

Waves, Lenses and Mirrors Vocabulary

Match the terms with the definition

A	Reflection		States that the angle of incidence of a light ray is equal to the angle of reflection
B	Refraction		Substance through which mechanical waves travel
C	Diffraction		The angle at which a light ray strikes a surface
D	Resonance		The angle at which a light ray bounces off of a surface
E	Interference		The bouncing of waves off a surface
F	Angle of Incidence		A surface that caves in, reflects light and produces a large, upright image up close and a small, inverted image from far away
G	Angle of Reflection		When two media vibrate at the same frequency causing a sound to amplify
H	Law of Reflection		A surface with slits that disperses or splits up visible light into the visible light spectrum
I	Convex Lens		A transparent piece of glass or plastic that is thinner on the edge; when light passes through it; the lens produces a large, upright image when viewed close up and produces a smaller, inverted image when looked through far away
J	Concave Lens		A surface that bulges out, reflects light and produces a smaller, upright and wide image
K	Concave Mirror		When a light ray passes from one substance through another substance and changes direction or bends
L	Convex Mirror		When two waves cross through each other either canceling each other out or adding together
M	Medium		When a wave passes by an edge or through an opening and spreads out
N	Diffraction Grating		A transparent piece of glass or plastic that is thicker on the edge; produces a small and upright image when light passes through it
O	Converge		When light rays spread out
P	Diverge		When light rays come together
Q	Why things look black		Because blue light waves are reflected while all other color waves are absorbed
R	Why things look blue		Because all waves of visible light are absorbed by the surface