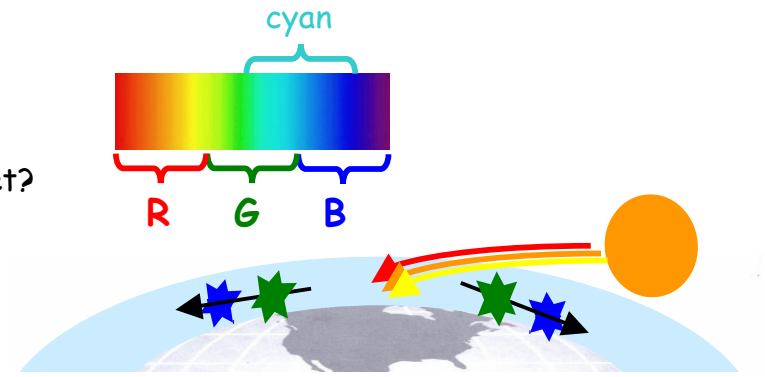
Why is the sky blue?

When light from the sun hits molecules in the _____, the molecules absorb certain _____ of light, depending on the _____ of the molecules. The molecules vibrate at the same frequency and give off the same color of light in all _____ This is called _____.

In our atmosphere, small _____ and _____ molecules are most abundant, and these scatter _____ and _____ light, which is the primary _____ part of the spectrum.

Challenge – Why is the sky on the moon always black and what color would the sun appear from the moon?

Why does the sun look redder at sunset?



What causes the different colors in the sky at sunset?