Date...../...../.....

Page.....

4-12-21

Reflection of light

4.a Incident ray - the ray that is incident on the reflective surface.

4.b Reflected ray - the ray that leaves the reflective surface after being reflected.

4.c Normal - A line perpendicular to the reflective surface at the point of incidence

4.d Angle of incidence - The angle formed between the normal and incident ray

4.e Angle of reflection - The angle formed between the normal and reflected ray.

6.

Real image	Virtual image
• Can be obtained on a screen	• Can not be obtained on a screen
• Inverted	• Erect.

8. When two plane mirrors are kept parallel to each other, each reflection loses somelight to absorption, thus, *infinite images are not formed.*

9. As a looking glass
   - To see the back of one's head.
   - The construction of kaleidoscopes, solar cookers, etc.
   - Signalling

Date

Page

SECTION A

1.a It gets absorbed.
1.b It gets transmitted through
1.c It gets reflected.

2. The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of ref
   - The normal, incident ray and reflected ray all lie in the s plane.

3.a 7
3.b 5
3.c 3
3.d 3
3.e 4