

Check Your Answers!

DATE:

NAME:

CLASS:

DATE:

NAME:

CLASS:

CHAPTER 5 Chapter 5 Quiz

BLM 2-24

BLM 2-24
continued

Goal • Check your understanding of Chapter 5.

What to Do

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- The ray model of light explains that a distant light source is dimmer than a nearby light source. This is because

C A. light travels in straight lines
 B. the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection
C C. the light rays spread out as they travel
 D. the light rays are blocked by objects between the light source and the observer
- In a translucent material, the light rays

B A. are absorbed and no clear image is seen through the material
B B. are scattered and no clear image is seen through the material
 C. are transmitted without scattering but no image is seen through the material
 D. are transmitted without scattering and a clear image is seen through the material
- When light reflects off white paper, a mirror image does not form because

D A. the paper is not made out of metal
 B. the light rays are absorbed by the paper
 C. the law of reflection does not apply to light reflected from paper
D D. the paper is not smooth enough to reflect light rays in a regular way
- When light rays pass from air into glass,

A A. they bend toward the normal as they move into a material with greater density
 B. they bend away from the normal as they move into a material with greater density
 C. they bend toward the normal as they move into a material with lower density
 D. they bend away from the normal as they move into a material with lower density
- A mirror that curves outward is used as a rear view mirror in a car. This is used because

D A. the image is clearer than in a flat mirror
 B. it magnifies the objects seen in the mirror
 C. it makes the objects look smaller than they would using a flat mirror
D D. it allows more objects to be seen than in a flat mirror of the same size
- Which of the following is **not** a typical use for a mirror with an inward curve?

B A. behind the light in a flashlight to make a focussed beam
B B. on the wall of a store for security purposes
 C. at the back of a telescope in order to collect light
 D. as a makeup or shaving mirror in order to see a magnified image

7. Light rays that spread apart after reflecting from a mirror are called

- B** A. merging
B B. diverging
 C. dissipating
 D. converging

8. A large ball is coated with a reflective material so that it becomes a spherical mirror. As you approach this mirror you can see your own reflection in it. The reflected image of yourself looks

- B** A. smaller and upside down
B B. smaller and right side up
 C. larger and upside down
 D. larger and right side up

9. What happens to parallel light rays that strike a concave lens?

- A** A. The rays diverge away from each other.
 B. The rays diverge toward each other.
 C. The rays converge away from each other.
 D. The rays converge toward each other.

10. A lens that is thicker in the middle than at the edge

- C** A. is concave and magnifies the image
 B. is concave and shrinks the image
C C. is convex and magnifies the image
 D. is convex and shrinks the image

Match the Term on the left with the best Descriptor on the right.
 Each Descriptor may be used only once.

Term	Descriptor
C 11. focal point	A. bends inwards
G 12. lens	B. bends outwards
F 13. angle of reflection	C. place where rays converge
D 14. normal	D. perpendicular to a surface
E 15. opaque	E. light cannot pass through
A 16. concave	F. equal to angle of incidence
	G. curved piece of transparent material

Continued on next page

DATE:

NAME:

CLASS:

BLM 2-24
continued

Short Answer Questions

17. Contrast these terms:

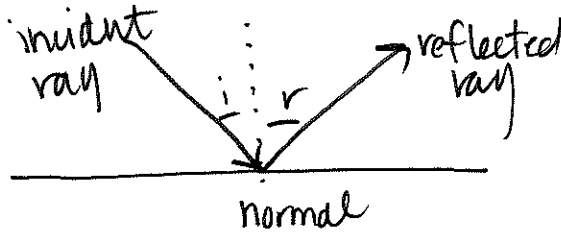
(a) transmit, absorb

transmit = let light pass through
absorb = block light

(b) translucent, transparent

translucent = light can pass but image is not clear
transparent = light can pass, image is clear.

18. Draw a light ray reflecting off of a plane mirror. Label the incident ray, the reflected ray, the normal, the angle of incidence, and the angle of reflection.



19. Explain why when driving in summer, you see what looks like pools of water on the road ahead, but before you get to that spot they seem to dry up.

It's a mirage! Light refracts thru air @ different densities.