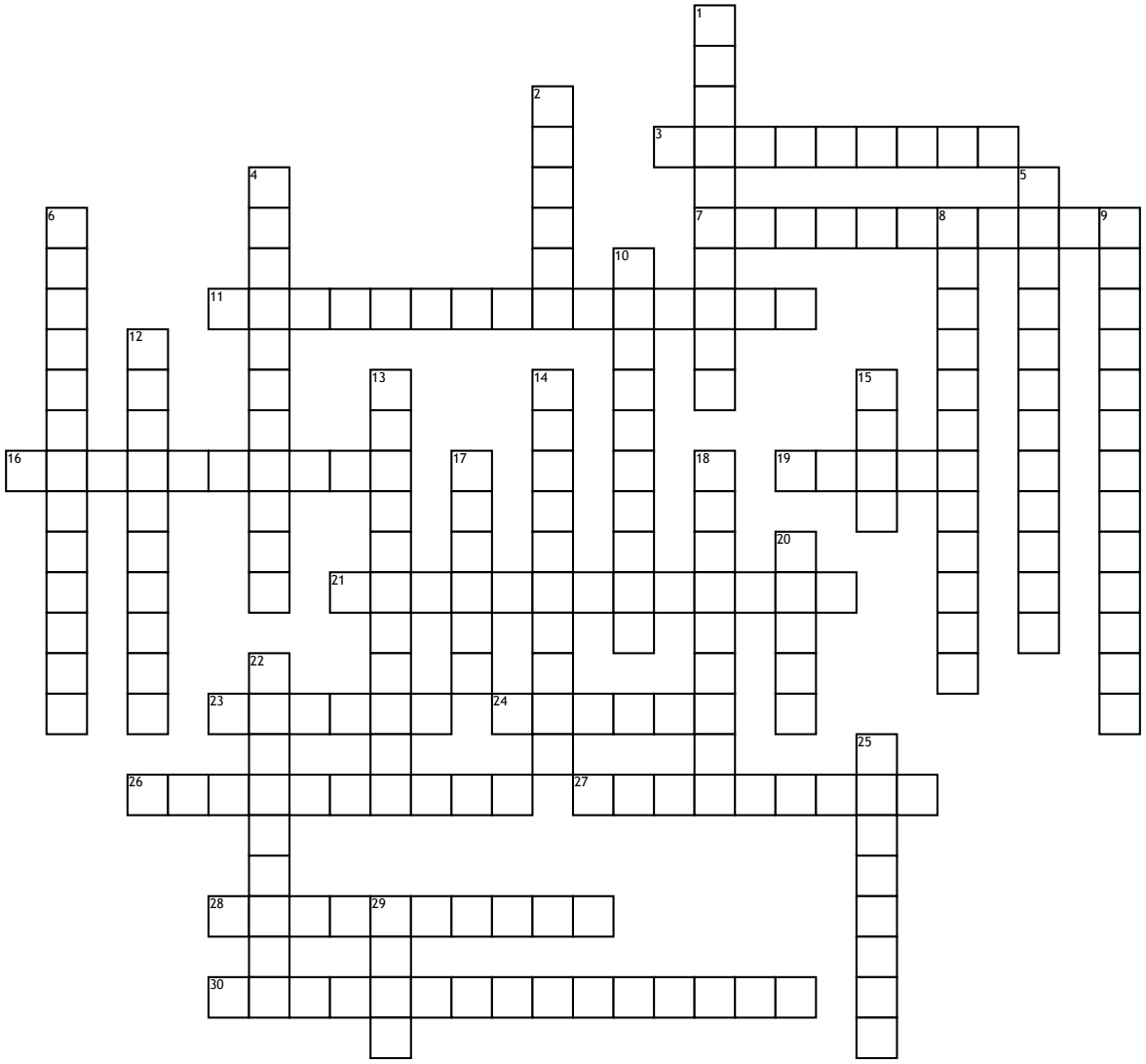
Name: _____ Date: _____

Light



Across

3. the point of entry of the optic nerve on the retina, insensitive to light.

7. the mucous membrane that covers the front of the eye and lines the inside of the eyelids.

11. vision using two eyes with overlapping fields of view, allowing good perception of depth.

16. he fact or phenomenon of light, radio waves, etc. being deflected in passing obliquely through the interface between one medium and another or through a medium of varying density.

19. a solid geometric figure whose two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilinear figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

21. any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing.

23. a layer at the back of the eyeball that contains cells sensitive to light, which trigger nerve impulses that pass via the optic nerve to the brain, where a visual image is formed.

24. the transparent layer forming the front of the eye.

26. each of the second pair of cranial nerves, transmitting impulses to the brain from the retina at the back of the eye.

27. an optical instrument designed to make distant objects appear nearer, containing an arrangement of lenses, or of curved mirrors and lenses, by which rays of light are collected and focused and the resulting image magnified.

28. the point at which rays or waves meet after reflection or refraction, or the point from which diverging rays or waves appear to proceed.

30. a colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours.

Down

1. the throwing back by a body or surface of light, heat, or sound without absorbing it.

2. a porous device for removing impurities or solid particles from a liquid or gas passed through it.

4. An incident ray is a ray of light that strikes a surface. The angle between this ray and the perpendicular or normal to the surface is the angle of incidence. The reflected ray corresponding to a given incident ray, is the ray that represents the light reflected by the surface.

5. an optical image formed from the apparent divergence of light rays from a point, as opposed to an image formed from their actual divergence.

6. A convex mirror, diverging mirror, or fish eye mirror is a curved mirror in which the reflective surface bulges toward the light source. Convex mirrors reflect light outwards, therefore they are not used to focus light.

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9. the clear fluid filling the space in the front of the eyeball between the lens and the cornea.

10. the process or state of diverging

12. an optical instrument used for viewing very small objects, such as mineral samples or animal or plant cells, typically magnified several hundred times.

13. the process or state of converging

14. he action or process of distributing things or people over a wide area.

15. a flat, coloured, ring-shaped membrane behind the cornea of the eye, with an adjustable circular opening (pupil) in the centre.

17. conforming to a standard; usual, typical, or expected.

18. A real image is a reproduction of an object via light that can be formed on a surface. A real image exists regardless of whether an observer is present. One example is the image seen on a screen at a movie theater (in contrast, the image one sees in a flat mirror is not a real image, but rather a virtual image).

20. a person who is taught by another, especially a schoolchild or student in relation to a teacher.

22. an apparatus consisting of a tube attached to a set of mirrors or prisms, by which an observer (typically in a submerged submarine or behind a high obstacle) can see things that are otherwise out of sight.

25. a band of colours, as seen in a rainbow, produced by separation of the components of light by their different degrees of refraction according to wavelength.

29. a piece of glass or other transparent material with curved sides for concentrating or dispersing light rays, used singly (as in a magnifying glass) or with other lenses