

Directed Reading B *continued*

12. Why can a light source be seen in the dark?

13. Objects that produce visible light are called _____.

14. An object that can be seen but is not a light source is

_____.

15. Why are you able to see an illuminated object?

ABSORPTION AND SCATTERING

_____ **16.** The transfer of light energy to particles of matter is called

- a. illumination.
- b. scattering.
- c. absorption.
- d. reflection.

_____ **17.** The interaction of light with matter that causes light to change its energy, direction of motion, or both is called

- a. reflection.
- b. scattering.
- c. absorption.
- d. incidence.

18. What causes the clear sky to look blue?

LIGHT AND MATTER

_____ **19.** The passing of light through matter is called

- a. transmission.
- b. scattering.
- c. absorption.
- d. incidence.

Directed Reading B *continued*

20. When you look through a glass window, why can you see objects that are outside?

21. When you look through a glass window, why can you see the glass and your reflection?

22. Why might a glass window feel warm when you touch it?

23. Matter that allows visible light to be easily transmitted is _____.

24. Matter that transmits light and scatters the light as it passes through the matter is _____.

25. Matter that does not transmit any light is _____.

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____ **26.** glass

_____ **27.** wax paper

_____ **28.** metal

a. opaque

b. translucent

c. transparent