

# Science Worksheet Class VII

# Light

### 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Light travels along a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. The change of direction of light by a mirror is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ of light.
  - c. The inner surface of a stainless-steel spoon acts like a \_\_\_\_\_\_mirror.
  - d. An image that can be obtained on a screen is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_ image.
  - e. The image formed by a \_\_\_\_\_\_mirror is always virtual and smaller in size.
  - f. An image formed by a \_\_\_\_\_\_ mirror always has the same size of the object.
  - g. Rectilinear propagation of light means light travels in a \_\_\_\_\_ line.

#### 2. Choose the correct answer in the given options:

- 1. Which of the following is a converging mirror?
  - a. concave mirror b. convex mirror c. plane mirror
- 2. The scattering of light into its 7 colours is called
  - a. lateral inversion b. reflection c. dispersion
- 3. The shape of the reflector in a torch
  - a. convex b. concave c. plane
- 4. Real image of the sun can be obtained by a a.convex mirrorb. concave lensc. convex lensd. plane mirror

#### 3. Name the following:

- a) The mirror, a dentist use while examining a patient.
- b) The lens that converges the light falling on it.
- c) The lens used in a magnifying glass.
- d) Light bouncing of a surface.
- e) An image that cannot be formed on a screen.

## 4. Define the following terms:

- a. Light b. Rectilinear propagation of light
- c. Spectrum d. lateral inversion

#### **5. Answer the following:**

- a) Distinguish between concave mirror and convex mirror with the diagrams of each.
- b) If we want a clear image of an object, what kind of surface should we use?
- c) Distinguish between concave and convex lenses with the diagrams of each.
- d) Give the differences between real and virtual images with examples.
- e) What are the characteristics of image formed by a plane mirror?
- f) Name and explain the phenomenon seen in the figure. (figure l)
- g) Identify the phenomenon shown by the figure. (fig 2)
- h) Which mirror is used here? Why? (fig 3)







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