

PPSC Physics Topic 4 Geometrical Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which is the branch of medicine that deals with the anatomy physiology and diseases of the eye.	A. Ophthalmology B. Psychology C. Andrology D. Gynecology
2	A convex mirror is used to reflect light from an object placed 66 cm in front of the mirror. The focal length of the mirror is 46 cm Find the location of the image.	A. 23 cm B. -23 cm C. -27 cm D. 27 cm
3	When of the following colours scatters minimum.	A. Blue B. Violet C. Yellow D. Red
4	The working principal of a photograph enlarger is basically the same as that of a.	A. Camera B. Side projection C. Microscope D. Telescope
5	The aberration of rays of different colours to converge at a single point after refraction through a convex lens is called.	A. Coma B. Distortion C. Spherical aberration D. Chromatic aberration
6	a spectrometer is used to study	A. Spectrum B. Waveform C. Interference D. Diffraction
7	Dispersive power of a prism depends upon the wavelength of the light used and is	A. More for large wavelengths B. Less for large wavelengths C. More for small wavelengths D. Less for small wavelengths
8	An image formed on the film of camera is	A. Real, inverted and diminished B. Virtual, inverted and diminished C. Real upright and diminished D. Virtual, upright and diminished
9	Chromatic aberration can be removed by using.	A. Convex lens B. Two convex lenses C. Concave lens D. Combination of a convex lens and a concave lens
10	Colour of light is determined by its	A. Amplitude B. Velocity in air C. Wavelength D. State of polarization
11	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
12	A lens whose thickness is small as compared to focal length is a	A. Concave lens B. Double concave lens C. Convex lens D. Plano concave lens
13	Light entering glass will not suffer change in	A. Wavelength B. Direction C. Velocity D. Frequency
14	Diopetre is the term used for describing the	A. Intensity of light B. Density of air C. Power of light D. Refractive index
15	Lenses of what diameter are usually not practical.	A. Less than 1 m B. Larger than 1m C. Larger than 5 m D. Larger than 10 m

		D. Larger than 10 m
16	The ability's of convex lens to produce convergence in a parallel beam is called its.	A. Magnification B. Focal length C. Power D. Strength
17	Which was the transparent front part of the eye that covers the pupil, iris and interior chamber.	A. Cornea B. Fovea C. Sclera D. Choroid
18	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
19	The final image produced by a microscope is.	A. Real and erect B. Virtual and erect C. Real and inverted D. Virtual and inverted
20	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