Geometricl Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Power of lens is:	A. q/p B. 1/q C. 1/p D. 1/f
2	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>
3	Magnification of mirror is given by:	A. m=p/q B. m=q/p C. m=pxq D. m=1/p+q
4	Angle opposite to the base of triangle of prism is called:	A. angle of incidence B. angle of refraction C. angle of prism D. emerging angle
5	Which is an example of a longitudinal wave:	A. Sound wave<o:p></o:p> B. Light wave<o:p></o:p> C. Radio wave<o:p></o:p> D. Water wave<o:p></o:p>
6	The distance between principal focus and pole of mirror is called:	A. Princpal focus B. Focal length C. P D. Image
7	The refractive index of air is:	A. 6 B. 7 C. 2 D. 1,0003
8	The ray of light striking to the side of prism is called:	A. refraction ray B. incident ray C. reflected ray D. emergent ray
9	_____ is always virtual in case of convex mirror.	A. p B. image C. object D. all of these
10	Concave mirror formula is given by:	A. R = 2r B. sin<i/sin<r C. 1/f=1/p+1/q D. 1/f=1/p-1/q
11	The point through which rays of light pass after reflection from concave mirror is called principal:	A. Focus B. Circle C. Axis D. Radius
12	Critical angle for diamond is:	A. 60^o B. 24^o C. 26^o D. 49^o
13	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
		A. Reflection

14	When light passes through a prism it deviates from its original path due to:	B. Diffraction C. Interference D. Refraction
15	A converging mirror with a radius of 20 cm creates a real image 30 cm from the mirror. What is the object distance?	A. 5.0 cm B. 7.5 cm C. 15 cm D. 20 cm
16	To see stomach problems we use:	A. Gastroscope B. Bronchoscope C. Cystoscope D. All of these
17	CD which is made of soft material is called:	A. Hard disk<o:p></o:p> B. Floppy disk<o:p></o:p> C. Iron disk<o:p></o:p> D. Copper disk<o:p></o:p>
18	The distance of spherical mirror is called:	A. Curvature B. Aperture C. Sphere D. a,b
19	When the object is placed beyond 2F of a convex lens, the image formed will be:	A. Real, inverted and smaller than the object B. Real, inverted and of the same size as the object C. Real, inverted and larger in size than the object D. Virtual, erect and larger in size than the object
20	The principal focus of a concave mirror is:	A. Virtual B. Real C. Imaginary D. Dual aspect