

allows us to see the world around us, as it ranges from red to violet on the spectrum. When white light passes through a prism, it separates into its component colors, creating a rainbow of colors. This phenomenon demonstrates that visible light is a spectrum of different wavelengths.

Beyond visible light, there are other important types of electromagnetic radiation. Radio waves, which have the longest wavelengths, are used for

communication, such as broadcasting music and transmitting information wirelessly. Microwaves are employed in microwave ovens to heat food and in telecommunications. Infrared radiation, which has wavelengths longer than red light, is experienced as heat and is used in technologies like thermal imaging cameras.



crucial role in understanding the universe. Telescopes that observe different parts of the spectrum allow scientists to explore distant galaxies, study the composition of stars, and detect cosmic phenomena such as black holes and pulsars.

Moreover, electromagnetic radiation is essential for modern technology. Devices like cell phones, Wi-Fi routers, and remote controls rely on radio waves. Medical imaging, like X-rays and MRIs, helps diagnose and treat diseases. Even the

internet, which connects the world, is based on the transmission of data via electromagnetic waves.

To protect ourselves from harmful radiation, such as excessive UV exposure, we use sunscreen and wear protective clothing. In medical settings, lead aprons

shield us from X-rays ensuring our safety during diagnostic tests



1) What is the electromagnetic spectrum, and how does it relate to different types of radiation?



3) What are some practical applications of radio waves and microwaves in our daily lives?

4) What is the significance of ultraviolet (UV) radiation, and what are its effects on human skin?

