Worksheets

Name

Reflection and Refraction of Light

Class

Total questions: 20

Worksheet time: 11mins

Date

1. Reflection is when light...

   a) Bends
   b) Bounces
   c) Absorbs
   d) transmits

2. Refraction is when light...

   a) Bounces
   b) Transmits
   c) Bends
   d) Absorbs

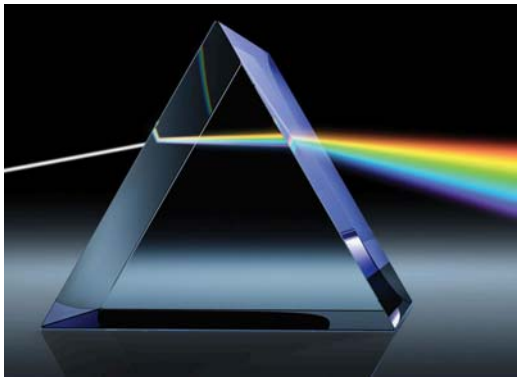
3. _____ travels in a straight line until something changes its path

   a) Medium
   b) Refract
   c) Reflect
   d) Light

4. 

   What is happening in this picture?

   a) Reflection
   b) Refraction

5. 

What is happening in this picture?

a) Reflection
b) Refraction

6. An object that allows light to go through _____ light.

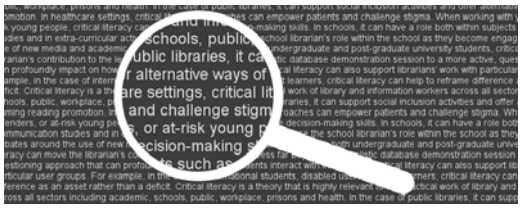
a) Absorbs
b) Transmits
c) Reflect
d) Refract

7. An object that absorbs light is called a

a) Refractor
b) Reflector
c) Transmitter
d) Medium

8. Which of the following best models how light is reflected?

a) An arrow hitting a target
b) A ball bouncing off a wall
c) An apple falling from a tree
d) A marble rolling down a ramp

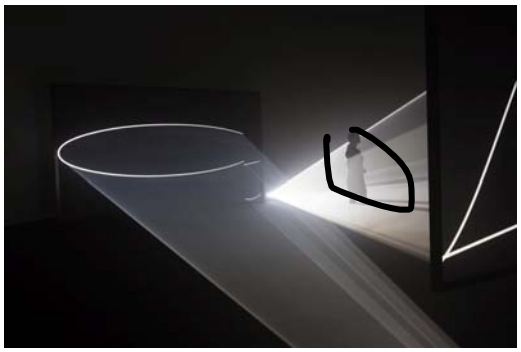
9. 

Students often use a hand lens to make small objects appear larger. A hand lens makes objects appear larger because the lens-

a) increases the light's strength
b) changes the color of the light
c) bends light passing through it
d) converts light energy to heat

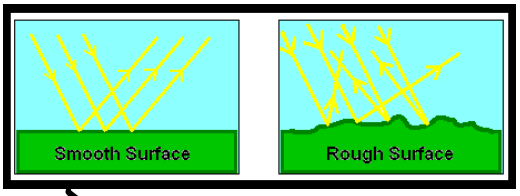
10. Light traveling through the air moves in a straight line. An object viewed through water looks different because light rays that travel through water are –

a) bent.
b) bounced.
c) reflected.
d) absorbed.

11. 

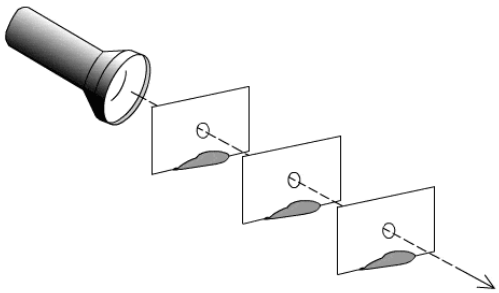
What happens when a beam of light hits an object?

a) The light passes through it
b) All the light is absorbed
c) A shadow forms
d) All the light is reflected

12. 

What happens when light hits a shiny or smooth surface?

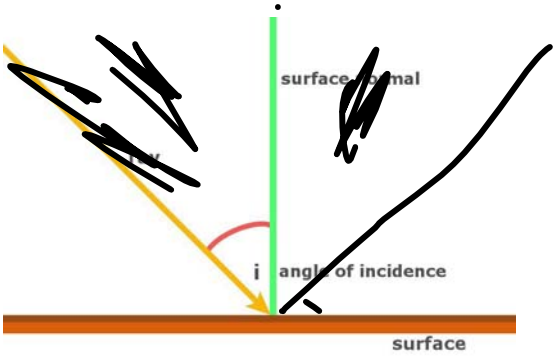
a) It disappears.
b) It is refracted.
c) It is absorbed.
d) It is reflected.

13. 

What might explain why light travels in a straight line?

a) If there is nothing to interfere with light waves, they should travel in a straight line.
b) Light waves will always travel in a straight line, even if they come into contact with another object.
c) Light waves don't travel in a straight line.
d) Light waves travel in a straight line because sound waves travel in a straight line.

14.



What is the angle of incidence?

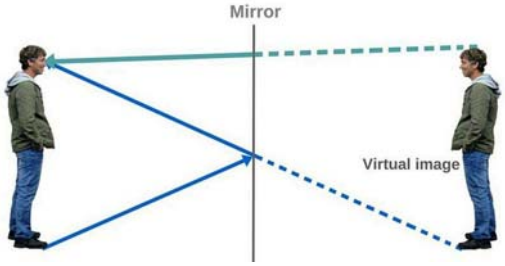
a) The angle at which light bends in water.

b) The angle at which light hits a surface.

c) The angle at which light is absorbed by an object.

d) The angle at which light bounces off a surface.

15.



When you look into a mirror, what is happening to the light?

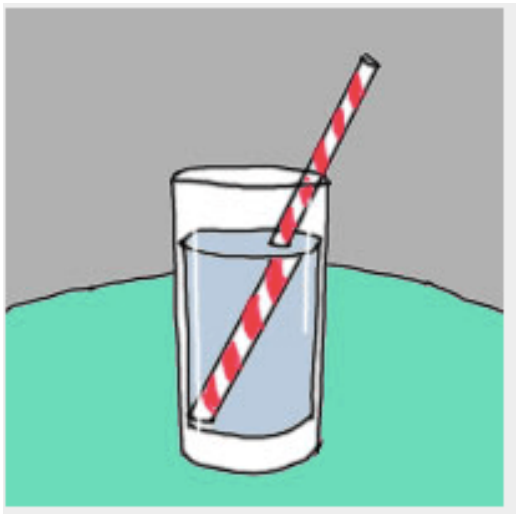
a) It is increasing in wavelengths.

b) It is being refracted.

c) It is being absorbed.

d) It is being reflected.

16.



Why does the straw appear to be bent?

a) light is reflected

b) light is absorbed

c) light is turned

d) light is refracted

17.

Why does the lower part of the child appear so much different in size from the upper part?

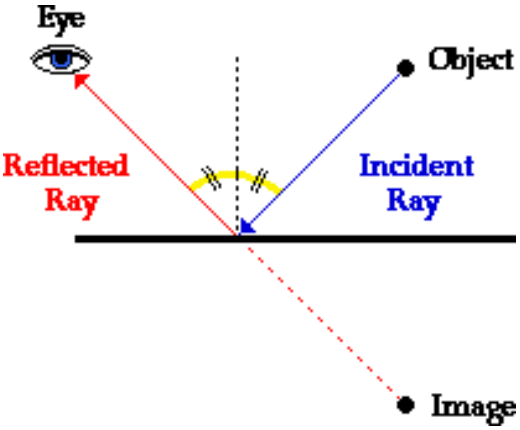
a) The light rays that travel through water and then into air are refracted.

b) The light rays that travel through water and then into air are enlarged.

c) The light rays that travel through air and then into water are reflected.

d) The light rays that travel through air and then into water are reduced.

18.



What is the angle of reflection equal to?

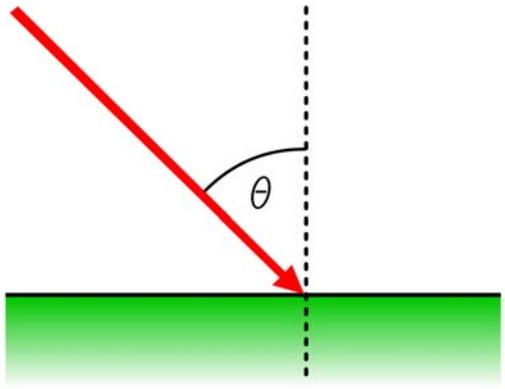
a) The angle of refraction

b) The angle of incidence

c) The angle of absorption

d) The angle of light

19.



According to the Law of reflection, a light ray striking a mirror

a) continues moving through the mirror in the same direction

b) moves into the mirror at a slightly different angle

c) bounces off the mirror toward the direction it came from

d) bounces off the mirror at the same angle it hits.

20. A beam of light bends when it passes from air into water, and more when it passes from water into glass. What can you conclude from this fact?

a) Air is denser than glass

b) Water is denser than glass

c) Glass is denser than water

d) Air is denser than water