Geometricl Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The critical angle for glass to:	A. 24° B. 48° C. 42° D. 50°
2	The distance of the object from the mirror is represented by :	A. q B. p C. m D. F
3	Snell' law is:	A. n = sin<x/sin <r B. n=sin <i/sin<r C. n = sin <r/sin<i D. <i/<r
4	The point through which rays of light pass after reflection from concave mirror is called principal:	A. Focus B. Circle C. Axis D. Radius
5	From which of the following we can get information almost about everything:	A. Book<o:p></o:p> B. Teacher<o:p></o:p> C. Computer<o:p></o:p> D. Internet<o:p></o:p>
6	The data stored in C.D is:	A. 680 MB<o:p></o:p> B. 650 MB<o:p></o:p> C. 700 MB<o:p></o:p> D. 750 MB<o:p></o:p>
7	The refractive index of air is:	A. 6 B. 7 C. 2 D. 1,0003
8	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
9	Half of radius of curvature is called:	A. Focal length B. Principal focus C. Axis D. None of these
10	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
11	Mathematical relationship between critical angle "C" and refractive index "n" is:	A. N = C B. N = 1 / sin c C. N = 1 / cos c D. N = 1 / sin2 c
12	Hard disk is made of:	A. Aluminium<o:p></o:p> B. Copper<o:p></o:p> C. Iron<o:p></o:p> D. Plastic<o:p>

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13	Which form of energy is sound:	A. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Electrical B. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">mechanical C. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Thermal D. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Chemical
14	The ray of the light after reflection from concave mirror passes through:	A. Centre B. Principal focus C. Pole D. None of these
15	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
16	After refraction from a convex lens, rays of light parallel to the principal axis converge at a point, this point of convex lens is called:	A. Principal focus B. Pole C. Focal length D. Optical center
17	The mirror whose inner surface is reflecting is called:	A. Concave mirror B. Convex mirror C. Miroor D. Lens
18	Astronauts in space need to communicate with each other by radio links because:	A. Sound waves travel very slowly in space<o:p> </o:p> B. Sound waves travel very fast in space<o:p> </o:p> C. Sound waves cannot travel in space<o:p> </o:p> D. Sound waves have low frequency in space<o:p></o:p>
19	In a convex mirror the size of the image:	A. Is smaller than the size of the object B. Is greater than the size of the object C. Depends upon the position of the object D. Is equal to the size of the object

20	When light passes through a prism it deviates from its original path due to:	A. Reflection B. Diffraction C. Interference D. Refraction