Geometricl Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The line which passes through pole of the mirror and center of curvature is called principal:	A. axis B. Focus C. Line D. None of these
2	Which types of image is formed by a concave lens on a screen?	A. Inverted and real B. Inverted and virtual C. upright and real D. Upright and virtual
3	The distance of the object from the mirror is represented by :	A. q B. p C. m D. F
4	An example of input device computer is:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Keyboard<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">printer<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">monitor<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">RAM<o:p></o:p></p>
5	Which of the following quantities is not change during refraction of light?	A. Its direction B. Its speed C. its frequency D. Its wavelength
6	When the object is placed beyond 2F of a convex lens, the image formed will be:	A. Real, inverted and smaller than the object B. Real, inverted and of the same size as the object C. Real, inverted and larger in size than the object D. Virtual, erect and larger in size than the object
7	An object of placed at he centre of curvature of a concave mirror. The image produced by the mirror is located:	A. out beyond the centre of curvature. B. at the centre of curvature C. between the centre of curvature and the focal point D. at the focal point
8	Spherical mirrors are used in:	A. Medical B. Search light C. Microscope D. All of these
9	Concave mirror formula is given by:	A. R = 2r B. sin<i/sin<r C. 1/f=1/p+1/q D. 1/f=1/p-1/q
10	The index of refraction depends on:	A. The focal length B. The speed of light C. the image distance D. The object distance
11	The refractive index of internal coating of optical fibre is:	A. 1.56 B. 1.51 C. 1.53 D. 1.58
12	The loudness of a sound is most closely related to its:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Frequency<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Period<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Wavelength<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Amplitude<o:p></o:p></p>

		class="MsoNormal">Amplitude
13	Image formed on a camera is:	A. real,invertred, and diminished B. virtual, upright and diminshed C. virtual, upright and magnified D. real, inverted and magnified
14	Angle opposite to the base of triangle of prism is called:	A. angle of incidence B. angle of refraction C. angle of prism D. emerging angle
15	The ray of the light after reflection from concave mirror passes through:	A. Centre B. Principal focus C. Pole D. None of these
16	The angle of which prism deviates the incident ray is called:	A. angle of incident B. angle of reflection C. angle of deviation D. angle of minimum deviation
17	Which of the following is not processing:	A. Arranging B. Manipulating C. Calculating D. Gathering
18	The totally reflectiing prism one angle is of:	A. 45° B. 90° C. 180° D. 120°
19	A device which has two ways communication is:	A. Television B. Radio C. Hard disk D. Mobile phone
20	In totally reflecting prism one angle is of 90°, and other two angles are of:	A. $30^o,30^o$ B. $45^o,90^o$ C. $45^o,45^o$ D. $40^o,40^o$