

Worksheets

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

Stogs Reflection and Refraction

Total questions: 20

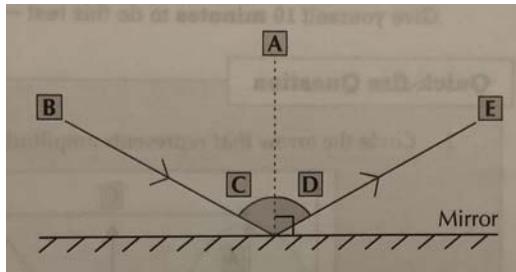
Worksheet time: 13mins

1. What is the law of reflection?

- a) Angle of incidence > angle of reflection
- c) Angle of incidence = angle of reflection

- b) Angle of incidence = angle of refraction
- d) Angle of incidence < angle of reflection

2.

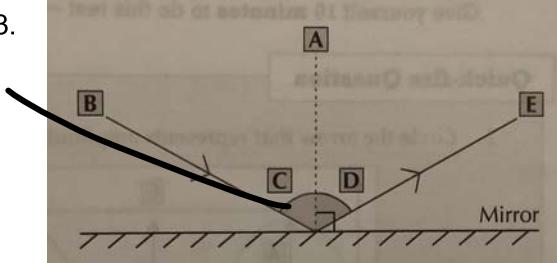


What does letter A represent in the diagram?

- a) light ray
- c) incidence ray

- b) normal
- d) reflected ray

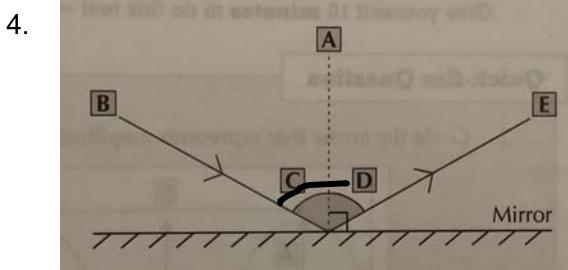
3.



What does letter B represent in the diagram?

- a) incidence ray
- c) light ray

- b) normal
- d) reflected ray



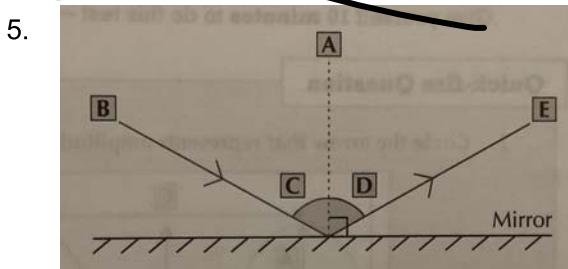
What does letter C represent in the diagram?

a) normal

b) angle of reflection

c) angle of incidence

d) angle of refraction



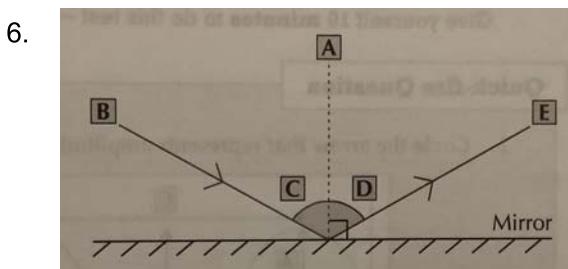
What does letter D represent in the diagram?

a) normal

b) angle of reflection

c) angle of incidence

d) angle of refraction



What does letter E in the diagram represent?

a) normal

b) incidence ray

c) reflected ray

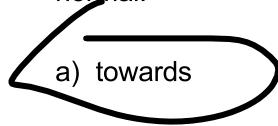
d) refracted ray

7. When light goes from a less dense medium to a more dense medium, light bends the normal.

a) towards

b) away from

8. When light goes from a more dense medium to a less dense medium, light bends the normal.



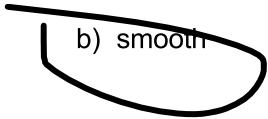
a) towards

b) away from

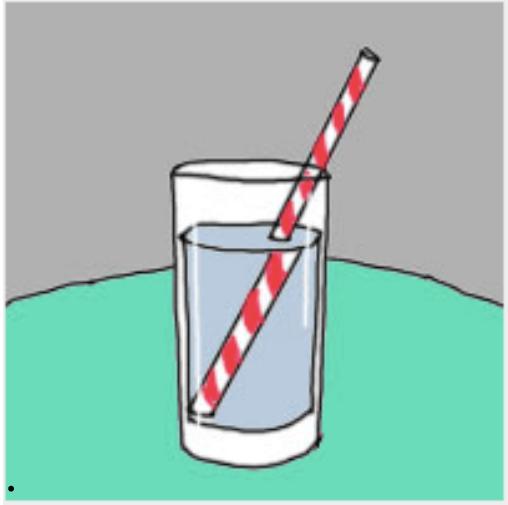
9. Light is produced by objects.

a) luminous

c) all



10.



Why does the straw appear to be bent?

a) light is reflected

c) light is turned

b) light is absorbed

d) light is refracted

11. What do we call a material that light can travel through?

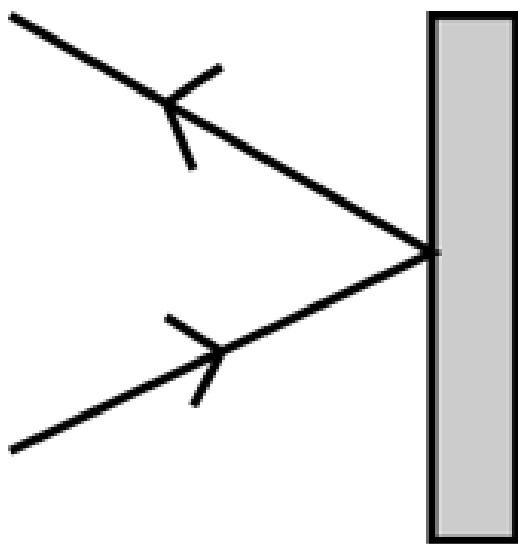
a) air

c) medium

b) water

d) pathway

12.



The illustration shows a light ray striking an object.

In the illustration, the light ray striking the object is-

- a) absorbed
- b) stopped
- c) reflected
- d) refracted

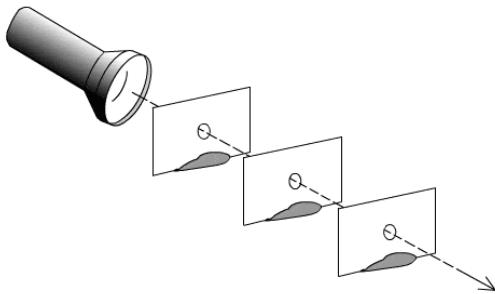
13.



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.

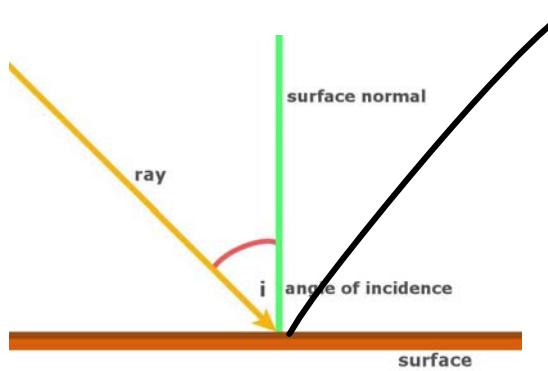
14.



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.

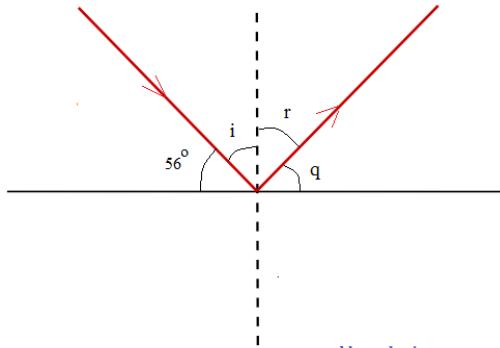
15.



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.

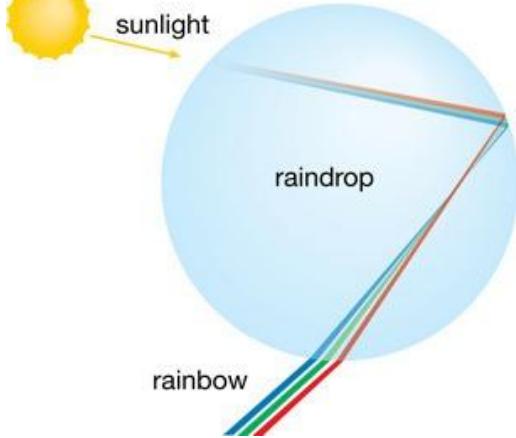
16.



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What is the angle of reflection (θ_r) in the image?

- a) 56°
- b) 90°
- c) 124°
- d) 34°

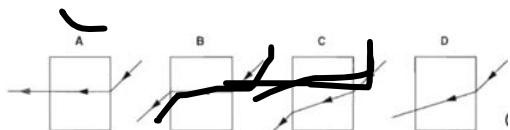
17. 

Light bending as it passes through a rain drop is an example of...

a) Refraction

b) Reflection

18.



A ray of light travels from air into a glass block.

Which diagram correctly shows the path of the ray through the glass block?

a) A

b) B

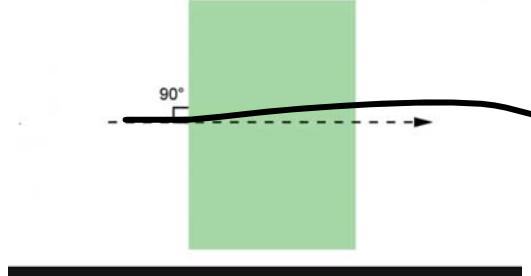
c) C

d) D

19. Air (Fast)

Glass (Slow)

Air (Fast)



The line 90 degrees through the refracting or reflecting surface is called?

a) Medium

b) Normal

c) Incidence

d) Reflection

20.



What is happening in this picture?

a) Reflection

b) Refraction