● **Light** is a **form of energy** that helps us **see things** around us. **Light travels in a straight line**. It can be **reflected**, **refracted**, or **absorbed**.

● **Reflection of Light**

- When light bounces back from a surface, it is called **reflection**.
- **Smooth surfaces** like **mirrors** reflect light very well.
- **Rough surfaces** scatter light in different directions.

● **Mirrors:** A **mirror** is a **shiny surface** that reflects most of the light that falls on it.

● **Types of Mirrors**:

1. **Plane Mirror**: Flat surface
   - Forms images that are the **same size** as the object
   - Image is **laterally inverted** (left appears right)
2. **Concave Mirror**: Curved inward
   - Can **focus light**
   - Used in **torches**, **shaving mirrors**, **dentist tools**
3. **Convex Mirror**: Curved outward
   - Shows **wider area**
   - Used in **vehicles' side mirrors**, **road safety mirrors**

● **Lenses**: A **lens** is a **transparent object** that **bends light rays**. Lenses are made of **glass or plastic**.

● **Types of Lenses:**

1. **Convex Lens** (Converging Lens)
   - Thicker in the middle
   - Bends light rays **inward**
   - Used in **magnifying glasses**, **cameras**, **eyeglasses**
2. **Concave Lens** (Diverging Lens)
   - Thinner in the middle
   - Bends light rays **outward**
   - Used in **glasses for short-sighted people**

● **Uses of Mirrors and Lenses**

Mirrors	**Lenses**
Used in dressing tables, telescopes, vehicles	Used in microscopes, cameras, eyeglasses
Help reflect light and form images	Help focus or spread light rays