

PPSC Physics Topic 4 Geometrical Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The critical angle for a beam of light passing from water into air is 48.8 o This mean 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
2	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
3	When a ray of light is incident perpendicularly to the boundary of two media.	A. It pass through without bending B. Its speed is faster in the optically denser medium C. It deviates from its original path D. It is totally reflected back
4	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
5	A pencil dipped partially into water appears bent because of.	A. Reflection of water surface B. Diffraction of water surface C. Refraction of water surface D. Water is a fluid
6	Which of the following electron wavelength is used in electron microscope.	A. Short B. Extremely short C. Large D. Moderate
7	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
8	Which scientist made the first successful terrestrial measurement of the speed of light	A. Isaac Newton B. Ole Romer C. Armand Fizeace D. Albert Michelson
9	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
10	Which eye defect can be rectified by using diverging lens.	A. Near sightedness B. Far sightedness C. presbyopal D. Astigmatism
11	The refractive index of benzenes is 1.5 What is the critical angle of benzene.	A. 0.667° B. 42° C. 48° D. 90°
12	On which property of lens, longitudinal chromatic aberration depend upon	A. Resolving power B. Dispersive power C. Magnifying power D. Radius of curvature
13	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
14	The value of critical angle of glass is	A. 45° B. 42° C. 48° D. 52°
15	Which type of image is produced by the converging lens of human eye if it views a distant object	A. Real, erect, same size B. Real, inverted, diminished C. Virtual, erect, same size D. Virtual, inverted, diminished

	object.	C. Virtual, erect, diminished D. Virtual, inverted, magnified
16	A negative magnification always means the the image is.	A. Erect B. Real C. Virtual D. Inverted
17	The diameter of a lens is called.	A. Focal length B. Principal axis C. Optical centre D. Aperture
18	An object of placed at the centre of curvature of a concave mirror The image produced by the mirror is located.	A. Out beyond the centre of curvature B. At the centre of curvature C. Between the centre of curvature and the focal point D. At the focal point
19	What is the refractive power of cornea in humans.	A. 13 dioptres B. 23 diaoptres C. 33 dioptres D. 43 dioptres
20	Colour of light is determined by its	A. Amplitude B. Velocity in air C. Wavelength D. State of polarization