

Exercise

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1. Which one of following materials cannot be used to make a lens?

(a) water

(b) glass

(c) plastic

(d) clay: (Ans)

2. The image formed by concave mirror is observed to be virtual, erect and larger than the object. Where should be the position of the object?

(a) Between the principal focus - and the centre of curvature

(b) At the centre of curvature (c) Beyond the centre of curvature

(d) Between the pole of mirror & its

principal focus. (Ans)

3. Where should an object be placed in front of a convex lens to get a real image of the size of object?

(a) At the principal focus of lens.

(b) At twice the focal length. (Ans)

(c) At infinity.

(d) Between the optical centre of lens and its principal focus.

4. A spherical mirror & a thin spherical lens have each a focal length of 15 cm. The mirror & the lens are likely to be?

(a) both concave. (Ans)

(b) both convex.

Q4. (c) The mirror is concave & the lens is convex

(d) The mirror is convex, but the lens is concave.

Q5. No matter how far you stand from a mirror, your image appears erect. The mirror is likely to be.

a) Only plane.

b) Only concave.

c) Only convex.

d) either plane/convex. (Ans)

