

Practice Questions for Chapter 30

1. The line connecting the centres of curvatures of the lens surfaces is called .	Optical axis
2. The point on the axis half way between the centre of curvature and the mirror or lens , is called	Focal length
3. The point that forms the centre of sphere that the lens or mirror surface lies on is called.	Centre of curvature
4. The distance from the lens or mirror surface to the ----- is called radius of curvature.	Centre of curvature
5.The rays coming into concave mirror parallel to the optical axis are reflected through -----	Focal point
6. The rays passing through the convex lens parallel to the optical axis pass through the -----	Focal point
7. The distance between lens / mirror to the ----- is called focal length.	Focal point
8. The focal length is the half of the radius of curvature.	True
9. A ----mirror reflects the light rays parallel to the optical axis towards the focal point.	Concave
10. A convex mirror reflects the rays parallel to the optical axis ----- the optical point.	Away from
11. Convex mirror is ----- mirror.	Diverging
12. Concave mirror is ----- mirror.	Converging
13. The rays coming from the centre of curvature of mirror are reflected back along their path.	True
14. The rays hitting the ---- mirror act as though they are hitting a plane mirror.	centre of
15. A ---- image can be seen on the screen.	Real
16. A virtual image ----- be seen on a screen.	can not
17. The distance of real image to the mirror or lens is -----.	Positive
18. The distance of ----- image to the mirror or the lens is negative.	Virtual
19. For a convex mirror \ concave lens the focal length f is -----	Negative
20. For a concave mirror\ convex lens the focal length f is ----	Positive
21. Magnification of a lens is given by $M =$	h_i / h_o or $-d_i / d_o$
22. The lens uses refraction to bend the light.	True
23. In spherical mirrors the light is -----	Reflected
24. ----- lens is converging.	Convex
25. Concave lens is -----	Diverging
26. The power of lens P is given by $P =$	$1/f$
27. The unit of power of lens is .	Diopter
28. If the object is placed on the centre of curvature C of a concave mirror\ convex lens the image is formed at.	C, centre of curvature
29. If the object is between C and f of a convex lens\ concave mirror the image will be	Enlarged, real
30. For a concave mirror\ convex lens If the object is between f and the mirror\ lens , the image will be	Virtual, enlarged
31.For a convex mirror\ concave lens,object placed at any position the image is	Virtual, erect.