

Light

Question 1.

Light travels in:

- (a) curved line
- (b) straight line
- (c) linear line
- (d) can't say

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Light travels in straight line.

Question 2

is the change of direction of light that is falling on a mirror.

- (a) direction
- (b) conversion
- (c) reflection
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Reflection is the change of direction of light that is falling on a mirror.

Question 3.

The image formed by plane mirror is:

- (a) erect
- (b) virtual
- (c) concave
- (d) convex

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

The image formed by plane mirror is erect.

Question 4.

An image formed by a mirror or lens which is upright is:

- (a) virtual
- (b) concave
- (c) erect
- (d) convex

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

An image formed by plane mirror or lens which is upright is erect.

Question 5.

An image being in such a position that top and bottom are reversed is:

- (a) erect
- (b) virtual
- (c) concave
- (d) inverted

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

An image being in such a position that top and bottom are reversed is inverted.

Question 6.

The image formed by a plane mirror is:

- (a) erect
- (b) laterally inverted
- (c) convex
- (d) concave

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

The image formed by a plane mirror is laterally inverted.

Question 7.

A spherical mirror is a part of:

- (a) sphere
- (b) rectangle
- (c) circle
- (d) square

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Spherical mirror is a part of sphere.

Question 8.

The most common example of a curved mirror is a:

- (a) concave mirror
- (b) erect mirror
- (c) convex mirror
- (d) spherical mirror

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

The most common example of a curved mirror is a spherical mirror.

Question 9.

If the reflecting surface of a spherical mirror is then it is called a concave mirror.

- (a) concave
- (b) erect
- (c) convex
- (d) virtual

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

If the reflecting surface of a spherical mirror is concave, then it is a concave mirror.

Question 10.

If reflecting surface is convex, then it is a:

- (a) concave mirror
- (b) erect
- (c) virtual
- (d) convex mirror

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

If reflecting surface is convex, then it is a convex mirror.

Question 11.

An image formed on a screen is called:

- (a) virtual image
- (b) concave image
- (c) real image
- (d) convex image

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

An image formed on a screen is called real image.

Question 12.

An image which cannot be obtained on a screen is called:

- (a) erect image
- (b) concave image
- (c) virtual image
- (d) real image

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

An image which cannot be obtained on a screen is called virtual image.

Question 13.

The image formed by a plane mirror is called:

- (a) virtual
- (b) real
- (c) erect
- (d) concave

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

An image formed by a plane mirror is virtual.

Question 14.

The image formed by a concave mirror can be smaller or larger in size than the object, the image may also be real or:

- (a) erect
- (b) virtual
- (c) convex
- (d) concave

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

The image formed by concave mirror can be smaller or larger in size than the object, the image may also be real or virtual.

Question 15.

The mirror used by doctor for examining eyes, ears, nose and throat is:

- (a) real
- (b) concave
- (c) virtual
- (d) convex

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

The mirror used by doctor for examining eyes, ears, nose and throat is concave.

Question 16.

Mirrors used by dentists to see an enlarged image of the teeth are:

- (a) concave
- (b) real
- (c) virtual
- (d) convex

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Mirrors used by dentists to see an enlarged image of the teeth are concave.

Question 17.

Image of objects spread over a large area form in:

- (a) concave mirror
- (b) virtual mirror
- (c) spherical mirror
- (d) convex mirror

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Image of objects spread over a large area form in convex mirror.

Question 18.

Image formed is same as the object in which of the following mirror:

- (a) plane
- (b) convex
- (c) concave
- (d) spherical

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Image formed is same as the object is in plane mirror.

Question 19.

The mirror used in scooters, cars etc. to see the vehicles coming from the back is:

- (a) concave mirror
- (b) convex mirror
- (c) plane mirror
- (d) virtual mirror

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

The mirror used as a shaving mirror is plane mirror.

Question 20.

The mirror used as a shaving mirror is:

- (a) plane
- (b) convex
- (c) concave
- (d) spherical

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

The rotten dead matter in the soil is called sand.

Question 21.

Which of the following mirror is a car mirror made up of convex mirror that reflects the view out of the rear window?

- (a) concave mirror

- (b) rear-view mirror
- (c) convex mirror
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Rear view mirror is a car mirror made up of convex mirror.

Question 22.

Lens are widely used in:

- (a) spectacles
- (b) telescopes
- (c) microscope
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Lens are widely used in spectacles, telescopes and microscopes.

Question 23.

Those lenses which feel thicker in the middle than that the edges are:

- (a) concave lens
- (b) real lens
- (c) convex lens
- (d) can't say

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Those lenses which feel thicker in the middle than the edges are convex lens.

Question 24.

Light can pass through lenses as they are:

- (a) translucent
- (b) opaque
- (c) black
- (d) transparent

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Light can pass through lenses as they are transparent.

Question 25.

Looking through a lens at the sun or a bright light is:

- (a) easy
- (b) dangerous

- (c) difficult
- (d) good

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Looking through a lens at the sun or bright light is dangerous.

Question 26.

Those lenses which feel thinner in the middle than at the edges are:

- (a) concave
- (b) convex
- (c) real
- (d) spherical

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Those lenses which feel thinner in the middle than the edges are concave lens.

Question 27.

Convex lens converges the light generally falling on it and it is called:

- (a) diverging lens
- (b) concave lens
- (c) converging lens
- (d) coming lens

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Convex lens converges the light generally falling on it and is called converging lens.

Question 28.

A convex lens can form:

- (a) horizontal and vertical image
- (b) real and inverted image
- (c) real and virtual image
- (d) virtual and erect image

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

A convex lens can form real and inverted image.

Question 29.

A concave lens diverges the light and is called a:

- (a) diverging lens
- (b) converging lens
- (c) convex lens
- (d) real lens

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

A concave lens diverges the light and is called a diverging lens.

Question 30.

When the object is placed very close in the lens, the image formed is virtual erect and:

- (a) real
- (b) smaller in size
- (c) magnified
- (d) bigger in size

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

When the object is placed very close to the lens, the image formed is virtual, erect and magnified.

Question 31.

When used to see objects magnified, the concave lens is called a:

- (a) virtual glass
- (b) erect glass
- (c) real glass
- (d) magnified glass

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

When used to see objects magnified, the convex lens is called a magnified glass.

Question 32.

The image formed by a concave lens is always virtual, erect and:

- (a) bigger in size
- (b) smaller in size
- (c) medium in size
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

The image formed by a concave lens is always virtual, erect and small in size.

Question 33.

Rainbow has:

- (a) five colours
- (b) seventeen colours
- (c) six colours
- (d) seven colours

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)
Rainbow has seven colours.

Question 34.

Newton's disc is a disc with seven colours which appear on rotating.

- (a) black
- (b) green
- (c) white
- (d) blue

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Newton's disc is a disc with seven colours which appears white on rotating.

Question 35.

The sunlight is said to be white light, a prism splits sunlight into:

- (a) seven colours
- (b) seventeen colours
- (c) seven hundred colours
- (d) seventy colours

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

A sunlight is said to be white light, a prism splits sunlight into seven colours.

[Match the column A with column B:](#)

Question 1.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Light	(i) are transparent
(b) Lens	(ii) straight line
(c) Doctors use	(iii) spectacles, microscopes and telescopes
(d) Reflectors of torches, headlights of cars are	(iv) concave mirrors
(e) Light passes through lens because they	(v) concave in shape

▼ [Answer](#)

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Light	(ii) straight line
(b) Lens	(iii) spectacles, microscopes and telescopes
(c) Doctors use	(iv) concave mirrors
(d) Reflectors of torches, headlights of	(v) concave in shape

cars are

(e) Light passes through lens because they

(i) are transparent

Question 2.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Change of direction of light that falling on a mirror	(i) laterally inverted
(b) The image formed by plane mirror	(ii) reflection
(c) Image formed on a screen	(iii) virtual image
(d) Concave lens	(iv) real image
(e) Image cannot formed on a screen	(v) magnifying glass

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Change of direction of light that falling on a mirror	(ii) reflection
(b) The image formed by plane mirror	(i) laterally inverted
(c) Image formed on a screen	(iv) real image
(d) Concave lens	(v) magnifying glass
(e) Image cannot formed on a screen	(iii) virtual image

State the following statements are True or False:

Question 1.

The image of an object seen through concave lens is always real and erect.

▼ Answer

False

Question 2.

The white light is made up of four colours.

▼ Answer

False

Question 3.

ENT doctors use convex mirror.

▼ Answer

False

Question 4.

The mirror used in scooters, cars etc. to see vehicle coming from back is concave mirror.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 5.

The image formed by convex mirror is always erect and small.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 6.

Light travels in straight line.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 7.

Lenss are widely used in spectacles, microscopes and telescopes.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 8.

Mirror is polished or a shinning reflecting surface.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 9.

If the reflecting surface is convex, then it is a concave mirror.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 10.

Real image can be obtained on a screen.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Fill in the blanks:

Question 1.

..... mirrors can form images of objects spread over a large area.

▼ [Answer](#)

Rear-view

Question 2.

There are colours in rainbow.

▼ [Answer](#)

seven

Question 3.

The most common example of a curved mirror is mirror.

▼ [Answer](#)

spherical

Question 4.

Light travels along line.

▼ [Answer](#)

straight

Question 5.

The concave lens diverge the light generally and it is called lens.

▼ [Answer](#)

diverging
