Assessment

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What do you call the phenomenon by which the incident light falling on the surface is sent back into the same medium?
   A. Absorption
   B. Reflection
   C. Polarization
   D. Refraction
2. What angle is formed by an incoming ray with the normal?
   A. Angle of reflection
   B. Angle of refraction
   C. Angle of incidence
   D. Angle of equivalence
3. Which statement best describes the "Law of reflection"?
   A. The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection
   B. The angle of reflection is perpendicular to the normal.
   C. The angle of reflection is parallel to the angle of incidence
   D. Both the angle of incidence and reflection lie in different planes.
4. What type of reflection is produced by rough surfaces?
   A. Total internal reflection
   B. Dispersion
   C. Diffuse reflection
   D. Specular reflection
5. Which of the following best describes a *Normal* line?
   A. The path is taken by the rays of light as it approaches the surface
   B. Line parallel to the incident and reflected ray
   C. An imaginary line is drawn perpendicular to the reflecting surface
   D. The total distance traveled by light upon reflecting
6. Which of the following pairs perfectly describes the reflection produced by a smooth surface?
   A. Diffuse reflection: clear and vivid
   B. Diffuse reflection: unclear and vague
   C. Specular reflection: unclear and vague
   D. Specular reflection: clear and vivid

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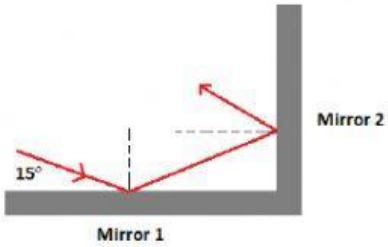
7. An incoming ray of light strikes the mirror at an angle of 30° relative to the normal. What is the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray?
   A. 15 °
   B. 30 °
   C. 60 °
   D. 90 °
8. A ray of light strikes a polished surface at an angle of 37°. What is the angle of reflection and location of the reflected ray?
   A. 37.0° on the same side with the incident ray
   B. 37.0° on the other side of the normal line
   C. 53.0° on the same side with the incident ray
   D. 53.0° on the other side of the normal line
9. Two flat mirrors are perpendicular to each other as shown in the figure. An incoming beam of light makes an angle of 15° with the first mirror. What angle will the outgoing beam make with the second mirror?



   A. 15 °
   B. 30 °
   C. 75 °
   D. 90 °
10. The angle between a horizontal ruler and a vertical plane mirror is 30◦. What is the angle between the ruler and its image?
   A. 90°
   B. 60°
   C. 30°
   D. 15°

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