Geometricl Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If focal length of a lens is 1m, then its power will be:	A. 1 D B. 0.5 D C. 1.5 D D. 1 D
2	The distance of spherical mirror is called:	A. Curvature B. Aperture C. Sphere D. a,b
3	Speed of light in air is ms^{-1}	A. 3 x 10⁸ B. 3 x 10¹¹ C. 3 x 10⁵ D. 340
4	Magnification of mirror is given by:	A. m=p/q B. m=q/p C. m=pxq D. m=1/p+q
5	The S.I unit of power of a lens is:	A. Dioptre B. Volt C. Ampere D. Watt
6	Optical fibers work on the principle of:	A. Refraction B. Reflection C. Total internal reflection D. Diffraction
7	Which of the following quantities is not change during refraction of light?	A. Its direction B. Its speed C. its frequency D. Its wavelength
8	Totally reflecting prism is used in:	A. periscope B. binoculars C. periscope and binocular D. telescope
9	The refractive index of air is:	A. 6 B. 7 C. 2 D. 1,0003
10	An object is 14 cm is front of a convex mirror. The image is 5.8 cm behind the mirror. What is the focal length of the mirror?	A. 4.1 cm B. 8.2 cm C. 9.9 cm D. 20 cm
11	_____ is always virtual in case of convex mirror.	A. p B. image C. object D. all of these
12	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>
13	The ray of light striking to the side of prism is called:	A. refraction ray B. incident ray C. reflected ray D. emergent ray
14	Power of lens is:	A. q/p B. 1/q C. 1/p

		D. 1/f
15	The distance between two consecutive waves compressions or rarefactions is called:	A. Focal length<o:p></o:p> B. Wave length<o:p></o:p> C. Frequency<o:p></o:p> D. Time period<o:p></o:p>
16	Bouncing back of light after striking the surface is called:	A. Refraction B. Reflection C. Diffraction D. Interference
17	A normal eye can see near objects clearly at a distance of:	A. 20 cm B. 25 cm C. 30 cm D. 35 cm
18	Half of radius of curvature is called:	A. Focal length B. Principal focus C. Axis D. None of these
19	Totally reflecting prism turns the incident ray at an angle of:	A. 90^o B. 60^o C. 75^o D. 45^o
20	The critical angle for a beam of light passing from water into air is 48.8 degrees. This mean that all light rays with an angle of incidence greater than this angle will be:	A. Absorbed B. Totallly reflected C. Partially reflected and partially transmitted D. Totally transmitted