

**Question:** The phenomenon by which the incident light falling on a surface is sent back into the same medium is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

1. polarization
2. reflection
3. refraction
4. absorption

**Question:** When light is incident on a polished surface \_\_\_\_\_ reflection takes place.

1. regular
2. irregular
3. diffused
4. normal

**Question:** The image formed by a plane mirror is always \_\_\_\_\_.

1. real and erect
2. virtual and erect
3. real and inverted
4. virtual and inverted

**Question:** The centre of the sphere of which the spherical mirror forms a part is called \_\_\_\_\_.

1. centre of curvature
2. focus
3. pole
4. vertex

**Question:** The focus of a concave mirror is \_\_\_\_\_.

1. real
2. virtual
3. undefined
4. at the pole

**Question:** A converging mirror is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

1. convex mirror
2. plane mirror

3. concave mirror
4. cylindrical mirror

**Question:** The relation between the focal length and radius of curvature of a mirror is \_\_\_\_\_.

1.  $\frac{f}{2} + 1 = f$
2.  $R + 2 = f$
3.  $f = R/2$
4.  $f = 2 R$

**Question:** An image formed by a convex mirror is always \_\_\_\_\_.

1. virtual, erect and diminished
2. virtual, real and magnified
3. real, inverted and diminished
4. real, erect and magnified

**Question:** If the image formed by a concave mirror is virtual, erect and magnified, then the object is placed \_\_\_\_\_.

1. between the pole of the mirror and the focus
2. beyond the centre of curvature
3. at the centre of curvature
4. at the focus

**Question:** Dentists use a \_\_\_\_\_ to focus light on the tooth of a patient.

1. concave mirror
2. convex mirror
3. plane mirror
4. cylindrical mirror

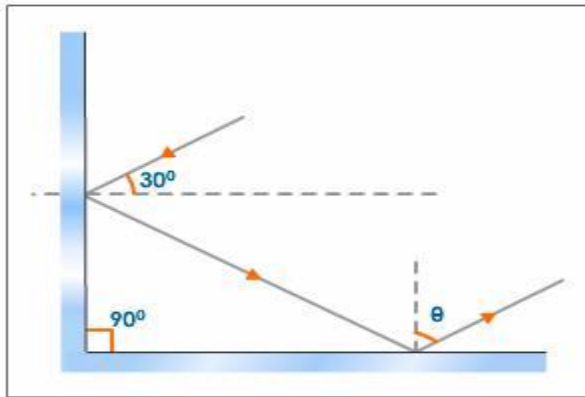
**Question:** An object is placed 1.5 m from a plane mirror. How far is the image from the person?

1. 3 m
2. 1.5 m
3. 2 m
4. 1 m

**Question:** An object placed 2m from a plane mirror is shifted by 0.5 m away from the mirror. What is the distance between the object and its image?

- 1.2 m
2. 1.5 m
3. 5 m
4. 3 m

**Question:** What is the value of  $q$  in the following diagram?



1.  $30^\circ$
2.  $45^\circ$
3.  $90^\circ$
4.  $60^\circ$

**Question:** What is the angle between the incident and reflected rays when a ray of light is incident normally on a plane mirror?

1.  $90^\circ$
2.  $45^\circ$
3.  $180^\circ$
4. 0

**Question:** Name the type of image that can be obtained on a screen.

1. Virtual
2. Real
3. Diverging
4. Converging

**Question:** A ray of light is incident on a plane mirror and the angle of reflection is  $50^\circ$ . Calculate the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray.

1.  $50^\circ$
2.  $25^\circ$
3.  $90^\circ$

4.  $100^\circ$

**Question:** Which of the following is used to make a periscope?

1. Concave mirror
2. Convex mirror
3. Plane mirror
4. Lens

**Question:** Which mirror has a wider field of view?

1. Convex mirror
2. Concave mirror
3. Plane mirror
4. Cylindrical mirror

**Question:** The focal length of a concave mirror is 15 cm. What is its radius of curvature?

1. 15 cm
2. 30 cm
3. 7.5 cm
4. 45 cm

**Question:** The focal length of a mirror is 15 cm. Identify the type of mirror.

1. Concave mirror
2. Plane mirror
3. Convex mirror
4. Cylindrical mirror

**Question:** A ray of light passing through the \_\_\_\_\_ retraces its path.

1. focus
2. centre of curvature
3. pole
4. vertex

**Question:** When an object is placed at the focus of a concave mirror, the image will be formed at \_\_\_\_\_.

1. infinity
2. focus
3. centre of curvature
4. pole

**Question:** An object of size 2.0 cm is placed perpendicular to the principal axis of a concave mirror. The distance of the object from the mirror equals to the radius of curvature. The size of the image will be \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 0.5 cm
2. 1.5 cm
3. 1.0 cm
4. 2.0 cm

**Question:** If an incident ray passes through the centre of curvature of a spherical mirror, the reflected ray will \_\_\_\_\_.

1. pass through the focus
2. pass through the centre of curvature
3. pass through the pole
4. retrace its path