

MATCHING EXERCISE – LIGHT AND OPTICS

Cut out all the boxes. Match one box from the left column with one box from the right column. Glue the matching boxes onto a large sheet of paper.

Concave lens	Can be focused onto a screen
Law of Reflection	Flat mirror
Focus	Cannot be focused onto a screen
Law of Refraction	Upside down
Convex lens	Upright
Plane mirror	Lens that curves inward
Virtual	Light particle
Photon	A point where light rays are concentrated
Real	Light rays (both visible and invisible)
Electro-magnetic radiation	When light travels from a more dense medium to a less dense medium, the light ray refracts away from the normal. When light travels from a less dense medium to a more dense medium, the light ray refracts closer to the normal.
Erect	Lens that curves outward
Inverted	When light hits a plane mirror, the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection
Spectrum	is greater than the angle of incidence when a light ray passes from glass to air
Prism	A line perpendicular to the surface of a mirror or lens
Angle of refraction	When image is smaller than object
Total internal refraction	Triangular glass shape which disperses white light into the spectrum
Normal	300 000km/s
Magnified	The form of refraction that occurs in a fibreoptic cable
Diminished	Seven coloured lights (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet)
White light	Combination of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet
Speed of light	Enlarged