

LightWordbank Sheet 1 Answers - 150520

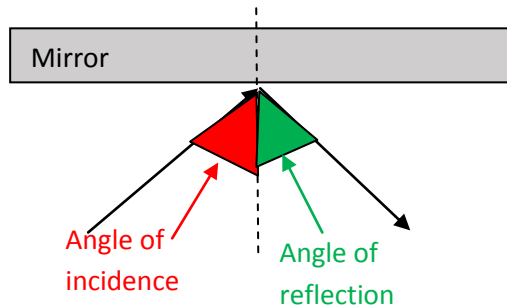
Light travels in 1. straight lines.

The physics term for the bending of light is 2. refraction.

Light changes direction because its 3. speed changes.

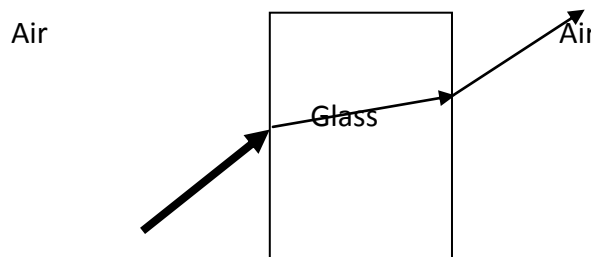
The law of reflection is that the angle of incidence = angle of 4. reflection.

All angles are measured from the 5. normal to the 6. ray.



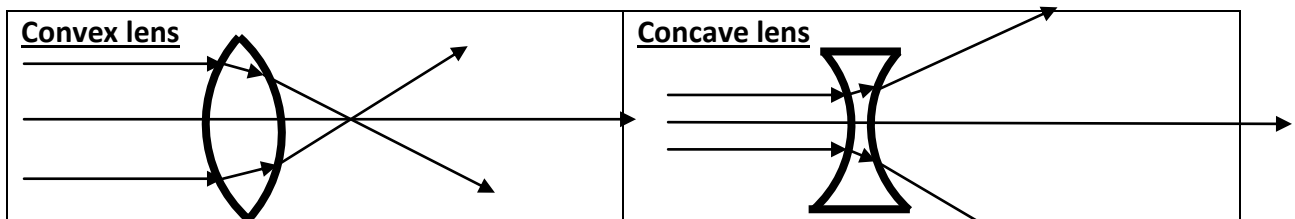
Reflection
In the diagram draw in a **normal** and identify the **angle of incidence** and **angle of reflection**.

Total internal 7. reflection 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.



A convex lens is thick in the 8. middle and thin at the 9. edges.

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

The point where the rays meet is called the 11. focus or (focal point).

A concave lens is thin in the 12. middle and thick at the 13. edges.

The more 14. curved 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.

Glasses, microscopes, telescopes, camera, projectors, contact lenses.....

Wordbank

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