

PPSC Physics Topic 4 Geometrical Optics

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The erecting lens of a telescope produces | A. A shorter instrument B. wider field of view C. A larger image D. A sharp image |
| 2 | Light entering glass will not suffer change in | A. Wavelength B. Direction C. Velocity D. Frequency |
| 3 | Two convex lens focal length 'f' use in combination become telescope. When the distance between them is. | A. 1 B. 4f C. 2f D. f/2 |
| 4 | The aberration in the image formed by a lens due to different wavelengths present in a source is called. | A. Spherical aberration B. Chromatic aberration C. Astigmatism D. Achromatic aberration |
| 5 | A diverging lens may not have | A. Negative focal length B. Positive focal length C. One plane surface D. One convex surface |
| 6 | What is the type of corrective lens used to correct or enhance the vision in only one eye. | A. Axicon B. Monocle C. Zoom lens D. Camera lens |
| 7 | The focal length of a thin converging lens is 10 cm. What is the maximum distance from the lens that the object can be placed so that the lens acts as a magnifying glass. | A. 5 cm B. 10 cm C. 15 cm D. 20 cm |
| 8 | The image of a distant object as seen through an astronomical telescope is. | A. Real and inverted B. Virtual and inverted C. Real and erect D. Virtual and erect |
| 9 | What would be the colour of the sky throughout the day if the earth has no atmosphere. | A. Blue B. Red C. White D. Black |
| 10 | The critical angle will be maximum when light travels from | A. Glass to air B. Water to air C. Water to glass D. Glass to water |
| 11 | A pencil dipped partially into water appears bent because of. | A. Reflection of water surface B. Diffraction of water surface C. Refraction of water surface D. Water is a fluid |
| 12 | Linear magnification is the ratio between the | A. Distances of object and image from mirror B. Distances of object and image from the focal point C. Distance of image and object from the mirror D. Distance of image from object and the distance of object from mirror |
| 13 | The dioptric power of a concave lens of 10 cm focal length is. | A. 0.1 dioptre B. 1.0 dioptre C. 10 dioptre D. -10 dioptre |
| 14 | Plossi or symmetrical eye piece consists of | A. Two plano convex lenses with same focal length B. Two sets of doublets C. An achromatic doublet D. A spherical doublet |

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| 15 | Light rays after passing through is concave lens. | A. Bend away from principal axis B. Bend towards principal axis C. Remain undeviated D. Travel parallel to the principal axis |
| 16 | The image formed on the film of a simple camera is. | A. Real inverted and diminished B. Virtual, upright, and diminished C. Virtual, upright and magnified D. Real, inverted and magnified |
| 17 | When an obliquely falling ray of light enters from one medium ot another it changes its path this phenomenon is called. | A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Diffusion D. Diffraction |
| 18 | A double convex an bubble in water will behave as. | A. Plane slab B. Concave mirror C. Convex lens D. Concave lens |
| 19 | What would be the colour of sky n the absense of atmosphere. | A. Blue B. Indigo C. Red D. Black |
| 20 | If a single convex lens is placed closed to the eye then it can be used as | A. Telescope B. Simple microscope C. Compound microscope D. Opera glass |