PPSC Physics Topic 4 Geometrical Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In optics, which subfield studies the measurement of electromagnetic radiation including visible light.	A. Radiometry B. Photometry C. Telemetry D. Chronometry
2	In a compound microscope magnification will be large if focal length of eyepiece is	A. Large B. small C. Equal to that of the objective D. Larger than that of the objective
3	For a prism of particular and given wavelength the resolving power varies as	A. First power of lens of its base B. Square of inverse length of its base C. Increases of length of its base D. Cube of the length of its base
4	The ability of eye to focus near as well as distant object is termed as.	A. Myopia B. Persistence of vision C. Power of accommodation D. Astigmatism
5	The angle of incidence that causes the refracted ray in the rarer medium to bend though 90^{o} is called.	A. Critical angle B. solid angle C. Plane angle D. Acute angle
6	Keliner or achromat eye piece consist or	A. Two plano convex lenses with same focal length B. Two sets of doublets C. An achromatic doublet D. A spherical doublet
7	Clouds are white because they efficiently scatter sunlight of all	A. Colours B. Wavelengths C. Frequencies D. Phases
8	What is the magnifying power of a convex lens of focal length 5 cm.	A. 3 B. 5 C. 6 D. 20
9	A real object paled inside the focus of a convex lens gives	A. Real image but diminshed B. Real image but enlarged C. virtual image but diminished D. Virtual image but enlarged
10	Which of the following be used for rededicing mechanical aberration is optical instruments.	A. Plane mirrors B. Spherical mirrors C. Concave lenses D. Plano convex lenses
11	The working principal of a photograph enlarger is basically the same as that of a.	A. Camera B. Side projection C. Microsopce D. Telecopse
12	When a ray of light traveling in a rare medium enters into a denser medium	A. It remains undeviated B. It is reflected back C. It bends towards the normal D. It bends away from the normal
13	An object is placed at the focus of a diverging lens The image is located at	A. The focus B. 2 F C. Infinity D. Half away between the lens and the focus
14	The real depth of a swimming pool is 2 m What is the apparent depth of the pool if the refractive index of water is 1.33	A. 1.0 m B. 1.5 cm C. 2.0 m D. 2.5 m
		A. Amplitude

15	Colour of light is determined by its	B. Velocity in air C. Wavelength D. State of polarization
16	The ablate of rays of different colours to converge a single point sifter refraction though a convex lens is called.	A. Come B. Distortion C. Spherical aberration D. Chromatic aberration
17	If a ray of light in glass in incident on an air surface at an angle greater than the critical angle, the ray will	A. Refract only B. Reflect only C. Partially refract and partially reflect D. Diffract only
18	Chromatic aberration can be removed by using.	A. Convex lens B. Two convex lenses C. Concave lens D. Combination of a convex lens and a concave lens
19	When we look at the sky during daytime the light that we see is sunlight that has been absorbed and then re radiated in different directions, This process is called.	A. Scattering B. Diffusion C. Mirage D. Rainbow
20	Plossi or symmetrical eye piece consists of	A. Two plano convex lenses with same focal length B. Two sets of doublets C. An achromatic double D. A spherical doublet