

## 6. Refraction of Light at Curved Surfaces

1. S.I Unit of the power of a lens is \_\_\_\_.
2. The power of a concave lens is \_\_\_\_.
3. Focal length of a convex lens is \_\_\_\_ when it is kept in water.
4. Lens formula is given by \_\_\_\_.
5. Lens maker formula is \_\_\_\_.
6. The distance between the principle focus and optical centre of the lens is \_\_\_\_.
7. The power of a convex lens of focal length 50 cm= \_\_\_\_ Diopetre.
8. When a ray of light passes from denser to rarer medium it bends \_\_\_\_ to the normal.
9. The power of convex lens is \_\_\_\_.
10. The ray from the distant object, falling on the convex lens passes through \_\_\_\_.
11. S.I unit of the power of a lens is ( )  
a) cm                      b) Metre                      c) Diopetre                      d) Decibel
12. The power of a concave lens is ( )  
a) Positive                      b) Negative                      c) a (or) b                      d) None
13. When a refracted ray is distracted from its original path this displacement is called ( )  
a) Reflection                      b) Refraction                      c) Dispersion                      d) Lateral
14. The power of a convex lens is ( )  
a) Positive                      b) Negative                      c) Neutral                      d) None
15. Which of the following lens act as converging lens? ( )  
a) Biconvex                      b) Plano Convex                      c) Concave Convex                      d) All

## Answers

1) Dioptre

2) Negative

3) Increases

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

$$5) \frac{1}{f} = n-1 \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

6) Focal Length

7) +½

8) Away

9) Positive

10) Focal Point.

11) c

12) b

13) d

14) a

15) d