PPSC Physics Chapter 4 Geometrical Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An object is placed at the focus of a diverging lens The image is located at	A. The focus B. 2 F C. Infinity D. Half away between the lens and the focus
2	Light entering glass will not suffer change in	A. Wavelength B. Direction C. Velocity D. Frequency
3	Keliner or achromat eye piece consist or	A. Two plano convex lenses with same focal length B. Two sets of doublets C. An achromatic doublet D. A spherical doublet
4	Plossi or symmetrical eye piece consists of	A. Two plano convex lenses with same focal length B. Two sets of doublets C. An achromatic double D. A spherical doublet
5	The ablate of rays of different colours to converge a single point sifter refraction though a convex lens is called.	A. Come B. Distortion C. Spherical aberration D. Chromatic aberration
6	The branch of medicine which deals with the anatomy physiology and diseases of the eye	A. Ophthalmology B. Radiology C. Cardiology D. Andrology
7	Optics is the	A. Scientific study of light and vision B. Scientific study to sound C. Scientific study of time D. Scientific study of fluid
8	A double convex air bubble in water will behave as.	A. Plane slab B. Concave mirror C. Convex lens D. Concave lens
9	A real object paled inside the focus of a convex lens gives	A. Real image but diminshed B. Real image but enlarged C. virtual image but diminished D. Virtual image but enlarged
10	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
11	Light rays after passing through is concave lens.	A. Bend away from principal axis B. Bend towards principal axis C. Remain undeviated D. Travel parallel to the principal axis
12	Light rays after passing through is convex lens.	A. Bend away from principal axis B. Bend towards participial axis C. Remain unriveted D. Travel parallel to the principal axis
13	The value of critical angle of glass is	A. 45^o B. 42^o C. 48^o D. 52^o
14	The maximum number of rays required by a lens to form an image are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. Infinite
		A. Prism

15	Any transparent medium bounded by one or two spherical surfaces is called	B. Lens C. Plane mirror D. Grating
16	Which of the following phenomenon is caused by the different speeds of light in differed optical media.	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Diffraction D. Total internal reflection
17	When light enters a denser medium	A. Its speed slows down B. Its speed increases C. It is totally reflected D. Its speed remains unchanged
18	The bending of light when it enters a medium	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Diffraction D. Total internal reflection
19	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
20	The phenomenon of regular refraction of light illustrates taht.	A. Light is reflected in one direction only B. Light is reflected through a range of different angles C. Light is refracted in one direction only D. Light is refracted through a range of different angles.