PHS 121 QUESTIONS

GENERAL OPTICS

1. What type of wave is a light wave in terms of whether a material medium is required?

2. What type of wave is a light wave in terms of the direction of the wave?

3. What are the two types of sources of light?

4. What are luminous and non-luminous objects?

5. Objects that allow light to pass through them are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Objects that don’t allow light to pass through are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. In what pattern does light travel?

8. What is another name for the ray model of light?

9. What is a ray of light or a `light ray`?

10. A train of waves can be represented with what?

11. A group of light rays is called?

12. What are types of these groups of light rays?

13. What is a wavefront?

14. What is Huygen’s principle used for?

15. State Huygen’s principle

16. When wave fronts are spherical, the rays radiate from what point of the sphere?

GENERAL REFLECTION

1. What is reflection

2. What is angle of incidence

3. What is the angle of reflection

4. State the laws of reflection

5. What are the types of reflection based on the surfaces on which they land?

6. For each point on the object there is a corresponding image point: True/False

IMAGES

1. What are the types of images

2. Give the characteristics of each type of image.

PLANE MIRRORS

1. Name 5 characteristics of images formed on plane mirrors

2. What type of image is formed on a plane mirror?

3. When two plane mirrors are inclined at an angle , what is the formula for the number of images formed

4. Give 5 uses of plane mirrors

5. What is the glancing angle?

6. What is deviation?

CURVED MIRRORS

1. What is another name for concave mirrors?

2. What is another name for convex mirrors?

3. What are the characteristics of images formed by a convex mirror?

4. Draw the following cases for concave mirrors and give the characteristics of the images formed:

i. An object placed behind the center of curvature

ii. An object placed at the center of curvature

iii. An object placed between c and f

iv. An object placed at f

v. An object placed between f and the pole