PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which statement about the image formed by a convex lens is correct.	A. It is always real and eruct B. It is always real and inverted C. It is always virtual and erect D. It may be either virtual or real
2	A person of height 1.5 m stands 2.0 m in front of a plane mirror How far from the person is her image .	A. 2.0 m B. 3.0 m C. 3.5 m D. 4.0 m
3	Which type of image is formed by a concave lens on a screen.	A. Inverted and real B. Inverted and virtual C. Upright and real D. Upright and virtual
4	The index of refraction depends on	A. the focal length B. The speed of light C. The image distance D. The object distance
5	An object is -14 cm in front of a convex mirror The image 5.8 cm behind the mirror. What is the focal length of the mirror.	A. -4.1 cm B. -8.2 cm C. - 9.9 cm D. -20 cm
6	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
7	A converging mirror with a radius of 20 cm creates a real image 30 cm from the mirror What is the object distance.	A. -5.0 cm B. -7.5 cm C. -15 cm D. -20 cm
8	Which of the following quantities is not changed during refraction of light.	A. Its direction B. Its speed C. Its frequency D. Its wavelength
9	Power of the lens is one dioptre, if its focal length is.	A. 1/6 metre B. 1/2 metre C. 1 metre D. 8 metre
10	Dioptre is the term used for describing the	A. Intensity of light B. Density of air C. Power of light D. Refractive index
11	Since light rays are always diverged by concave lenses such lenses	A. Cannot form images B. Form only black and white images C. From only invented image D. Form only erect images
12	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
13	Light entering glass will not suffer change in	A. Wavelength B. Direction C. Velocity D. Frequency
14	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

15	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
16	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
17	The branch of medicine which deals with the anatomy physiology and diseases of the eye	A. Ophthalmology B. Radiology C. Cardiology D. Andrology
18	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
19	A double convex air bubble in water will behave as.	A. Plane slab B. Concave mirror C. Convex lens D. Concave lens
20	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
21	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
22	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
23	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
24	The value of critical angle of glass is	A. 45^o B. 42^o C. 48^o D. 52^o
25	The maximum number of rays required by a lens to form an image are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. Infinite
26	Any transparent medium bounded by one or two spherical surfaces is called	A. Prism B. Lens C. Plane mirror D. Grating
27	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
28	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
29	The bending of light when it enters a medium	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Diffraction D. Total internal reflection
30	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