

Geometrical Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A device which has two ways communication is:	<p>A. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Television</p></o:p></p></code></p> <p>B. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Radio</p></o:p></p></code></p> <p>C. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Hard disk</p></o:p></p></code></p> <p>D. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Mobile phone</p></o:p></p></code></p>
2	Snell's law is stated as:	<p>A. $\sin i / \sin r = n_1/n_2$</p> <p>B. $\sin i / \sin r = n_2/n_1$</p> <p>C. $\sin r / \sin i = n_2/n_1$</p> <p>D. $\sin r / \sin i = 2n_2/n_1$</p>
3	The ray of light striking to the side of prism is called:	<p>A. refraction ray</p> <p>B. incident ray</p> <p>C. reflected ray</p> <p>D. emergent ray</p>
4	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?	<p>A. 4.1 cm</p> <p>B. 8.2 cm</p> <p>C. 9.9 cm</p> <p>D. 20 cm</p>
5	CD which is made of soft material is called:	<p>A. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Hard disk</p></o:p></p></code></p> <p>B. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Floppy disk</p></o:p></p></code></p> <p>C. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Iron disk</p></o:p></p></code></p> <p>D. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Copper disk</p></o:p></p></code></p>
6	An example of input device computer is:	<p>A. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Keyboard</p></o:p></p></code></p> <p>B. <code><p class="MsoNormal">printer</p></o:p></p></code></p> <p>C. <code><p class="MsoNormal">monitor</p></o:p></p></code></p> <p>D. <code><p class="MsoNormal">RAM</p></o:p></p></code></p>
7	The refractive index of internal coating of optical fibre is:	<p>A. 1.56</p> <p>B. 1.51</p> <p>C. 1.53</p> <p>D. 1.58</p>
8	Angle opposite to the base of triangle of prism is called:	<p>A. angle of incidence</p> <p>B. angle of refraction</p> <p>C. angle of prism</p> <p>D. emerging angle</p>
9	Focal length for concave mirror is :	<p>A. -ve</p> <p>B. +ve</p> <p>C. same</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
10	Speed of light in air is ms^{-1}	<p>A. 3×10^{8}</p> <p>B. 3×10^{11}</p> <p>C. 3×10^{5}</p> <p>D. 340</p>
11	The centre of spherical mirror is called:	<p>A. Focus</p> <p>B. Axis</p> <p>C. Centre</p> <p>D. Pole</p>
12	Which of the following quantities is not change during refraction of light?	<p>A. Its direction</p> <p>B. Its speed</p> <p>C. its frequency</p> <p>D. Its wavelength</p>

13	The critical angle for glass to:	A. 24 ^o B. 48 ^o C. 42 ^o D. 50 ^o
14	The index of refraction depends on:	A. The focal length B. The speed of light C. the image distance D. The object distance
15	The critical angle for a beam of light passing from water into air is 48.8 degrees. This means that all light rays with an angle of incidence greater than this angle will be:	A. Absorbed B. Totally reflected C. Partially reflected and partially transmitted D. Totally transmitted
16	What does the term e-mail stand for:	A. Emergency mail B. Electronic mail C. Extra mail D. External mail
17	The point through which rays of light pass after reflection from concave mirror is called principal:	A. Focus B. Circle C. Axis D. Radius
18	Magnification of mirror is given by:	A. $m=p/q$ B. $m=q/p$ C. $m=pxq$ D. $m=1/p+q$
19	The distance of image from mirror is represented by:	A. q B. p C. F D. m
20	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