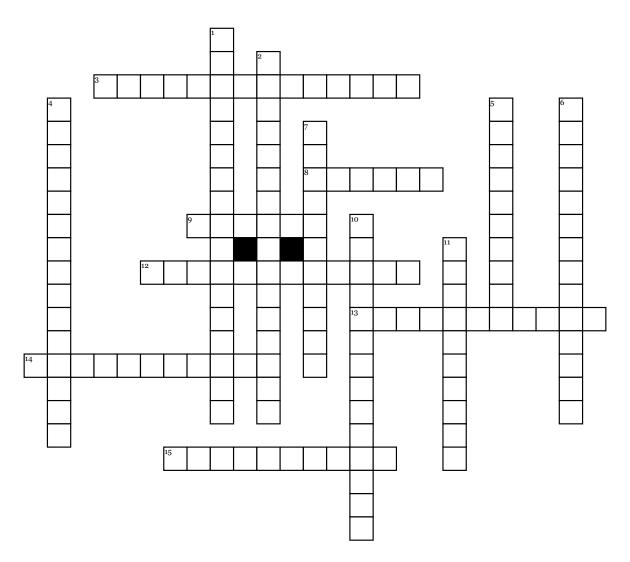
Name:	Date:
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Mirrors and Lenses



Across

- **3.** A set of light rays that branch off or move away from each other
- **8.** In line in a ray diagram that shows the direction of the barrier and is drawn at a right angle, or perpendicular, to barrier
- **9.** Light sensitive layer lining the inner chamber of the eyeball; contains the rod and cones and is attached directly to the optic nerve
- **12.** A ray that bounces off a boundary between two media
- **13.** A ray that strikes a boundary between two media
- **14.** The bending of light around a barrier

15. A converging lens, thicker at it's center than at it's edges, that refracts parallel light rays so that the rays meet at a point; can produce a smaller, inverted, real image or a larger, upright, vertical image

Down

- **1.** The angle of a reflected ray makes as measured from the normal
- **2.** The angle that an incident ray makes as measured from the normal
- **4.** A set of light rays that meet at a point
- **5.** The Change and direction of waves at the boundary between two different media

- **6.** The amount that an image is enlarged or reduced in size, related to the object
- 7. A diverging lens, thinner at its middle than its edges, that spreads out light rays passing through it; produces a smaller, inverted, real image or larger, upright, vertical image
- 10. A vision defect in which a person can't see close objects clearly because images are focused behind the retina; can be corrected with convex lens
- **11.** A model or picture of how the rays of light are moving