Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 10 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The minimum distance from eye at which an object appears to be distinct is	A. Near point B. Focal length C. Image distance from lens D. Object distance from lens
2	The location of near point changes with	A. Age B. Size of the eye C. Sharpness of the eye D. None of these
3	The ratio of size of image and size of object is	A. Focal length B. Magnification C. Resolving power D. Principle focus
4	The magnifying power is also called	A. Resolving power B. Angular magnification C. Strength of eye D. None of these
5	A convex lens can be used as	A. Simple microscope B. Compound microscope C. Telescope D. Spectrometer
6	More details of an object can be seen with a microscope by using	A. Green light B. Red light C. Yellow light D. Blue light
7	The diameter of a lens is called	A. Focal length B. Aperture C. Principle axis D. Centre
8	The focal length of a concave lens is always	A. +ve B. -ve C. Zero D. None of these
9	Image formed by a concave lens is	A. Real B. Virtual C. Erect D. None of these
10	The device used to study the spectra from different sources of light is	A. Telescope B. Optical fibre C. Spectrometer D. Microscope
11	The speed of light was measured correctly by	A. Galileo B. Michelson C. Newton D. Maxwell
12	The accepted value for speed of light in vacuum	A. 2.99 x 10⁸m - sec⁻¹ B. 2.99 x 10⁶m - sec⁻¹ C. 2.99 x 10⁸km - sec⁻¹ D. 2.99 x 10⁸m - h⁻¹
13	Total confined light is obtained by	A. Total internal reflection B. Refraction of light C. Diffraction D. Polarization
14	The types of optical fibres are	A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Six

15	Multimode step index fibre is useful for	A. Long distances B. Short distances C. Better quality D. Low price
16	A double convex lens acts as diverging lens when the object is	A. At infinity B. Inside the focus C. A way from focus D. A a large distance from lens
17	The optical fibre is covered for protection by	A. Glass jacket B. Plastic jacket C. Steel jacket D. Diamond jacket
18	The least distance of distinct vision for the normal eye is.	A. 15 cm B. 25 cm C. 125 cm D. 25 m
19	The ability of reveal the minor details of an object under examination is called.	A. Resolving power B. Magnification C. Scattering D. Reflection
20	The units of magnifying power of microscope or telescope are.	A. Metre B. m⁻¹ C. dioptre D. No unit
21	The magnification of a convex lens of focal length 5 cm is equal to.	A. 5 B. 6 C. 10 D. 23
22	The magnifying power of a convex lens of focal lendth 10 cm is	A. 7 B. 9.6 C. 11 D. 3.5
23	The focal length of convex lens	A. Negative B. Positive C. small D. Large
24	If a convex lens is used as a magnifying glass, whcih lens will give higher magnification that has.	A. Short size B. Long focal length C. Large size D. Short focal length
25	In an object is placed in between focus point and Opticla center of a convex lens, the image formed by lens is.	A. Real inverted B. Virtual diminshed C. Virtual inverted D. Virtual erected
26	If the object is at 5 cm from the lens of simple microscope than its magnifying power will be.	A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 25
27	The final image formed by a simple microscope.	A. Virtual and inverted B. Real and erected C. Virtual and erected D. Real and inverted
28	If an object is placed with in the focal length of a convex lens, its image is formed.	A. Real B. Inverted C. Virtual D. Smaller than object
29	A convex lens acts as diverging lens if the object is placed at	A. F B. 2F C. Between F and 2 F D. Within the F
30	If an object lies at focus point F in front of a converd lens, its image is formed at.	A. 2F B. F C. 3F D. Infinity
31	The final image seen through ey piece in telescope is.	A. Real, enlarge and inverted B. Vertual, enlarge and erect C. Virtual, enlarge and inverted D. In Real, enlarge and erect
32	If focal length of objective and eye piece is 0.5 m and 10 cm respectively then magnifying power of telescope will be.	A. 0.5 B. 5 C. 10 D. 20

33	the final image obtained by astronomical telescope is.	A. Erect B. Virtual C. Magnified D. All of these
34	The magnifying power of an astronomical telescope is 10. If the focal length of objective is 100 cm, then what is the focal length of eye piece.	A. 10 cm B. 100 cm C. 1000 cm D. 5 cm
35	For normal adjustment what is the length of astronomical telescope if focal lengths of astronomical telescope if focal lengths of objective and eye piece are 100 cm 20 cm respectively.	A. 10 cm B. 20 cm C. 5 cm D. 120 cm
36	Which is not the essential component of a spectrometer.	A. Collimator B. Telescope C. Turntable D. Microscope
37	In Michelson's experiment the relation used to find the speed of light is	A. 16 fc B. 1/16 fd C. 16 fd D. 16/fd
38	The Detector in Photo phone is made up of.	A. Cadmium B. Germanium C. Selenium D. Silicon
39	The first person who attempted to measure the speed of light was.	A. Michelson B. Hygen's C. Galileo D. Ability
40	Critical angle is that incident angle in denser medium for which angle of refraction is.	A. 0 ^o B. 45 ^o C. 90 ^o D. 120 ^o
41	Information carrying capacity of optical fibre called.	A. Capacity B. Band width C. Immunity D. Ability
42	A layer over the central core of the jacke is called.	A. Jacket B. Plastic C. Cladding D. Rubber
43	Critical angle is that angle of incident ofr which angle of refraction is.	A. 90 ^o B. 45 ^o C. 42 ^o D. 24 ^o
44	The optical fiber is covered for protection by a	A. Glass Jacket B. Plastic Jacket C. Copper Jacket D. Aluminum Jacket
45	Multimode step index fiber is useful for.	A. Long distance B. Sort distance C. Very long distance D. Infinite distance
46	Multimode graded index fibre has a core whose diameter range lie from.	A. 5 to 50 micro meter B. 50 to 100 micro meter C. 40 to 1000 micro meter D. 50 to 10,000 micrometer
47	The light signal in Opticla fiber must be regenerated by advice called.	A. Regenerator B. Generator C. Repeater D. Diode
48	The light emitted from light emitting diode has wave length.	A. 1.1 micro meter B. 1.3 micro meter C. 1.5 micro meter D. 1.7 micro meter
49	Reapters are placed in new system at distance of.	A. 30 km B. 50 km C. 80 km D. 100 km
50	__ will travel faster than other through an optical fibre.	A. Ultraviolet light B. Visible light C. Infrared light

		C. Infrared light D. White light
51	Using a graded Index fibre, the time difference is reduced to about.	A. 1 ns per km B. 33 ns per 100 km C. 33 ns per km D. 1 ns per 100 km