PPSC Physics Chapter 4 Geometrical Optics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following are defects in human eye.	A. Myopia B. Hypermetropia C. Presbyopia D. All of these
2	In water drops rainbows are formed by	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Dispersion D. All of these
3	The blooming of the image due to dispersion in lenses is called.	A. spherical aberration B. Chromatic aberration C. Astigmation D. Curvature of image field
4	Power of lens is measured in	A. cm B. Metres C. cm-1 D. Dioptres
5	Which of the following is used for the failure of a lens to form a sharp and distinct image.	A. Distortion B. Astrigmation C. Chromatic aberration D. spherical aberration
6	Which of the following is used for the failure of a lens to form a sharp and distinct image	A. Distortion B. Astigmation C. Chromatic aberration D. Spherical aberration
7	Which Muslim Scientist is regarded as 'Father of Optics"	A. Nasir al Din al Tusi B. Ibn Ishaq al kundi C. Ibn Musa Al khawarzmi D. Ibn al Haithem
8	Which of the following is used for reducing spherical aberrations in optical instruments.	A. Plano convex lens B. Concave lens C. Spherical mirrors D. Piane mirrors
9	Which Muslim Scientist gave the first clear description and correct analysis of pinhole camera.	A. Nasir al Din Al tusi B. Ibn al Haithem C. Ibn Ishaqal kundi D. al -Khawarizmi
10	The resolving power of an instrument increases as the wavelength of light used decreases, the magnifying power will	A. Remain the same B. Increases C. Decreases D. Have no relation between the two
11	When we decrease the diameter of the objective lens of a telescope the resolution of telescope	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remain the same D. Depends upon the focal length of the lens
12	A direct vision spectroscope is better than a prism spectrometer because it helps in	A. Observing the spectrum without a source B. Observing the spectrum perpendicular to a source C. Observing the spectrum in line with the source D. all of the above
13	In a compound microscope objective lens acts as a projector and eye place as a	A. Compensator B. Erecting lens C. Simple microscope lens D. Turntable
14	Larger the diameter of the objective of a telescope.	A. Greater is its resolving power B. Lesser is its resolving power C. Lesser is its magnifying power D. greater is its magnifying power

15	Human's eye acts like a	A. LASER B. Mirror C. Lens D. Fibre optics
16	Which of the following is a transport optical element with flat polished surfaces that refract light.	A. Monocole B. Axicon C. Prism D. Lens
17	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
18	In optics, which subfield studies the measurement of electromagnetic radiation including visible light.	A. Radiometry B. Photometry C. Telemetry D. Chronometry
19	When a ray of light enters a glass slab from air	A. Its frequency increases B. Its wavelength increases C. Neither frequency nor wavelength change D. Its wavelength decreases
20	Two lenses of focal length 'f' are combined the resultant focal length is	A. f B. 2f C. f/2 D. zero