PPSC Physics Chapter 4 Geometrical Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The image formed by a projector is	A. Real, inverted and enlarged B. Real, upright and enlarged C. Real ,inverted and diminished D. Virtual, upright and diminished
2	An image formed on the film of camera is	A. Real , inverted and diminshed B. Virtual, inverted and diminshed C. Real upright and diminished D. Virtual, upright and idminshed
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	A simple astronomical telescope consists of two	A. Concave lenses B. Convex mirrors C. Convex lenses D. Plano convex lenses
7	Loss of power is optical fibre result into	A. Poor receipt ion of signals B. Delay in time for reception of signals C. accurate information at the receivers D. All of the above
8	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
9	A leser beam may be used to measure very large distance because it is.	A. Unidirectional B. Cohernet C. Monochromatic D. Not absorbed
10	A double convex an bubble in water will behave as.	A. Plane slab B. Concave mirror C. Convex lens D. Concave lens
11	The image formed on the film of a simple camera is.	A. Real inverted and diminished B. Virtual, upright, and diminished C. Virtual, upright and magnified D. Real, inverted and magnified
12	In case of a convex lens, image formed at 2 F is	A. Virtual, erect and larger than the object B. Real, inverted and large than the object C. Real, inverted and same size as the object D. Real, inverted and smaller than the object
13	In case of a convex lens when object is placed at 2F image is formed.	A. At B. 2F C. away from 2F D. Between F at and 2 F
14	In case of a convex lens when object is placed away from 2F, image is formed.	A. at F B. at 2F

		C. away from 2 F D. Between F and 2 F
15	The distance between the optical centre and principal focus is	A. Focal plane B. Focal length C. Optical centre D. Principal axis
16	In case of a convex lens the rays closed to and parallel to the principal axis will converge after refraction by the lens at a point.	A. Optical centre B. Principal focus C. Focal plane D. Principal axis
17	The line passing symmetrically though the optical center of the lens is.	A. Focal plane B. Principal focus C. Principal axis D. Focal length
18	The point midway between the lens surface on its participial axis	A. Optical centre B. Principal focus C. Focal plane D. Focal length
19	To obtain is parallel beam from the headlight of a car it must be fitted with.	A. A convex mirror B. A concave mirror C. A convex lens D. A concave lens
20	Light entering glass will not suffer change in	A. Frequency B. wavelength C. Speed D. Direction