PPSC Physics Topic 4 Geometrical Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Two convex lenses of equal focal length 'f' are placed in contact, the resultant focal length is	A. Zero B. 1 C. 2f D. f/2
2	To final image produced by a compound microscope is.	A. Real and inverted B. Real and erect C. Virtual and erect D. Virtual and inverted
3	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
4	A double convex an bubble in water will behave as.	A. Plane slab B. Concave mirror C. Convex lens D. Concave lens
5	The maximum distance between an object and its real image in case of convex lens is	A. f B. 2f C. 2.5 f D. 4 f
6	Michelson used the equation to determine the speed of light.	A. c = 4 fd B. c = 8fd C. c =12 fd D. c = 18 fd
7	To reduce spherical aberration in optical instruments which of the following should be used.	A. Plano convex lenses B. Concave lenses C. Spherical mirrors D. Plane mirrors
8	In compound microscope, image formed by the eyepiece is	A. Real B. Invented C. Erect D. Diminished
9	The ability of eye to focus near as well as distant object is termed as.	A. Myopia B. Persistence of vision C. Power of accommodation D. Astigmatism
10	The object of a telescope is very large this is to have an image which is.	A. More magnified B. Of better resolution C. More bright D. More clear
11	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
12	A diverging lens may not have	A. Negative focal length B. Positive focal length C. One plane surface D. One convex surface
13	The characteristic of an image formed by a plane mirror is.	A. It is of the same size as the object B. It is laterally inverted C. It is upright D. All of the above
14	The maximum number of rays required by a lens to form an image are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. Infinite
15	A bi convex lens of a material of refractive index 1.5 has the radius of curvature of each side equal to 50 cm the power of the lens will be.	A. 0.5 dipotre B. 1.0 dioptre C. 1.5 diopter D. 2.0dioptre

16	The angle of incidence that causes the refracted ray in the rarer medium to bend though 90^{o} is called.	A. Critical angle B. solid angle C. Plane angle D. Acute angle
17	In case of a convex lens, when object is placed at F	A. the image is formed beyond 2 F B. the image is formed between F and 2 F C. No image is formed D. the image is formed behind the object
18	The power of convex lens of focal length 50 cm will be	A. 1,0 dioptre B. 2.0 dioptre C. 4.0 dioptre D. 5.0 dioptre
19	If D1 and D2 are the powers of two lenses placed in contact then the power of the combination will be.	A. D1+D2 B. D1-D2 C. D1/D2 D. D1 x D2
20	Reciprocal of the focal length is called.	A. Radios of curvature of the lens B. Power of the lens C. Aperture of the lens D. Resolving power