#### Physics I Honors: Chapter 14 Practice Test - Refraction of Light

#### Multiple Choice

| Identify: | the letter | of the | choice. | char t | Section. | совщой | etes i | Sheet is | short contients | Off. | CONTRACTOR | the. | gracestion. |  |
|-----------|------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------|------|------------|------|-------------|--|

| <ul> <li>a. glass</li> <li>b. medium</li> <li>d. boundary</li> <li>2. Which is an example of refraction?</li> <li>a. A parabolic mirror in a headlight focuses light into a beam.</li> <li>b. A fish appears closer to the surface of the water than it really is when observed from a riverbank.</li> <li>c. In a mirror, when you lift your right arm, the left arm of your image is raised.</li> <li>d. Light is beant slightly around corners.</li> <li>3. When light passes at an angle to the normal from one material into another material in which its speed is lower.</li> <li>a. it is bent stoward the normal to the surface.</li> <li>b. it always lies along the normal to the surface.</li> <li>c. it is unaffected.</li> <li>d. it is bent away from the normal to the surface.</li> <li>4. When a light ray moves from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>c. parallel to the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>5. When a light ray passes from zircon (n = 1.923) into fluorite (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>e. parallel to the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction?</li> <li>a. 12°</li> <li>b. 23°</li> <li>7. Carbon tetrachloride (n = 1.46) is poured into a container made of crown glass (n = 1.52). If a light ray in the glass is incident on the glass-to-liquid boundary and makes an angle of 30.0° with the normal, what is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal?</li> <li>a. 25.6°</li> <li>b. 28.7°</li> <li>d. 64.4°</li> <li>b. 28.7°</li> <li>d. 64.4°</li> <li>b. virtual</li> <li>d. projected</li> <li>p. virtual</li> <li>d. projected</li> <li>p. virtual</li> <li>d. projected</li> <li>p. in what direction does a parallel ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens?</li> <li>a. The ray passes through</li></ul>   |  | 1.    | Refraction is the bending of a wave disturbance as                                  | it passes at an angle from one into another.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <ol> <li>Which is an example of refraction?         <ul> <li>A parabolic mirror in a headlight focuses light into a beam.</li> <li>A parabolic mirror in a headlight focuses light into a beam.</li> <li>A parabolic mirror in a headlight focuses light into a beam.</li> <li>A parabolic mirror in a headlight focuses light into a beam.</li> <li>A tree transparent closer to the surface of the water than it really is when observed from a travel mirror of the parabolic mirror.</li> <li>In a mirror, when you lift your right arm, the left arm of your image is raised.</li> <li>Light is bent slightly around corners.</li> </ul> </li> <li>When light passes at an angle to the normal from one material into another material in which its speed is leave.         <ul> <li>It is bent toward the normal to the surface.</li> <li>It is unaffected.</li> <li>It is unaffected.</li> <li>It is bent away from the normal to the surface.</li> </ul> </li> <li>When a light ray moves from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>It is bent away from the normal.</li> <li>It is not bent.</li> <li>When a light ray passes from zircon (n = 1.923) into fluorite (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>It is not away from the normal.</li> <li>It is not away from the normal.</li> <li>It is not away from the normal.</li> <li>It is not parabolic (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>It is not away from the normal.</li> <li>It is not</li></ol>   |  |       | a. glass c.   | area   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>a. A parabolic mirror in a headlight focuses light into a beam.</li> <li>b. A fish appears closer to the surface of the water than it really is when observed from a riverbank.</li> <li>c. In a mirror, when you lift your right arm, the left arm of your image is raised.</li> <li>d. Light is bent slightly around corners.</li> <li>3. When light passes at an angle to the normal from one material into another material in which its speed is loveer.</li> <li>a. it is bent toward the normal to the surface.</li> <li>b. it always lies along the normal to the surface.</li> <li>d. it is bent away from the normal to the surface.</li> <li>d. it is bent away from the normal to the surface.</li> <li>d. it is bent away from the normal.</li> <li>e. parallel to the normal.</li> <li>b. bent away from the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>f. years a light ray passes from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>f. when a light ray passes from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>f. parallel to the normal.</li> <li>e. parallel to the normal.</li> <li>f. parallel to the normal.</li> <li>g. parallel to the normal.</li> <li>h. bent away from the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction?</li> <li>a. 12°</li> <li>b. 23°</li> <li>7. Carbon tetrachloride (n = 1.46) is poured into a container made of crown glass (n = 1.52). If a light ray in the glass is incident on the glass-to-liquid boundary and makes an angle of 30.0° with the normal, what is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal?</li> <li>a. 25.6°</li> <li>b. 28.7°</li> <li>What type of image is formed when rays of light actually intersect?</li> <li>a. real</li> <li>b. virtual</li> <li>d. projected</li> <li>h. In what d</li></ul>   |  |       | b. medium d.  | boundary   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>b. A fish appears closer to the surface of the water than it really is when observed from a riverbank.</li> <li>c. In a mirror, when you lift your right arm, the left arm of your image is raised.</li> <li>d. Light is bent slightly around corners.</li> <li>3. When light passes at an angle to the normal from one material into another material in which its speed is lower. <ul> <li>a. it is bent toward the normal to the surface.</li> <li>b. it always lies along the normal to the surface.</li> <li>c. it is unaffected.</li> <li>d. it is bent away from the normal to the surface.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. When a light ray moves from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a bent toward the normal. <ul> <li>b. bent away from the normal.</li> <li>c. parallel to the normal.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. When a light ray passes from zircon (n = 1.923) into fluorite (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction? <ul> <li>a. 12°</li> <li>b. 23°</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Carbon tetrachloride (n = 1.46) is poured into a container made of crown glass (n = 1.52). If a light ray in the glass is incident on the glass-to-liquid boundary and makes an angle of 30.0° with the normal, what is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal? <ul> <li>a. 25.6°</li> <li>b. 28.7°</li> <li>d. 64.4°</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. What type of image is formed when rays of light actually intersect? <ul> <li>a. real</li> <li>b. virtual</li> <li>d. projected</li> </ul> </li> <li>9. In what direction does a parallel ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens? <ul> <li>a. The ray passes through the center of the lens.</li> <li>c. The ray passes through the focal point, F.</li> <li>b. The ray passes through the focal point, F.</li> <li>b. The ray passes through the focal poin</li></ul></li></ul>   |  | 2.5   | Which is an example of refraction?  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| riverbank. c. In a mirror, when you lift your right arm, the left arm of your image is raised. d. Light is bent slightly around corners.  3. When light passes at an angle to the normal from one material into another material in which its speed is lower. a. it is bent toward the normal to the surface. b. it always lies along the normal to the surface. d. it is unaffected. d. it is bent away from the normal to the surface.  4. When a light ray moves from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a. bent toward the normal. b. bent away from the normal. c. parallel to the normal. b. bent away from the normal. d. not bent.  5. When a light ray passes from zircon (n = 1.923) into fluorite (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a. bent toward the normal. c. parallel to the normal. d. not bent.  6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction? a. 12° b. 23° c. 42° b. 23° c. Carbon tetrachloride (n = 1.46) is poured into a container made of crown glass (n = 1.52). If a light ray in the glass is incident on the glass-to-liquid boundary and makes an angle of 30.0° with the normal, what is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal? a. 25.6° b. 28.7° d. 64.4° what type of image is formed when rays of light actually intersect? a. real b. virtual d. projected b. virtual d. projected lin what direction does a parallel ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens? a. The ray passes through the center of the lens. d. The ray passes through the center of the lens. d. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens.  |  |       | a. A parabolic mirror in a headlight focuses light into a beam.                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| <ul> <li>lower,</li> <li>a. it is bent toward the normal to the surface.</li> <li>b. it always lies along the normal to the surface.</li> <li>c. it is unaffected.</li> <li>d. it is bent away from the normal to the surface.</li> <li>4. When a light ray moves from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>b. bent away from the normal.</li> <li>c. parallel to the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>5. When a light ray passes from zircon (n = 1.923) into fluorite (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a bent toward the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>b. bent away from the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>d. 12°</li> <li>d. 42°</li> <li>b. 23°</li> <li>d. 57°</li> <li>Carbon tetrachloride (n = 1.46) is poured into a container made of crown glass (n = 1.52). If a light ray in the glass is incident on the glass-to-liquid boundary and makes an angle of 30.0° with the normal, what is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal?</li> <li>a. 25.6°</li> <li>c. 31.4°</li> <li>b. 28.7°</li> <li>d. 44.4°</li> <li>d. 44.4°</li> <li>d. 44.4°</li> <li>d. 44.4°</li> <li>d. 44.4°&lt;</li></ul>   |  |       |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| c. it is unaffected. d. it is bent away from the normal to the surface.  4. When a light ray moves from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a bent toward the normal. b. bent away from the normal. c. parallel to the normal. b. bent away from the normal. d. not bent.  5. When a light ray passes from zircon (n = 1.923) into fluorite (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a bent toward the normal. c. parallel to the normal. b. bent away from the normal. c. parallel to the normal. b. bent away from the normal. d. not bent.  6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction? a. 12° b. 23° c. 42° d. 57° 7. Carbon tetrachloride (n = 1.46) is poured into a container made of crown glass (n = 1.52). If a light ray in the glass is incident on the glass-to-liquid boundary and makes an angle of 30.0° with the normal, what is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal? a. 25.6° c. 31.4° b. 28.7° d. 64.4°  8. What type of image is formed when rays of light actually intersect? a. real b. virtual d. projected 9. In what direction does a parallel ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens? a. The ray passes through the center of the lens. d. The ray is directed away from the focal point, F. b. The ray passes through the focal point, F. b. The ray passes through the focal point, F. b. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the focal point, F. b. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray exists the lens parallel to the principal axis.   |  |       | <ul> <li>a. it is bent toward the normal to the surface.</li> </ul>                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| d. it is bent away from the normal to the surface.  4. When a light ray moves from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a bent toward the normal.  5. bent away from the normal.  6. not bent.  5. When a light ray passes from zircon (n = 1.923) into fluorite (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a bent toward the normal.  6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction?  6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction?  6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction?  6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction?  6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction?  6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal?  7. Carbon tetrachloride (n = 1.46) is poured into a container made of crown glass (n = 1.52). If a light ray in the glass is incident on the glass-to-liquid boundary and makes an angle of 30.0° with the normal, what is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal?  8. What type of image is formed when rays of light actually intersect?  9. In what direction does a parallel ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens?  1. The ray passes through the center of the lens.  1. The ray passes through the center of the lens.  1. The ray passes through the center of the lens.  2. The ray passes through the center of the lens.  3. The ray passes   |  |       | b. it always lies along the normal to the surface.                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>4. When a light ray moves from air into glass, which has a higher index of refraction, its path is a. bent toward the normal.</li> <li>b. bent away from the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>5. When a light ray passes from zircon (n = 1.923) into fluorite (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a. bent toward the normal.</li> <li>c. parallel to the normal.</li> <li>b. bent away from the normal.</li> <li>d. not bent.</li> <li>6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction?</li> <li>a. 12°</li> <li>b. 23°</li> <li>c. 42°</li> <li>d. 57°</li> <li>7. Carbon tetrachloride (n = 1.46) is poured into a container made of crown glass (n = 1.52). If a light ray in the glass is incident on the glass-to-liquid boundary and makes an angle of 30.0° with the normal, what is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal?</li> <li>a. 25.6°</li> <li>b. 28.7°</li> <li>d. 64.4°</li> <li>8. What type of image is formed when rays of light actually intersect?</li> <li>a. real</li> <li>b. virtual</li> <li>d. projected</li> <li>9. In what direction does a parallel ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens?</li> <li>a. The ray passes through the center of curvature, C.</li> <li>b. The ray passes through the center of the lens.</li> <li>d. The ray passes through the focal point, F.</li> <li>10. In what direction does a focal ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens?</li> <li>a. The ray passes through the focal point, F.</li> <li>b. The ray passes through the focal point, F.</li> <li>b. The ray passes through the center of the lens.</li> <li>c. The ray passes through the principal axis.</li> <li>c. The ray passes through the principal axis.</li> <li>c. The ray exist the lens parallel to the principal axis.</li> <li>c. The ray exist the lens parallel to the principal axis.</li> <li>c. The ray exist the lens parallel to the principal axis.<td></td><td></td><td>c, it is unaffected.</td><td></td></li></ul> |  |       | c, it is unaffected.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| <ul> <li>5. When a light ray passes from zircon (n = 1.923) into fluorite (n = 1.434) at an angle of 60°, its path is a. bent toward the normal. c. parallel to the normal. d. not bent.</li> <li>6. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of 35° to the surface of a rectangular block of clear plastic (n = 1.49). What is the angle of refraction?  a. 12° b. 23° c. 42° b. 23° d. 57°</li> <li>7. Carbon tetrachloride (n = 1.46) is poured into a container made of crown glass (n = 1.52). If a light ray in the glass is incident on the glass-to-liquid boundary and makes an angle of 30.0° with the normal, what is the angle of the corresponding refracted ray with respect to the normal?  a. 25.6° b. 28.7° d. 64.4°</li> <li>8. What type of image is formed when rays of light actually intersect?  a. real b. virtual d. projected</li> <li>9. In what direction does a parallel ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens?  a. The ray passes through the center of curvature, C. b. The ray continues parallel to the principal axis. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. d. The ray passes through the focal point, F.</li> <li>10. In what direction does a focal ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens? a. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens. c. The ray passes through the center of the lens.</li> </ul>  |  |       |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| <ul> <li>8. What type of image is formed when rays of light actually intersect? <ul> <li>a. real</li> <li>b. virtual</li> <li>c. curved</li> <li>d. projected</li> </ul> </li> <li>9. In what direction does a parallel ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens? <ul> <li>a. The ray passes through the center of curvature, C.</li> <li>b. The ray continues parallel to the principal axis.</li> <li>c. The ray passes through the center of the lens.</li> <li>d. The ray is directed away from the focal point, F.</li> </ul> </li> <li>10. In what direction does a focal ray from an object proceed after passing through a diverging lens? <ul> <li>a. The ray passes through the focal point, F.</li> <li>b. The ray passes through the center of the lens.</li> <li>c. The ray exits the lens parallel to the principal axis.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |  |       |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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# **Honors Physics Chapter 14 Test**

**Albert A Gayle** 

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