

Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 3 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | 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 |
| 2 | The index of refraction depends on: | A. The focal length B. The speed of light C. the image distance D. The object distance |
| 3 | An object is 14 cm in 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 |
| 4 | An object is placed at the 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 |
| 5 | 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 |
| 6 | Which of the following quantities is not change during refraction of light? | A. Its direction B. Its speed C. its frequency D. Its wavelength |
| 7 | Optical fibers work on the principle of: | A. Refraction B. Reflection C. Total internal reflection D. Diffraction |
| 8 | 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 |
| 9 | 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 |
| 10 | The S.I unit of power of a lens is: | A. Dioptre B. Volt C. Ampere D. Watt |
| 11 | 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 |
| 12 | When light passes through a prism it deviates from its original path due to: | A. Reflection B. Diffraction C. Interference D. Refraction |