# Physics - 10th Class Physics English Medium Chapter 12 Preparation

Q1. What is Cystoscope.

**Ans 1:** The endoscope used to diagnose the bladder is called cystoscope.

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Q2. What is critical angle?

**Ans 1:** When ray of light travel from denser medium to rare medium then the angle of incidence for which the angle of refraction becomes 90 degre is called critical angle.

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Q3. What is refraction of light?

**Ans 1:** the process of bending of light as it passes from air into glass and vice versa is called refraction of light.

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Q4. Define power of lens. Give its mathematical form and SI unit.

**Ans 1:** It is defined as 'the reciprocal of focal length(f) of a lens when focal length is taken in meters.
POWERS OF LENS= P 1/D(m)
The SI unit of power of lens is dioptre denoted by D.

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Q5. Define pole:

**Ans 1:** It is the midpoint of the curved surface of spherical mirror.It is also called vertex.

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Q6. What is the use of contact lens?

**Ans 1:** Contact lens show the same result as eyeglasses do .These are small thin lenses are placed directly on cornea a thin layer of tears between the lens and cornea keeps the lens in place.

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Q7. What is meant by angle of deviation?

**Ans 1:** When a ray is refracted through some refracted surface it deviates from its original path. The angle D made by the deviated ray with the normal is called angle of deviation.

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Q8. State the laws of refraction.What is the Snell' law/

**Ans 1:** i. The incident ray, refracted ray and the normal at the point of incidence all lie in the same plane.
ii. The ratio of sine of angle of incidence to the sin of angle of refraction r is always equal to the constant

Q9. What is magnifying glass?

**Ans 1:** Magnifying glass is a lens that form s a virtual image that is larger than object and appears behind the lens.

Q10. Compare the characteristics of image formed by concave mirrors and convex mirror.

**Ans 1:** Concave mirror: i. In concave mirror the size of the image depends on the position of the object.
ii. A convex mirror the size of the image is always smaller than the object.

**Ans 2:** Convex mirror: i. Both virtual and real images can be formed by concave mirror
ii. Only virtual and creet image is formed by a convex mirror.