

## Physics 10th Class English Medium Online Test

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice  |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Magnification of mirror is given by:  | A. $m=p/q$<br>B. $m=q/p$<br>C. $m=pxq$<br>D. $m=1/p+q$  |
| 2  | Spherical mirrors are used in:  | A. Medical<br>B. Search light<br>C. Microscope<br>D. All of these   |
| 3  | The ray of the light after reflection from concave mirror passes through:   | A. Centre<br>B. Principal focus<br>C. Pole<br>D. None of these  |
| 4  | The line which passes through pole of the mirror and center of curvature is called principal:   | A. axis<br>B. Focus<br>C. Line<br>D. None of these  |
| 5  | The mirror whose outer surface is reflecting is called:   | A. Concave mirror<br>B. Convex mirror<br>C. Lens<br>D. Mirror   |
| 6  | The mirror whose inner surface is reflecting is called:   | A. Concave mirror<br>B. Convex mirror<br>C. Mirror<br>D. Lens   |
| 7  | The distance between principal focus and pole of mirror is called:  | A. Principal focus<br>B. Focal length<br>C. P<br>D. Image   |
| 8  | The point through which rays of light pass after reflection from concave mirror is called principal:  | A. Focus<br>B. Circle<br>C. Axis<br>D. Radius   |
| 9  | Half of radius of curvature is called:  | A. Focal length<br>B. Principal focus<br>C. Axis<br>D. None of these  |
| 10 | The centre of spherical mirror is called:   | A. Focus<br>B. Axis<br>C. Centre<br>D. Pole   |
| 11 | The distance of spherical mirror is called:   | A. Curvature<br>B. Aperture<br>C. Sphere<br>D. a,b  |
| 12 | 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<br>B. Totally reflected<br>C. Partially reflected and partially transmitted<br>D. Totally transmitted |