**NOTES 5.3: Using Lenses to form images**

Lenses

* A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a curved piece of transparent material that can refract light
* Concave lenses produce images that are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than the object.
* Concave lenses are sometimes used in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** lenses are thicker in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than at the edge.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** lenses cause light rays to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
	+ When parallel rays strike a convex lens they come together at the focal point.

* When an object is really far away the image is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

Object between one and two focal lengths from the lens

* As you move the object closer the image gets **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

Object less than one focal length from the lens

* When the object is directly in front of the lens the image **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Examples of convex lenses:

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