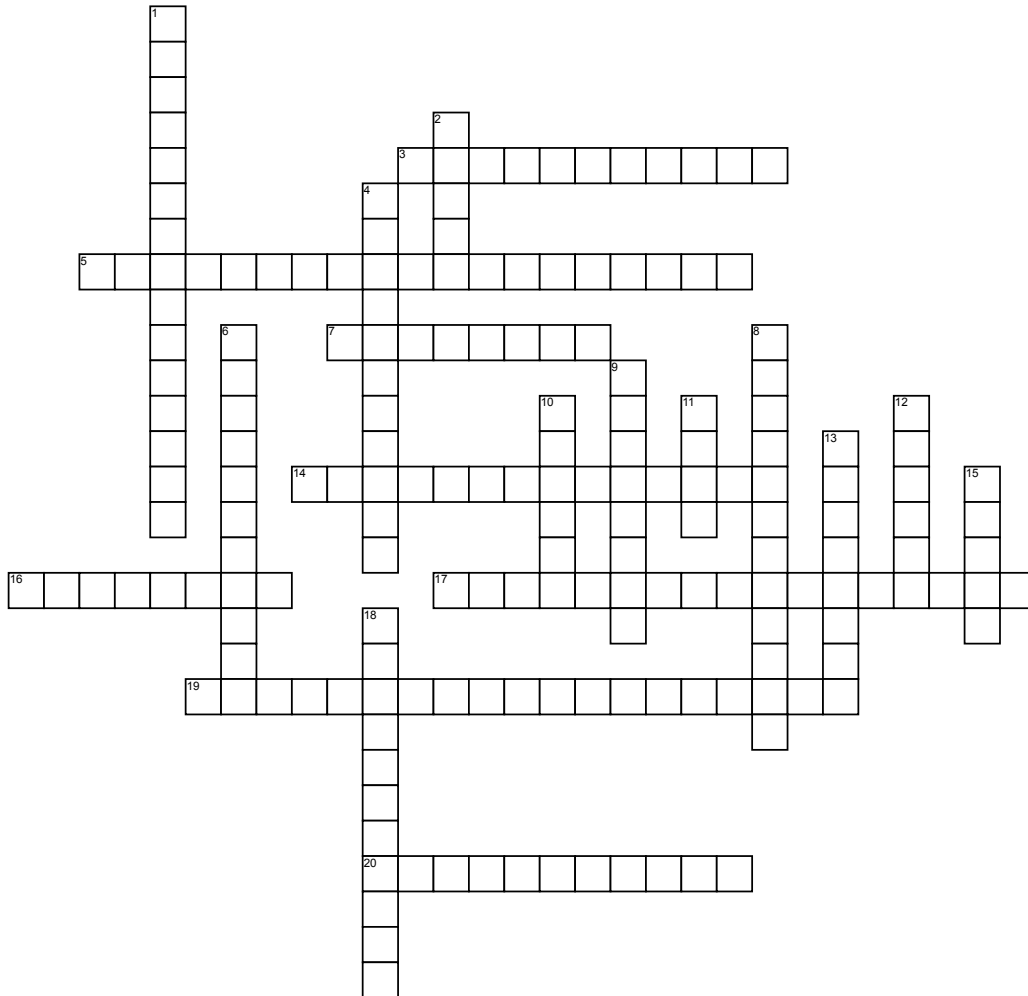


Name: _____

rules of physics



Across

3. describes materials that allow some light pass through.

5. telescope that uses a curved mirror and a lens to form an enlarged

7. describes objects that produce light; for example, sun, light bulb, fire, etc.

14. process in which a substance emits light after it absorbed ultraviolet light.

16. substances that emit light when exposed to ultraviolet radiation

17. angle between the incident ray and the normal

19. telescope that uses two lenses to form an enlarged image.

20. describes materials that allow light to pass through.

Down

1. angle of incidence of a wave hitting a surface equals the angle of reflection.

2. highest point of a wave

4. describes objects that do not produce light but may reflect it (for example, the moon); most objects on earth are non-luminous.

6. force a machine applies to an object

8. reflecting surface that bulges out like the back of a spoon; light rays reflected from it diverges (spread out)

9. purpose or task

10. line perpendicular to a surface (that is, formed a 90° angle with the surface)

11. curved piece of glass or other transparent material that reflects light in a predictable way.

12. describes materials that do not allow light to pass through; wood, metal, cardboard, etc.

13. lens or sets of lens in a microscope or telescope that is closest to the user's eye

15. respond.

18. ray of light that arrives at a mirror or other substance.

Word Bank

convex mirror

reflecting telescope

transparent

eye piece

crest

output force

react

non-luminous

phosphor

lens

function

law of reflection

angle of incidence

refracting telescope

phosphorescence

luminous

incident ray

opaque

normal

translucent