## REFLECTION:

I. Label the diagram: center of curvature (C) focal point (F) principal axis ( $P$ )
vertex (V)
focal length ( $f$ )
radius of curvature ( $r$ )

II. Matching: Answers may be used more than once.
$\qquad$ 1. image in which rays of light only appear to pass through image point
2. mirror that can reduce or enlarge image
b. convex
3. mirror that only reduces
4. mirror in which image is always same size as object
5. type of image which is always inverted
6. diverging mirror
7. parallel incident light rays are reflected in different directions
$\qquad$ 8. spherical mirror
9. image which can be projected on a screen
10. type of mirror which forms only virtual images
11. type of image which is always erect
h. real
12. type of image formed by plane mirrors
13. most versatile type of mirror
i. virtual
14. security mirrors in stores

Draw ray diagrams to locate images in these mirrors:


$$
\frac{1}{d_{i}}+\frac{1}{d_{o}}=\frac{1}{f} \quad \frac{h_{i}}{h_{o}}=\frac{-d_{i}}{d_{o}}
$$

A concave mirror has a focal length of 25 cm . If an object is placed 62 cm from the mirror, where will the image be found?

If the object is 5.4 cm high, how tall will the image be? What does the sign of this answer tell you?

## REFRACTION:

Draw ray diagrams to locate images with these lenses:


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## Across

2 ratio of speed of light in a vacuum to that in a medium is called $\qquad$ of refraction 4 Concave lenses form only $\qquad$ images
5 converging lens
7 image formed on opposite side of lens from object
8 image formed on opposite side of lens from object
10 lens similar to a convex mirror
12 caused by refraction of sunlight through hot layer of air
13 Light travels fastest in a $\qquad$ _.

16 In the mirror equations a ___ sign for $d$ or $f$ means in front of the mirror.
17 In the magnification equation, a $\qquad$ sign for height of the image means the image is inverted and real.
18 ratio of speed of light in a vacuum to that in a medium is called $\qquad$ of refraction

## Down

1 a convex lens used with objects at a distance of less than one $f$
2 Total $\qquad$ reflection occurs when the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle A convex lens can form a virtual image when the object is $\qquad$ the lens.
5 angle necessary for total reflection
6 an Image never form on the $\qquad$ of a lens or mirror.
9 the bending of light rays as they pass obliquely into a new medium 11 Concave lenses form only $\qquad$ images
14 transparent object with at least one curved surface
15 The $\qquad$ of light waves depends on the medium.

