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1. Suppose you are standing 1 m in front of a plane mirror. What should be the minimum vertical size of the mirror so that you can see your full image in it?

- a. 0.50 m
- b. 2 m
- c. half of your height.
- d. twice your height.

Answer (c).

2. A spherical air bubble is embedded in a piece of glass. For a ray of light passing through the bubble, it behaves like a :

- a. converging lens
- b. diverging lens
- c. plano-converging lens
- d. plano-diverging lens

Answer (b).

3. Which one among the following is used to make periscope?

- a. Concave lens
- b. Concave mirror
- c. Plane mirror
- d. None of the above

Answer (c).

4. What is the power of the lens, if the far point of a short-sighted eye is 200 cm?

- a. -0.5 D
- b. 2 D
- c. 1 D
- d. -1.5 D

Answer (a).

5. The image formed by a convex mirror of a real object is larger than the object

- a. when $u < 2f$
- b. when $u > 2f$
- c. for all values of u
- d. for no value of u

(u – object distance, f – focal length)

Answer (d).

6. The mirror used for the head light of a car is

- a. spherical concave
- b. plane
- c. cylindrical
- d. parabolic concave

Answer (d).

7. The ratio of the focal length of the objective to the focal length of the eyepiece is greater than one for

- a. a microscope
- b. a telescope
- c. both microscope and telescope
- d. neither microscope nor telescope

Answer (b).

8. The radius of curvature of a plane mirror

- a. is zero
- b. is infinity
- c. can be anywhere between zero and infinity
- d. None of the above

Answer (b).

9. The human eye is like a camera and hence it contains a system of lens. The eye lens forms

- a. a straight or upright, real image of the object on the retina
- b. an inverted, virtual image of the object on the retina
- c. an inverted, real image of the object on the retina
- d. a straight or upright, real image of the object on the iris

Answer (c).

10. An object is placed at the focus of a concave mirror. The image will be

- a. real, inverted, same size at the focus
- b. real, upright, same size at the focus
- c. virtual, inverted, highly enlarged at infinity
- d. real, inverted, highly enlarged at infinity

Answer (d).