

PPSC Physics Topic 4 Geometrical Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The near point of a person is 50 cm and his far point is 200 cm The power of the lenses which his spectacles should have to see clearly distant objects will be.	A. -0.5 D B. -10 d C. -1.5 D D. -2.0 D
2	use of outer layer in optical fibres called cladding is mainly to.	A. Scatter the light B. Absorb unwanted light C. Transmit the light D. Produce total internal reflection
3	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
4	Which term is used for human eye defect near sightedness.	A. Myopia B. Hypermetropia C. Presbyopia D. Cataract
5	Monochromatic light passing through a thick prism is.	A. Polarize B. Dispersed C. Diffracted D. Deviated
6	The final image produced by a microscope is.	A. Real and erect B. Virtual and erect C. Real and inverted D. Virtual and inverted
7	Why does a glass plate inside a colorless liquid become invisible	A. The colours of both are same B. The densities of both are same C. Their refractive indices are same D. Their refractive indices are different
8	Power of the lens is one dioptre, if its focal length is.	A. 1/6 metre B. 1/2 metre C. 1 metre D. 8 metre
9	The length of Galilean telescope is given by	A. $f_o + f_e$ B. $f_o - f_e$ C. $1/f_o - 1/f_e$ D. $1/f_o = 1/f_e$
10	The image of an object 5 mm high is only 1 cm high. The magnification of the lens is	A. 0.2 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. 2
11	Plossi or symmetrical eye piece consists of	A. Two plano convex lenses with same focal length B. Two sets of doublets C. An achromatic doublet D. A spherical doublet
12	When the angle of incidence becomes larger than the critical angle no refraction occurs This is known as.	A. Diffraction B. Refraction C. Total internal reflection D. Diffuse reflection
13	The value of critical angle of glass is	A. 45° B. 42° C. 48° D. 52°
14	The primary purpose of using a large aperture objective in a telescope is to produce	A. Brighter image B. Larger image C. Wider field of view D. Smaller image
15	Colour of light is determined by its	A. Amplitude B. Velocity in air C. Wavelength

		D. State of polarization
16	The angle of incidence that causes the refracted ray in the rarer medium to bend through 90° is called.	A. Critical angle B. solid angle C. Plane angle D. Acute angle
17	Which is the health care profession concerned with eyes as well as vision visual system and vision information processing in humans.	A. Optometry B. Ophthalmology C. Telemetry D. Psychology
18	On which property of lens, longitudinal chromatic aberration depend upon	A. Resolving power B. Dispersive power C. Magnifying power D. Radius of curvature
19	The critical angle for a beam of light passing from water into air is 48.8° . 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
20	linear magnification is the ratio between the	A. Distances of object and image from mirror B. Distances of object and image from the focal point C. Distance of image and object from the mirror D. Distance of image from object and the distance of object from mirror