



Name: _____

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Mathayom 3 Science Re-test

Kuntawit School Finals 2025

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1. Choose the correct answer for each question. (2:1 = 5 points)

- A. Reflection happens when light _____.
a. passes through water
c. bounces off a surface
b. bends
d. disappears
- B. The angle of incidence is always _____ the angle of reflection.
a. smaller than
c. equal to
b. bigger than
d. different from
- C. Which lens is used as a magnifying glass?
a. concave lens
c. plane mirror
b. convex lens
d. flat glass
- D. A convex lens is also called a _____ lens.
a. bending
c. converging
b. spreading
d. reflecting
- E. A pencil looks bent in water because of _____.
a. reflection
c. shadow
b. refraction
d. heat
- F. When you move farther from a light source, the light becomes _____.
a. brighter
c. dimmer
b. smaller
d. bigger
- G. An image in a plane mirror is _____.
a. upside down
c. very small
b. virtual
d. colored
- H. Which tool uses reflection of light?
a. periscope
c. book
b. shoes
d. table
- I. Light travels in a _____ line.
a. curved
c. zigzag
b. straight
d. round
- J. When light passes through a convex lens, the rays _____.
a. spread out
c. converge
b. stop
d. disappear

2. Write true if the statement is correct and false if it is not. (2:1 = 5 points)

- _____ A. Light travels in a straight line.
- _____ B. Reflection happens when light bends as it passes through water.
- _____ C. The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.
- _____ D. A plane mirror forms a virtual and upright image.
- _____ E. A convex mirror always forms a real image.
- _____ F. Refraction happens when light changes direction as it passes from air to water.
- _____ G. A convex lens is also called a converging lens.
- _____ H. A concave lens spreads out light rays.
- _____ I. The brightness of light increases as the distance from the light source increases.
- _____ J. A magnifying glass uses a convex lens.

3. Fill in the blanks with the given word and write on the space provided. (2:1 = 5 points)

light	reflection	refraction	same	upright
focal	retina	masses	seasons	phases

- A. We can see objects when _____ enters our eyes.
- B. _____ is the bouncing of light off a surface.
- C. The angle of incidence is the _____ as the angle of reflection.
- D. The image formed by a plane mirror is _____.
- E. A light ray parallel to the principal axis passes through the _____ point after reflection.
- F. _____ is the bending of light when it passes from one medium to another.
- G. Sharp images are formed on the _____ of the eye.
- H. The force of attraction between objects depends on their _____.
- I. The tilt of the Earth causes different _____.
- J. The different shapes of the Moon are called _____.

4. Match column A with column B. Write the letter of the correct answer. (2:1 = 5 points)

Column A

- _____ A. Gravitational force
- _____ B. Axial tilt
- _____ C. Solstice
- _____ D. Equinox
- _____ E. Phases of the Moon
- _____ F. New Moon
- _____ G. Full Moon
- _____ H. Spring tide
- _____ I. Neap tide
- _____ J. Satellite

Column B

- a. Day and night are equal in length
- b. The force that pulls objects toward each other
- c. The Moon appears completely lighted
- d. Very high and very low tides
- e. The tilt of the Earth at about 23.5°
- f. The Moon is not visible from Earth
- g. Smaller difference between high and low tides
- h. The longest or shortest day of the year
- i. Different shapes of the Moon seen from Earth
- j. An object that orbits a planet