

Physics - 10th Class Physics English Medium Chapter 12 Preparation

Q1. Define optics.

Ans 1: The study of light behaviour is called optics.

Q2. What is Gastroscopy.

Ans 1: the endoscope used to diagnose the stomach is called Gastroscope.

Q3. Define Angle of incidence.

Ans 1: The angle $\angle i$ made by the incident ray with the normal is called angle of incidence.

Q4. What is meant by the principal focus of convex lens.

Ans 1: the light rays travelling parallel to the principal axis called principal focus or focal point. F.

Q5. Define center of curvature:

Ans 1: A spherical mirror is a part of a sphere. The center of this sphere is called center of curvature.

Q6. Define principal axis

Ans 1: It is the line joining center of curvature and pole of the spherical mirror.

Q7. What is Cystoscope.

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

Q8. What is meant by the term total internal reflection?

Ans 1: When a ray of light from denser medium enters a rare medium in such a way that angle of incident is greater than critical angle, then the ray is reflected totally inside and does not emerge out from the denser medium. This phenomenon is called total internal reflection.

Q9. 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.

Q10. Define Astronomical telescope.

Ans 1: Astronomical telescope.:
i. Objective lens has larger focal length than the eyepiece.
ii. Distance between the objective lens and the eyepiece is equal to $f_0 + f_e$.
iii. It is used to see distant astronomical objects.
