Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In a convex mirror the size of the image:	A. Is smaller than the size of the object B. Is greater than the size of the object C. Depends upon the position of the object D. Is equal to the size of the object
2	The principal focus of a concave mirror is:	A. Virtual B. Real C. Imaginary D. Dual aspect
3	The focal length is related to radius of curvature by the formula:	A. f = 2R B. f = 4R C. f = R/2 D. R = f/2
4	An object is placed 6 cm away in front of a concave mirror that has 10 cm focal length. Determine the location of the image:	A. -5 cm B. -10 cm C. -15 cm D. -20 cm
5	Snell's law is stated as:	A. Sin i / sin r = n1/n2 B. sin i / sin r = n2/n1 C. sin r / sin i = n2/n1 D. sin r / sin i = 2n2/n1
6	Mathematical relationship between critical angle "C" and refractive index "n" is:	A. N = C B. N = 1 / sin c C. N = 1 / cos c D. N = 1 / sin2 c
7	When light passes through a prism it deviates from its original path due to:	A. Reflection B. Diffraction C. Interference D. Refraction
8	After refraction from a convex lens, rays of light parallel to the principal axis converge at a point, this point of convex lens is called:	A. Principal focus B. Pole C. Focal length D. Optical center
9	The S.I unit of power of a lens is:	A. Dioptre B. Volt C. Ampere D. Watt
10	If focal length of a lens is 1m, then its power will be:	A. 1 D B. 0.5 D C. 1.5 D D. 1 D
11	When the object is placed beyond 2F of a convex lens, the image formed will be:	A. Real, inverted and smaller than the object B. Real, inverted and of the same size as the object C. Real, inverted and larger in size than the object D. Virtual, erect and larger in size than the object
12	Optical fibers work on the principle of:	A. Refraction B. Reflection C. Total internal reflection D. Diffraction
13	Which of the following quantities is not change during refraction of light?	A. Its direction B. Its speed C. its frequency D. Its wavelength
14	A converging mirror with a radius of 20 cm creates a real image 30 cm from the mirror. What is the object distance?	A. 5.0 cm B. 7.5 cm C. 15 cm D. 20 cm

15	An object of placed at he centre of curvature of a concave mirror. The image produced by the mirror is located:	A. out beyond the centre of curvature. B. at the centre of curvature C. between the centre of curvature and the focal point D. at the focal point
16	An object is 14 cm is front of a convex mirror. The image is 5.8 cm behind the mirror. What is the focal length of the mirror?	A. 4.1 cm B. 8.2 cm C. 9.9 cm D. 20 cm
17	The index of refraction depends on:	A. The focal length B. The speed of light C. the image distance D. The object distance
18	Which types of image is formed by a concave lens on a screen?	A. Inverted and real B. Inverted and virtual C. upright and real D. Upright and virtual
19	Which types of image is produced by the converging lens of human eye if it view a distant object?	A. Real , erect, same size B. Real, inverted, diminshed C. Virtual, erect,diminshed D. Virtual, inverted, magnified
20	Image formed on a camera is:	A. real,invertred, and diminished B. virtual, upright and diminshed C. virtual, upright and magnified D. real, inverted and magnified
21	If a ray of light is glass is incident on an air surface at an angle greater than the critical angle, the ray will.	A. refract only B. reflect only C. partially refract and partially reflect D. Diffract only
22	The critical angle for a beam of light passing from water into air is 48.8 degrees. This mean that all light rays with an angle of incidence greater than this angle will be:	A. Absorbed B. Totallly reflected C. Partially reflected and partially transmitted D. Totally transmitted
23	The distance of spherical mirror is called:	A. Curvature B. Aperture C. Sphere D. a,b
24	The centre of spherical mirror is called:	A. Focus B. Axis C. Centre D. Pole
25	Half of radius of curvature is called:	A. Focal length B. Principal focus C. Axis D. None of these
26	The point through which rays of light pass after reflection from concave mirror is called principal:	A. Focus B. Circle C. Axis D. Radius
27	The distance between principal focus and pole of mirror is called:	A. Princpal focus B. Focal length C. P D. Image
28	The mirror whose inner surface is reflecting is called:	A. Concave mirror B. Convex mirror C. Miroor D. Lens
29	The mirror whose outer surface is reflecting is called:	A. Concave mirror B. Convex mirror C. Lens D. Mirror
30	The line which passes through pole of the mirror and center of curvature is called principal:	A. axis B. Focus C. Line D. None of these
31	The ray of the light after reflection from concave mirror passes through:	A. Centre B. Principal focus C. Pole D. None of these
		A. Medical

32	Spherical mirrors are used in:	A. Medical B. Search light C. Microscope D. All of these
33	Magnification of mirror is given by:	A. m=p/q B. m=q/p C. m=pxq D. m=1/p+q
34	The distance of the object from the mirror is represented by :	A. q B. p C. m D. F
35	The distance of image from mirror is represented by:	A. q B. p C. F D. m
36	Snell' law is:	A. n = sin<x/sin <r B. n=sin <i/sin<r C. n = sin <r/sin<i D. <i/<r
37	Concave mirror formula is given by:	A. R = 2r B. sin<i/sin<r C. 1/f=1/p+1/q D. 1/f=1/p-1/q
38	Focal length for concave mirror is :	A. -ve B. +ve C. same D. none of these
39	Bouncing back of light after striking the surface is called:	A. Refraction B. Reflection C. Diffraction D. Interference
40	The ratio of image height to object height is called:	A. Linear magnification B. Power C. Refraction D. Radius of curative
41	When a ray of light enters from denser medium to rare medium, the angle of incidence for which angle of refraction is 90^{o} is called:	A. angle of incidence B. critical angle C. angle of refrection D. None of these
42	The critical angle for glass to:	A. 24^o B. 48^o C. 42^o D. 50^o
43	Critical angle for diamond is:	A. 60^o B. 24^o C. 26^o D. 49^o
44	Angle opposite to the base of triangle of prism is called:	A. angle of incidence B. angle of refraction C. angle of prism D. emerging angle
45	The ray of light striking to the side of prism is called:	A. refraction ray B. incident ray C. reflected ray D. emergent ray
46	The minimum value of angle of deviation is called:	A. Minimum angle B. incident angle C. angle of minimum deviation D. None of these
47	The angle of which prism deviates the incident ray is called:	A. angle of incident B. angle of reflection C. angle of deviation D. angle of minimum deviation
48	To see from submarine the ship at the surface of water , we use:	A. Telescope B. Microscope C. Peri scope D. Prism
49	The totally reflectiing prism one angle is of:	A. 45^o B. 90^o C. 180^o D. 120^o

50	In totally reflecting prism one angle is of 90^{o}, and other two angles are of:	A. 30^o,30^o B. 45^o,90^o C. 45^o,45^o D. 40^o,40^o
51	Totally reflecting prism is used in:	A. periscope B. binoculars C. periscope and binocular D. telescope
52	Totally reflecting prism turns the incident ray at an angle of:	A. 90^o B. 60^o C. 75^o D. 45^o
53	The refractive index of internal coating of optical fibre is:	A. 1.56 B. 1.51 C. 1.53 D. 1.58
54	Optical fibre are:	A. Cheap B. Flexible C. Lighter D. All of these
55	To see stomach problems we use:	A. Gastroscope B. Bronchoscope C. Cystoscope D. All of these
56	Sun light consist of _____ colour	A. 6 B. 7 C. 5 D. 2
57	The refractive index of air is:	A. 6 B. 7 C. 2 D. 1,0003
58	Power of lens is:	A. q/p B. 1/q C. 1/p D. 1/f
59	Speed of light in air is ms^{-1}	A. 3 x 10⁸ B. 3 x 10¹¹ C. 3 x 10⁵ D. 340
60	A normal eye can see near objects clearly at a distance of:	A. 20 cm B. 25 cm C. 30 cm D. 35 cm
61	Power of convex lens is 10 D. Its focal length is:	A. 100 m B. 10 m C. 1 m D. 0.1 m
62	_____ is always virtual in case of convex mirror.	A. p B. image C. object D. all of these
63	The distance between two consecutive waves compressions or rarefactions is called:	A. Focal length<o:p></o:p> B. Wave length<o:p></o:p> C. Frequency<o:p></o:p> D. Time period<o:p></o:p>
64	Which is an example of a longitudinal wave:	A. Sound wave<o:p></o:p> B. Light wave<o:p></o:p> C. Radio wave<o:p></o:p> D. Water wave<o:p></o:p>
		A. By changes in air pressure<o:p></o:p> B. By vibration in wires or strings<o:p></o:p>

65	How does sound travel from its source to your ear:	C. By electromagnetic waves<o:p></o:p> D. By infrared waves<o:p></o:p>
66	Which form of energy is sound:	A. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Electrical B. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">mechanical C. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Thermal D. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Chemical
67	Astronauts in space need to communicate with each other by radio links because:	A. Sound waves travel very slowly in space<o:p></o:p> B. Sound waves travel very fast in space<o:p></o:p> C. Sound waves cannot travel in space<o:p></o:p> D. Sound waves have low frequency in space<o:p></o:p>
68	The loudness of a sound is most closely related to its:	A. Frequency<o:p></o:p> B. Period<o:p></o:p> C. Wavelength<o:p></o:p> D. Amplitude<o:p></o:p>
69	For a normal person audible frequency range for sound wave lies between:	A. 10 Hz and 10kHz<o:p></o:p> B. 20Hz and 20 kHz<o:p></o:p> C. 25 Hz and 25 kHz<o:p></o:p> D. 30Hz and 30 kHz<o:p></o:p>

70	Which of the following is not processing:	A. Arranging<o:p></o:p> B. Manipulating<o:p></o:p> C. Calculating<o:p></o:p> D. Gathering<o:p></o:p>
71	From which of the following we can get information almost about everything:	A. Book<o:p></o:p> B. Teacher<o:p></o:p> C. Computer<o:p></o:p> D. Internet<o:p></o:p>
72	What does the term e-mail stand for:	A. Emergency mail<o:p></o:p> B. Electronic mail C. Extra mail<o:p></o:p> D. External mail<o:p></o:p>
73	The data stored in C.D is:	A. 680 MB<o:p></o:p> B. 650 MB<o:p></o:p> C. 700 MB<o:p></o:p> D. 750 MB<o:p></o:p>
74	Hard disk is made of:	A. Aluminium<o:p></o:p> B. Copper<o:p></o:p> C. Iron<o:p></o:p> D. Plastic<o:p></o:p>
75	CD which is made of soft material is called:	A. Hard disk<o:p></o:p> B. Floppy disk<o:p></o:p> C. Iron disk<o:p></o:p> D. Copper disk<o:p></o:p>
76	A device which has two ways communication is:	A. Television<o:p></o:p> B. Radio<o:p></o:p> C. Hard disk<o:p></o:p> D. Mobile phone<o:p></o:p>
77	An example of input device computer is:	A. Keyboard<o:p></o:p> B. printer<o:p></o:p> C. monitor<o:p></o:p> D. RAM<o:p></o:p>
78	A data storage device is:	A. Printer<o:p></o:p> B. Hard disk<o:p></o:p> C. Monitor<o:p>

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D. CPU<o:p>
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