

**Light 1 – Use The Wordbank Shown Below To Complete The Following**

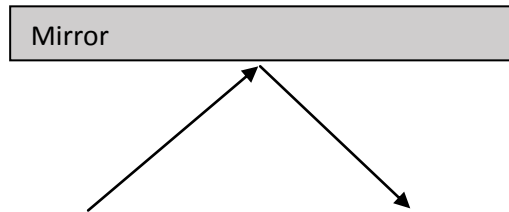
Light travels in 1. \_\_\_\_\_ lines.

The physics term for the bending of light is 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

Light changes direction because its 3. \_\_\_\_\_ changes.

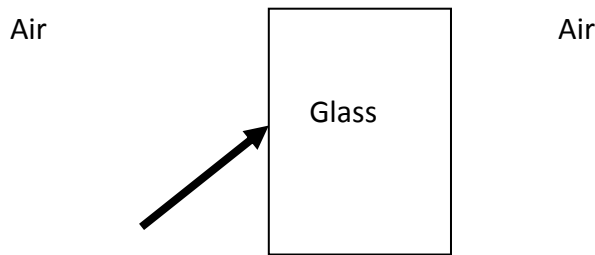
The law of reflection is that the angle of incidence = angle of 4. \_\_\_\_\_.

All angles are measured from the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to the 6. \_\_\_\_\_.



**Reflection**  
In the diagram draw in a **normal** and identify the **angle of incidence** and **angle of reflection**.

Total internal 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in fibre optics. These are used in telephone networks and used in endoscopes to look inside patients by doctors.



**Refraction**  
In the diagram to show what happens to light when it passes from air into glass and back into air again.

In the boxes below draw a convex lens and a concave lens and what happens to the light when light passes through them.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b><u>Convex lens</u></b> | <b><u>Concave lens</u></b> |
|                           |                            |

A convex lens is thick in the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ and thin at the 9. \_\_\_\_\_.

A convex lens causes the light rays to 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (come together).

The point where the rays meet is called the 11. \_\_\_\_\_.

A concave lens is thin in the 12. \_\_\_\_\_ and thick at the 13. \_\_\_\_\_.

The more 14. \_\_\_\_\_ a lens is the greater the change in the direction of the light rays.

Write down two examples of devices which use lenses to make them work.

**Wordbank**

refraction    curved    straight    edges    edges    middle    middle  
focus    converge    speed    reflection    ray    normal    reflection