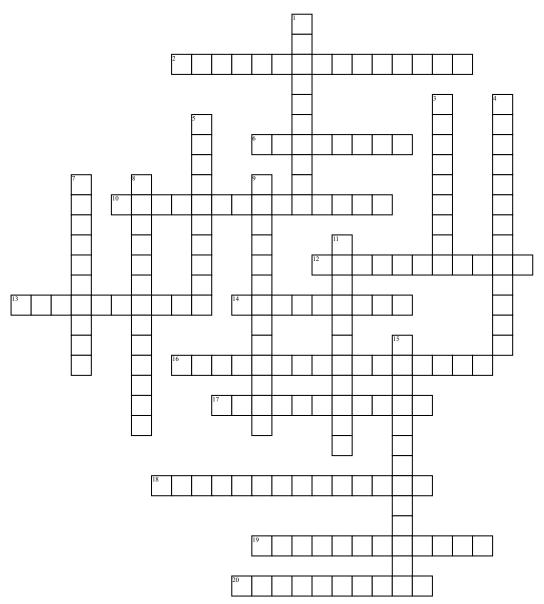
Name:	Date:	Period:

## Refraction and Lenses



## Across

- **2.** a convex lens that is used to make a magnified image of an object
- 6. convex on both sides
- **10.** light rays coming out of it come together at a point they converge
- **12.** the distance between the lens and the image sensor when the subject is in focus
- **13.** bending of a wave when it enters a medium where its speed is different
- 14. concave on both sides
- **16.** can calculate the image distance for either real or virtual images and for either positive on negative lenses

- 17. a transparent refracting device that is thicker in the middle than at the edges
- **18.** distance of an object that is placed from the point of an incidence on the mirror
- **19.** images that are formed in locations where light does not actually reach
- **20.** point at where rays or waves meet after reflection or refraction

## **Down**

- 1. a technique for generating an image by tracing the path of light
- **3.** an image that is located in the plane of convergence for the light rays
- **4.** distance from the point of incidence of the mirror to the image

- **5.** the separation of light into its spectrum
- **7.** angle of reflection equals the angle of incidence
- **8.** refracting and focusing light so that objects appear clearly
- **9.** causes a beam of parallel rays to diverge after refraction, as from a virtual image
- 11. a transparent refracting device that is thinner in the middle than at the edges
- **15.** is an increase or decrease in size of an image produced by an optical system compared to the true size