

3. Reflection of Light by Different Surfaces

1. We get a diminished image with a concave mirror when the object is placed ____.
2. The drivers mirror used in automobiles is ____.
3. The distance between pole and focus is ____.
4. Mirror formula is ____.
5. Light chooses the path which takes the least time to travel. This is called ____ principle.
6. The geometric centre of the mirror is ____.
7. A concave mirror can form a ____.
8. Convex and concave mirrors are known collectively as ____.
9. Virtual image cannot be received on a ____.
10. ____ mirrors are used in head lights of vehicles.
11. Magnification $m =$ ____ ()
a) v/u b) u/v c) h_0/h_1 d) h_1/h_0
12. The distance between pole and centre of curvature is ()
a) Radius of Curvature b) Pole c) Focal Length d) None
13. The equation of mirror formula is ()
a) $\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$ b) $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$ c) $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{R}$ d) $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{v}$
14. Radius of curvature = x focal length. ()
a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) $\frac{1}{2}$
15. The mirror used by ENT specialist is ()
a) Plane Mirror b) Convex Mirror
c) Concave Mirror d) None
16. For a concave mirror, the focal length is ()
a) Positive b) Negative c) Zero d) None

Answers

1) Beyond C

2) Convex

3) Focal length

$$4) \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

5) Fermat

6) pole

7) Real (or) Virtual Image

8) Spherical Mirror

9) Screen

10) Concave

11) d

12) a

13) b

14) b

15) c

16) b

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