

Chapter - 9

Light

Reflection and Refraction

- Light is the form of energy that enables us to see.

Properties of Light

- Electromagnetic wave, it does not require any medium to travel.
- Light tends to travel in straight line.
- Light has dual nature *i.e.*, wave as well as particle.
- Light casts shadow.
- Speed of light is maximum in vacuum. Its value is $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$.
- When light falls on a surface, following may happen :
 - (a) Reflection
 - (b) Refraction
 - (c) Absorption

REFLECTION

Bouncing back of light when it strikes on a polished surface like mirror.

Laws of Reflection :

- (1) Angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.
- (2) The incident ray, the reflected ray and the normal at the point of incidence, all lie in the same plane.

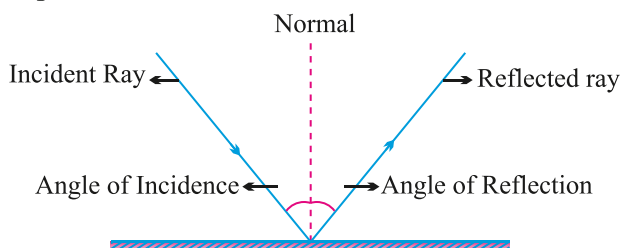
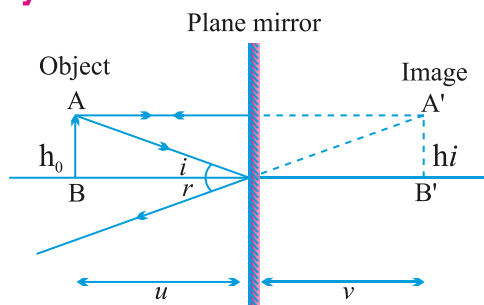


Image : It is a point where atleast two light rays actually meet or appear to meet.

Real Image	Virtual Image
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed when light rays actually meet. Can be obtained on screen. Inverted <i>E.g.</i>, image formed on cinema screen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed when light rays appear to meet. Can't be obtained on screen. Erect <i>E.g.</i>, image formed by plane mirror or convex mirror.

Image Formed by Plane Mirror



Characteristics of Image

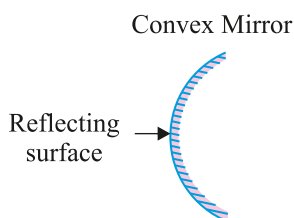
- Virtual and erect.
- Size of image is equal to the size of object.
- Image is formed as far behind the mirror as the object is in front of it.
- Laterally inverted.

Lateral Inversion : The right side of the object appears left side of the image and vice-versa.

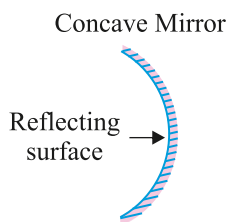
Application of lateral inversion : The word AMBULANCE is written as ECNALUBMA so that it can be read correctly in rear view mirror of vehicles going in front of it.

Spherical Mirrors : Mirrors whose reflecting surface is curved.

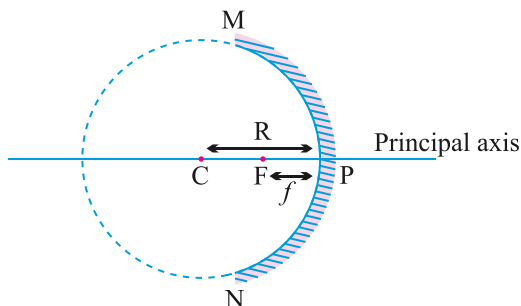
Convex Mirror



Concave Mirror



- Reflecting surface is curved outwards.
- Reflecting surface is curved inwards.
- Diverging mirror
- Converging mirror



- **Principal axis** : The line joining the pole and center of curvature.
- **Pole (P)** : The centre of the spherical mirror.
- **Aperture (MN)** : It is the effective diameter of the spherical mirror.
- **Center of Curvature (C)** : The centre of the hollow glass sphere of which the mirror was a part.
- **Radius of Curvature (R)** : The distance between the pole and the centre of curvature (PC).
- **Focus (F)** : The point on principal axis where all the parallel light rays actually meet or appear to meet after reflection.
- **Focal length (f)** : The distance between the pole and the focus (PF).

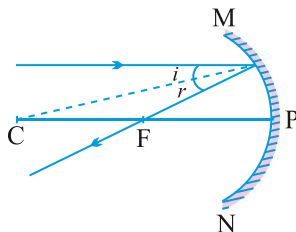
Relationship between focal length and radius of curvature :

$$f = \frac{R}{2}$$

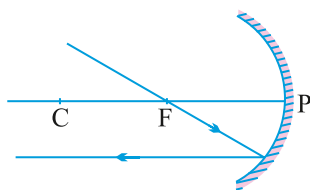
Important Variables $\rightarrow u, v, R, f, h_o, h_i, m$

Rules for making ray diagrams for concave mirror

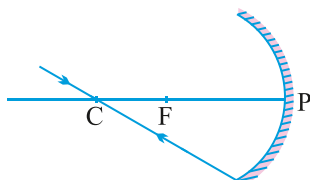
- (i) A ray parallel to the principal axis will pass through the principal focus, after reflection.



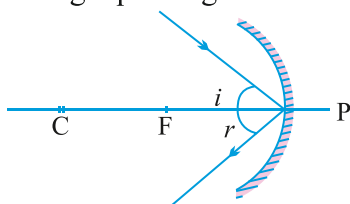
- (ii) A ray passing through the principal focus of concave mirror will emerge parallel to principal axis after reflection.



- (iii) A ray of light passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror is reflected back along the same path as it is a normally incident ray.



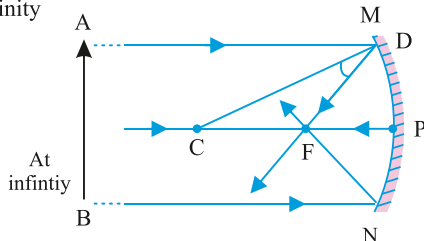
- (iv) A ray incident obliquely to the principal axis of a concave mirror is reflected obliquely making equal angle.



Ray diagrams for images formed by concave mirror

(i) When object is at infinity :

Parallel rays from object at infinity



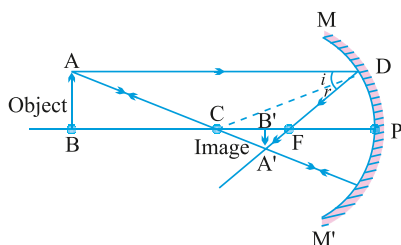
Image

Position – At 'F'

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Point sized or highly diminished

(ii) When object is beyond 'C'



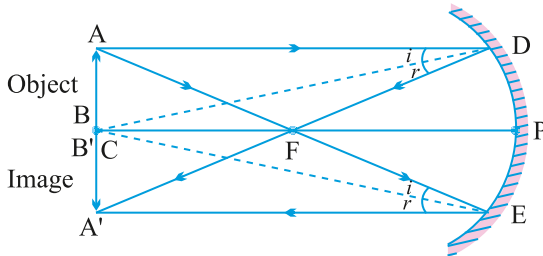
Image

Position – Between 'F' and 'C'

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Diminished

(iii) When object is at 'C'



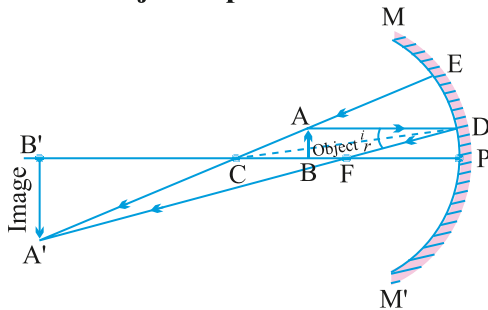
Image

Position – At 'C'

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Same size as that of object

(iv) When object is placed between 'F' and 'C'



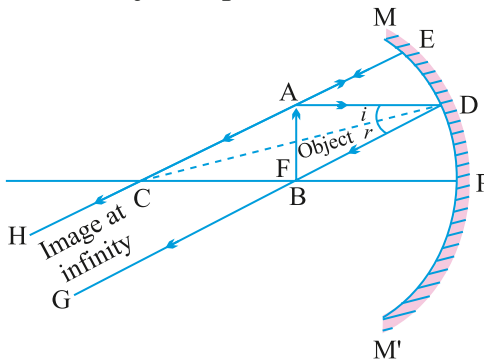
Image

Position – Beyond 'C'

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Enlarged

(v) When object is placed at 'F'



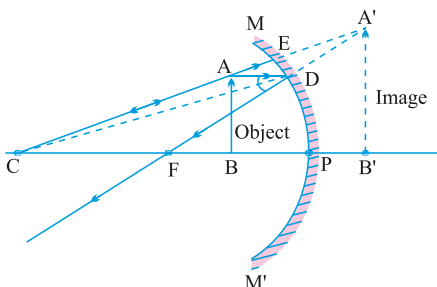
Image

Position – At Infinity

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Highly enlarged

(vi) When object is between 'P' and 'F'



Image

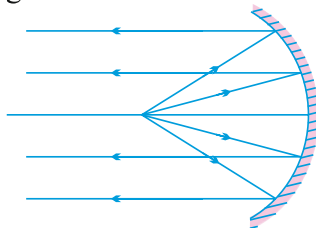
Position – Behind the mirror

Nature – Virtual, erect

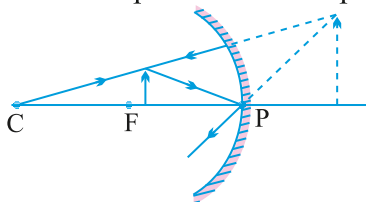
Size – Enlarged

Uses of Concave Mirror

- (i) Used in torches, search lights and vehicles headlights to get powerful parallel beam of light.



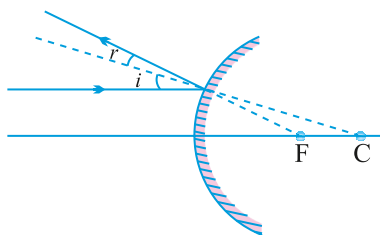
- (ii) Concave mirrors are used by dentists to see large image of teeth of patients. (Teeth have to be placed between pole and focus).



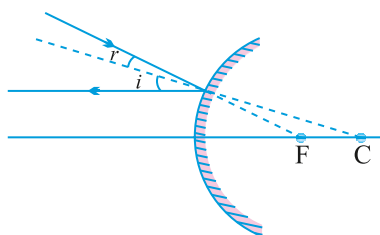
- (iii) Concave mirror is used as shaving mirror to see a larger image of the face.
- (iv) Large concave mirrors are used to concentrate sunlight to produce heat in solar furnace.

Rule for image formation by Convex Mirror

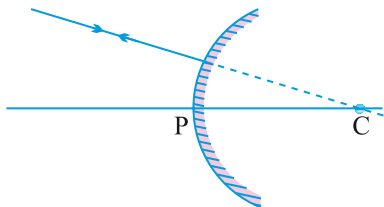
- (i) A ray of light parallel to the principal axis of a convex mirror appear to diverge from the principal focus.



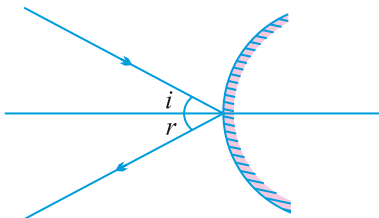
- (ii) A ray which is directed towards the focus of the convex mirror will emerge parallel to the principal axis after reflection.



- (iii) A ray directed towards the center of curvature of a convex mirror is reflected back along the same.

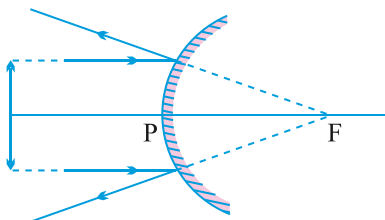


- (iv) A ray incident obliquely to the principal axis is reflected obliquely.



Ray diagrams of images formed by convex mirror

- (i) When object is placed at infinity : Image

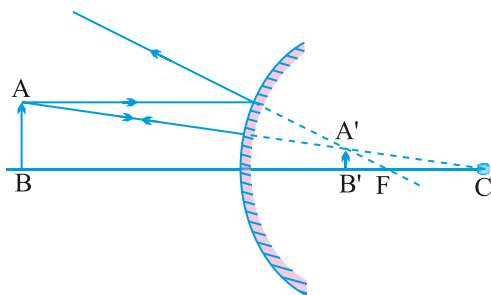


Position – At 'F'

Nature – Virtual, erect

Size – Point sized

- (ii) When object is placed between pole and infinity: Image



Position – Between 'P' and 'F'

Nature – Virtual, erect

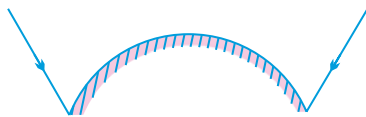
Size – Diminished

- A full length image of a tall building/tree can be seen in a small convex mirror.

Uses of Convex Mirror

- (i) Convex mirrors are used as rear view mirrors in vehicles because

- (a) they always give an erect though diminished image.
- (b) they have a wider field of view as they are curved outwards.

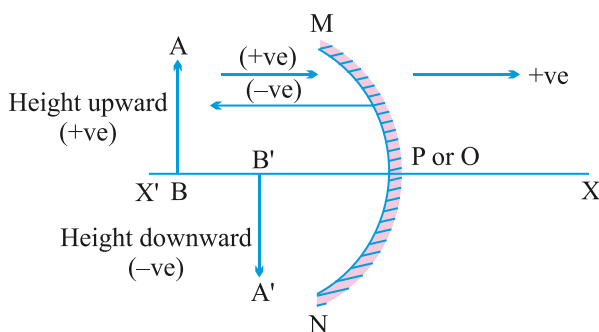


- (ii) Convex mirrors are used at blind turns and on points of merging traffic to facilitate vision of both side traffic.
- (iii) Used in shops as security mirror.

Sign Convention for Reflection by Spherical Mirror Or

New Cartesian Sign Convention

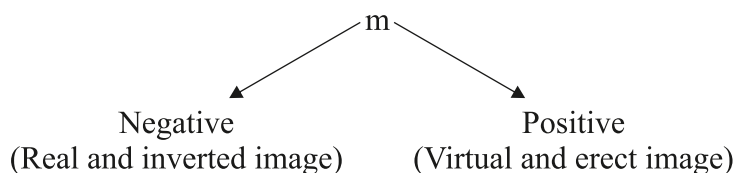
- (i) The object is placed to the left of the mirror.
- (ii) All distances parallel to the principal axis are measured from the pole of the mirror.
- (iii) All distances measured in the direction of incident ray (along + X-axis) are taken as positive and those measured against the direction of incident ray (along – X-axis) are taken as negative.
- (iv) Distance measured perpendicular to and above the principal axis are taken as positive.
- (v) Distances measured perpendicular to and below the principal axis are taken as negative.



- Object distance = ' u ' is always negative.
- Focal length of concave mirror = Negative ($f = -ve$)
- Focal length of convex mirror = Positive ($f = +ve$)

● Case Wise Summary

	Concave Mirror						Convex Mirror	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(i)	(ii)
u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
f	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
h_o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
h_i	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
m	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+



Mirror Formula :

$$\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$

where, v = Image distance

u = Object distance

f = Focal length

Magnification of Spherical Mirrors (m)

It is the ratio of the height of image to the height of object.

$$m = \frac{\text{Height of image}}{\text{Height of object}}$$

$$m = \frac{h_i}{h_o}$$

Also,

$$m = \frac{\text{image distance}}{\text{object distance}}$$

$$m = -\frac{v}{u}$$

If $h_i = h_o$ then $m = 1$, i.e., image is equal to object.

If $h_i > h_o$ then $m > 1$ i.e., image is enlarged.

If $h_i < h_o$ then $m < 1$ i.e., image is diminished.

- Magnification of plane mirror is always + 1.
‘+’ sign indicates virtual image.
‘1’ indicates that image is equal to object’s size.
- If ‘ m ’ is ‘+ve’ and less than 1, it is a convex mirror.
- If ‘ m ’ is ‘+ve’ and more than 1, it is a concave mirror.
- If ‘ m ’ is ‘-ve’, it is a concave mirror.

Check Your Knowledge

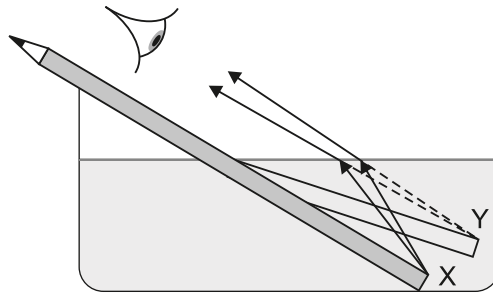
1. Magnification of plane mirror is + 1. What does it indicate ?
2. A real image, $\frac{1}{5}$ th size of object is formed at a distance of 18 cm from a mirror. What is the nature of the mirror ? Calculate its focal length.
3. Name the type of mirror used in the following and reason for using it :
 - (a) Solar furnace
 - (b) Rear view mirror in a vehicle
4. What should be the position of the object, when a concave mirror is used :
 - (a) as a shaving mirror ?
 - (b) in torches as reflecting mirror ?
5.
 - (a) Define principal focus of a spherical mirror.
 - (b) For what position of the object does a concave mirror form a real, inverted and diminished image of the object ? Draw the ray diagram.
 - (c) An object 4 cm high is placed at a distance of 6 cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 12 cm. Find the position of the image.
6. For what position of an object, a concave mirror forms a real image equal to size of object ?
7. Identify the nature of mirror and mention two characteristics of image formed when magnification $m = + 6$.
8. Suggest a method to find approximate focal length of a concave mirror.

9. Draw ray diagram when :
- (a) object is placed between pole and focus of a concave mirror.
 - (b) object is placed at infinity from a convex mirror.
10. Name the type of spherical mirror which
- (a) has positive focal length.
 - (b) always forms a virtual image.

REFRACTION

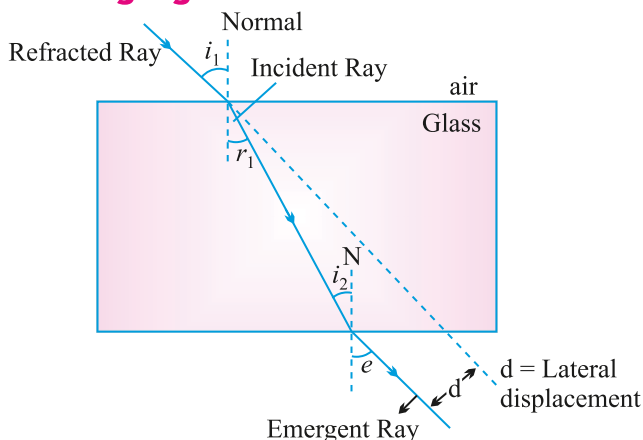
Bending of light when it enters obliquely from one transparent medium to another.

- Speed of light is maximum in vacuum. It is 3×10^8 m/s.
- **Cause of refraction :** Change in speed of light.
- **Some examples of refraction :**
 - (i) The bottom of swimming pool appears higher.
 - (ii) A pencil partially immersed in water appears to be bent at the interface of water and air.



- (iii) Lemons placed in a glass tumbler appear bigger.
- (iv) Letters of a book appear to be raised when seen through a glass slab.

Refraction through glass slab



- The extent of bending of ray of light at the opposite parallel faces of rectangular glass slab is equal and opposite, so the ray emerges parallel to incident ray. The perpendicular distance between incident and emergent rays is called lateral displacement.
- Lateral displacement depends on :
 - (a) Refractive index of glass slab
 - (b) Thickness of the glass slab
 - (c) Wavelength of light rays
 - (d) Angle of incidence

Laws of Refraction

- (i) The incident ray, the refracted ray and the normal to the interface of two transparent media at the point of incidence, all lie in the same plane.
- (ii) **Snell's law** : The ratio of sine of angle of incidence to the sine of angle of refraction is a constant, for a light of given colour and for a given pair of media.

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \text{constant}$$

Refractive index (n) : The ratio of speed of light in a given pair of media

$$n = \frac{\text{Velocity of light in medium 1}}{\text{Velocity of light in medium 2}}$$

n_{21} means refractive index of second medium with respect to first medium, and

$$n_{21} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$

n_{12} means refractive index of first medium with respect to second medium.

$$n_{12} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

- **Absolute Refractive Index :** Refractive index of a medium with respect to vacuum or air.

$$n = \frac{c}{v} \quad (c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1})$$

- Refractive index of one medium is reciprocal of other's refractive index in a given pair.

$$n_{12} = \frac{1}{n_{21}}$$

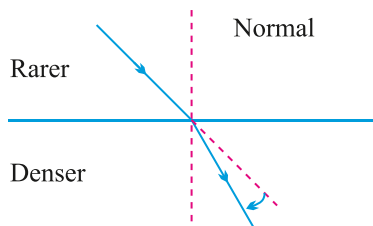
If refractive index of medium 1 w.r.t. air is given as ${}_1n^{\text{air}}$, and

If refractive index of medium 2 w.r.t. air is given as ${}_2n^{\text{air}}$

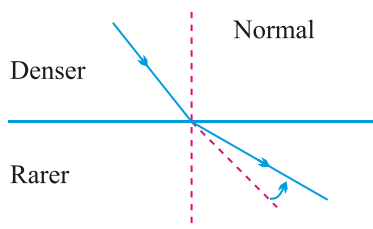
Then, refractive index of medium 1 w.r.t. medium 2 = $\frac{{}_1n^{\text{air}}}{{}_2n^{\text{air}}}$

- Refractive index of diamond is the highest till date. It is 2.42. It means speed of light is $\frac{1}{2.42}$ times in diamond of that in vacuum.
- **Optically denser medium :** Out of two given media, the medium with higher value of refractive index.

- **Optically rarer medium :** Out of two given media, the medium with lower value of refractive index.
- When light enters obliquely from a rarer to a denser medium, it bends towards the normal.



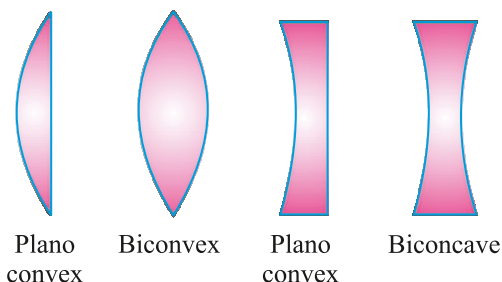
- When light enters obliquely from denser to a rarer medium, it bends away from the normal.



- Refractive index of a medium does not depend on physical density.

Spherical lens : A transparent medium bound by two surfaces, of which one or both surfaces are curved.

Spherical lens	
Convex lens	Concave lens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thin from corners • Thick at center • Converging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick from corners • Thin at centre • Diverging



Plano
convex

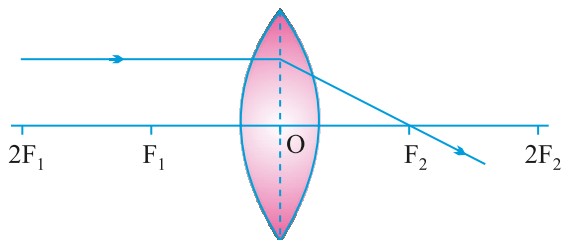
Biconvex

Plano
concave

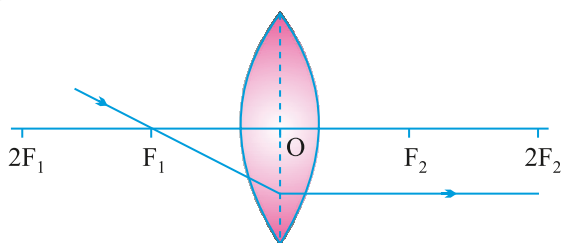
Biconcave

Rules for making ray diagrams for convex lens

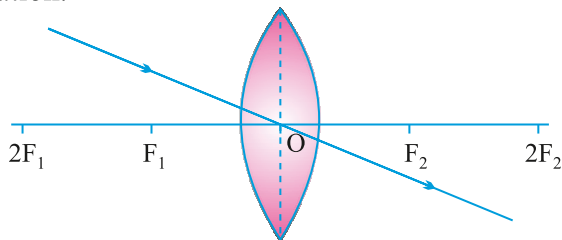
- (i) A ray of light parallel to principal axis of a convex lens always pass through the focus on the other side of the lens.



- (ii) A ray of light passing through the principal focus will emerge parallel to principal axis after refraction.



- (iii) A ray of light passing through the optical center will emerge without any deviation.



Ray Diagrams of Images formed by Convex Lens

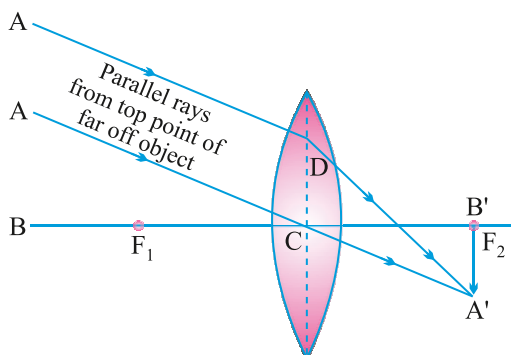
- (i) When object is at infinity :

Image

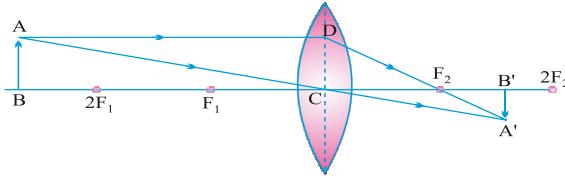
Position – At ' F_2 '

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Point sized or highly diminished



(ii) When object is beyond ' $2F_1$ '



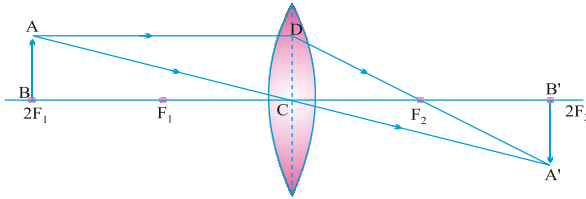
Image

Position – Between ' F_2 ' and ' $2F_2$ '

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Diminished

(iii) When object is at ' $2F_1$ '



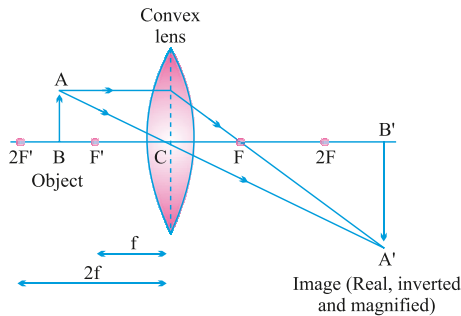
Image

Position – At ' $2F_2$ '

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Same size

(iv) When object is between ' F_1 ' and ' $2F_1$ '



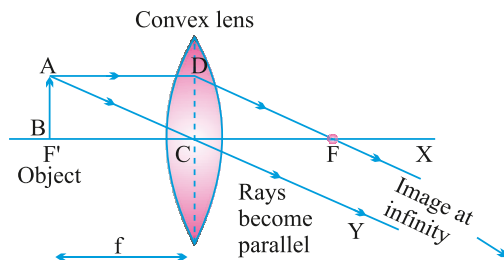
Image

Position – Beyond ' $2F_2$ '

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Enlarged

(v) When object is at ' F_1 '



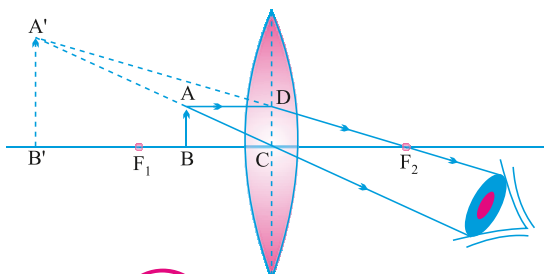
Image

Position – At Infinity

Nature – Real, inverted

Size – Highly enlarged

(vi) When object is between ' F_1 ' and optical centre



Image

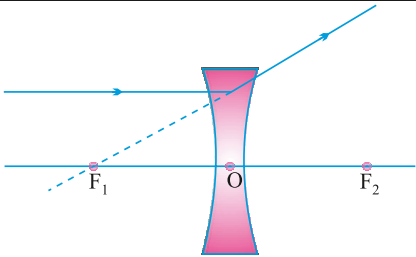
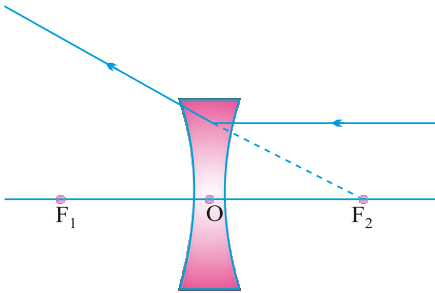
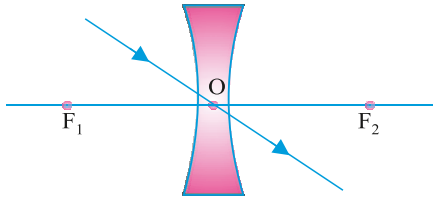
Position – On the same side of the lens as object

Nature – Virtual and erect

Size – Enlarged

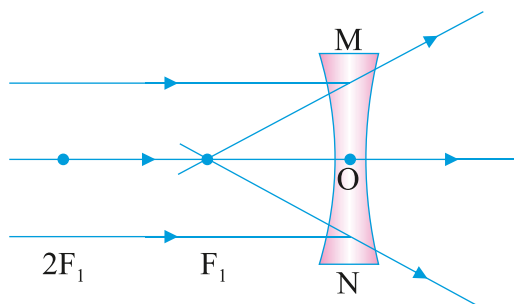
On the basis of this position, this lens is also known as magnifying lens.

Rules for Image Formation by Concave Lens

S.No.	Light ray from object is	Ray diagram	How it appears after refraction
1.	Parallel to the principal axis		After refraction from a concave lens, the ray appears to diverge from the principal focus located on the same side of the lens
2.	Passing through a principal focus		After refraction from a concave lens, the ray appears to diverge from the principal focus located on the same side of the lens
3.	Passing through the optical center of a lens		After refraction from a concave lens will emerge without any deviation

Ray Diagrams of Images Formed by a Concave Lens

(i) When object is placed at infinity : Image



Position – At ' F_1 '

Nature – Virtual, erect

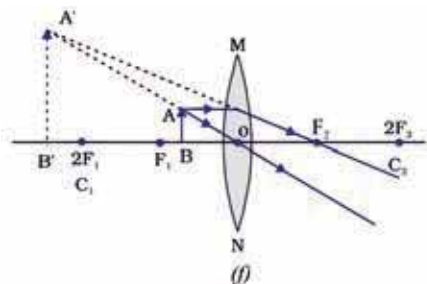
Size – Point sized or highly diminished

(ii) When object is placed between infinity and optical centre

Position – Between ‘F’ and ‘O’

Nature – Virtual, erect

Size – Diminished



Sign convention for spherical lenses

- Sign conventions are similar to the one used for spherical mirrors, except that measurements are taken from optical center of the lens.
- Focal length of convex lens = Positive
Focal length of concave lens = Negative

Lens Formula :

$$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Magnification :

$$m = \frac{h_i}{h_o}$$

∴ h_i = height of image
 h_o = height of object

Also,

$$m = \frac{v}{u}$$

● Case Wise Summary

	Convex Lens						Concave Lens	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(i)	(ii)
u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
f	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
h_o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
h_i	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
m	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+

Power of a lens :

It is defined as the reciprocal of focal length in meter.

The degree of convergence or divergence of light rays is expressed in terms of power.

$$\text{Power} = \frac{1}{\text{focal length (in meter)}} \quad P = \frac{1}{f}$$

- SI unit of Power = dioptre = D

$$1 \text{ D} = 1 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

1 dioptre is the power of lens whose focal length is one meter.

- Power of convex lens = Positive
- Power of concave lens = Negative

- $\text{Power} \propto \frac{1}{\text{focal length}}$

- Power of a lens combination

$$P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 \dots\dots\dots$$

1 MARKER OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Focal length of plane mirror is
 - a) Infinity
 - b) Zero
 - c) Negative
 - d) None of these
2. Image formed by plane mirror is
 - a) Real and erect
 - b) Real and inverted
 - c) Virtual and erect
 - d) Virtual and inverted
3. A concave mirror gives real, inverted and same size image if the object is placed
 - a) At F
 - b) At infinity
 - c) At C
 - d) Beyond C
4. Power of the lens is -4D, its focal length is
 - a) 4m
 - b) -40m
 - c) -0.25m
 - d) 25 m

5. A concave mirror gives virtual, erect and enlarged image of the object. The position of the object is-
 - a) At infinity
 - b) Between F and C
 - c) Between P and F
 - d) At F
6. In optics an object which has higher refractive index is called -
 - a) Optically rarer
 - b) Optically denser
 - c) Optical density
 - d) Refractive index
7. The optical phenomena, twinkling of stars, is due to
 - a) Atmospheric reflection
 - b) Total reflection
 - c) Atmospheric refraction
 - d) Total refraction
8. Convex lens forms a real, point sized image at focus, the object is placed-
 - a) At focus
 - b) Between F and 2F
 - c) At infinity
 - d) At 2F
9. The unit of power of lens is
 - a) Metre
 - b) Centimeter
 - c) Diopter
 - d) M^{-1}
10. The radius of curvature of a mirror is 20cm the focal length is-
 - a) 20cm
 - b) 10cm
 - c) 40cm
 - d) 5cm

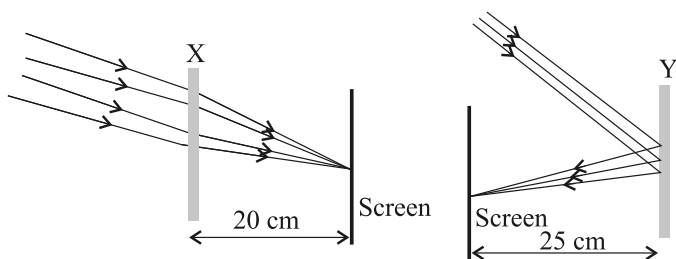
11. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Image formed by a plane mirror is always and
- (ii) A spherical mirror, whose reflecting surface is curved inwards, that is, faces towards the centre of the sphere, is called a
- (iii) The focal length of a spherical mirror is equal to its radius of curvature.
- (iv) Speed of light is
- (v) Light rays always travels in

12. Answer in one word/one sentence.

- (i) A concave mirror produces three times magnified (enlarged) real image of an object placed at 10 cm in front of it. Where is the image located?
- (ii) The magnification produced by a plane mirror is +1. What does this mean?
- (iii) An object is placed at a distance of 10 cm from a convex mirror of focal length 15 cm. Find the position and nature of the image.
- (iv) Define the principal focus of a concave mirror.

13. Study the given ray diagrams and select the correct statement from the following:



- (A) Device X is a concave mirror and device Y is a convex lens, whose focal lengths are 20 cm and 25 cm respectively.
- (B) Device X is a convex lens and device Y is a concave mirror, whose focal lengths are 10 cm and 25 cm respectively.
- (C) Device X is a concave lens and device Y is a convex mirror, whose focal lengths are 20 cm and 25 cm respectively.
- (D) Device X is a convex lens and device Y is a concave mirror, whose focal lengths are 20 cm and 25 cm respectively. (CBSE 2017)
14. A student obtains a blurred image of distant object on a screen using a convex lens. To obtain a distinct image on the screen he should move the lens.
- (A) away from the screen
- (B) towards the screen
- (C) to a position very far away from the screen
- (D) either towards or away from the screen depending upon the position of the object. (CBSE 2017)
15. Assertion (A): The bottom of a tank or pond, filled with water appears to be raised.
- Reason (R): The apparent depth of the tank is given by $1/n$ times the original depth.
- (a) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct.
- (b) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- 16.** Assertion (A): The shaving mirrors are convex mirrors.
Reason (R): Convex mirror always forms a virtual image.
- (a) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct.
 - (b) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect.
 - (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

3 Short Answer Questions

1. Refractive indices of medium A, B and C are 1.3, 1.5 and 1.4 respectively. In which of the following the speed of light will be the :
 - (a) fastest
 - (b) slowest and why?
2. A compound lens is made up of two thin lenses having power + 12.5 D and – 2.5 D. Find the focal length and power of the combination.
3. Light enters from air to kerosene having a refractive index of 1.47. What is the speed of light in kerosene ?
4. A 5 cm tall object is placed perpendicular to principal axis of a convex lens of focal length 10 cm. If the object is placed 30 cm away from the lens, find the position, size and nature of image.
5. A ray travelling in water enters obliquely into glass. Does the light bend towards or away from the normal and why ?
6. An object is placed at the focus of a convex lens. Draw ray diagram to locate the position of image formed.
7. If the image formed by a spherical mirror for all positions of the object placed in front of it is always erect and diminished, what type of mirror is it? Draw a labelled ray diagram to support your answer. (CBSE 2018)
8. State the laws of refraction of light. Explain the term 'absolute refractive index of a medium' and write an expression to relate it with the speed of light in vacuum. (CBSE 2018)
9. What is meant by power of a lens? Write its SI unit. A student uses a lens of focal length 40 cm and another of –20 cm. Write the nature and power of each lens. (CBSE 2018)
10. An object is placed at a distance of 15 cm from a concave lens of focal length 30 cm. List four characteristic (nature, position, etc.) of the image formed by the lens. (CBSE 2017)

11. "A lens can form a magnified erect image as well as magnified inverted image of an object placed in front of it". Same the nature of this lens and draw ray diagrams to justify the above statement.
Mark the position of O, F and 2F in the diagram. (2017)
12. The refractive indices of glass and water with respect to air are $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{3}$ respectively. If speed of light in glass is 2×10^8 m/s, find the speed of light in water. (CBSE 2016)
13. One half of a convex lens is covered with black paper.
- Show the formation of image of a object placed at 2F, of such covered lens with the help of ray diagram. Mention the position and nature of the image.
 - Draw the ray diagram for same object at same position in front of the same lens, but now uncovered. Will there be any difference in image obtained in the two cases ? Give reasons for your answers.
14. A thin converging lens forms a (i) real magnified image, (ii) virtual magnified image.
- Write the position of object in each case.
 - Draw labelled diagram for each case.
15. (a) What happens to a ray of light when it travels from one medium to another having equal refractive indices ?
(b) State the cause of refraction of light.
16. (a) Define 1 dioptre of power. Find the focal length of a lens of power -2.0 D.
(b) Why does a lemon kept in water in a glass tumbler appear to be bigger than actual size ?
17. Analysis the following observation table showing variation of image distance (v) with object distance (u) in case of a convex lens and answer the questions that follow without doing any calculation:

S. No.	Object Distance-u(cm)	Image Distance-v(cm)
1.	-100	+25
2.	-60	+30
3.	-40	+40

S. No.	Object Distance-u(cm)	Image Distance-v(cm)
4.	-30	+60
5.	-25	+100
6.	-15	+120

1.
 - a) What is the focal length of the convex lens? Give reason to justify your answer.
 - b) Write the serial number of the observation which is not correct. On what basis have you arrived at this conclusion?
 - c) Select an approximate scale and draw a ray diagram for the observation at S. No. 2 Also find the approximate value of magnification.
18.
 - (a) If the image formed by a mirror for all position of the object placed in front of it is always diminished, erect and virtual, state the type of the mirror and also draw a ray diagram to justify your answer. Write one use such mirrors are put to and why?
 - (b) Define the radius of curvature of spherical mirror. Find the nature and focal length of a spherical mirror whose radius of curvature is +24 cm.



Competency Based Question

If there Is no light, there is no sight!

Apart from looking directly at a light source, most of what we see is as a result of the process of reflection.

Reflection is when light bounces off an object. If the surface is smooth and shiny, like glass, water or polished metal, the light will reflect at the same angle as it hit the surface. This is called regular reflection.

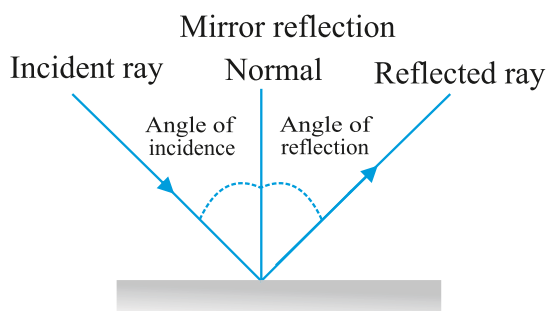
If you look at a bird, light has reflected off that bird and travelled in nearly all directions. This is diffuse reflection. If some of that light enters your eyes, it hits the retina at the back of your eyes. An electrical signal is passed to your brain, and your brain interprets the signals as an image.



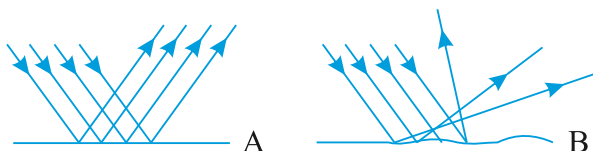
1. This picture shows

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Regular Reflection | (b) Diffuse Reflection |
| (c) Refraction of light | (d) Internal Reflection |

2.



- (a) Angle of incidence $>$ Angle of reflection
- (b) Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection
- (c) Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection
- (d) Angle of incidence $<$ Angle of reflection



3.
 - (a) A shows refraction, B shows reflection
 - (b) A shows reflection, B shows refraction
 - (c) A shows diffuse reflection, B shows internal diffusion
 - (d) A is regular reflection, B shows diffuse reflection
4. State two laws of reflections of light.
5. Distinguish between a real and virtual image of an object. What type of image is formed (i) by a plane mirror (ii) On a cinema screen.