

SLIP TEST-3

CHAPTER-3 : REFLECTION OF LIGHT BY DIFFERENT SURFACES

Name:..... Section:..... Roll No:..... Max.Marks:20

I. Answer the following questions. Each carries four marks. 2 x 4 = 8 M

- 1) Explain the preparation and working of Pin hole camera? Draw a neat diagram.
- 2) An object with height 5cm is placed at a distance of 20cm in front of a concave mirror .
The radius of curvature of mirror is 30cm. Find the position of the image, its nature.
Also find the size of the image.

II. Answer the following questions briefly. Each carries two marks. 2 x 2 = 4 M

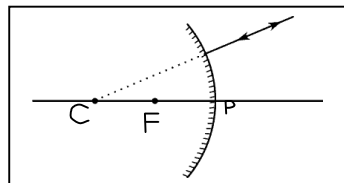
- 3) What are the laws of reflection?
- 4) Which mirror is used as rear view mirror? Why?

III. Answer the following in one or two sentences. Each carries one marks. 2 x 1 = 2 M

- 5) The image formed by a concave mirror is observed to be virtual, erect and enlarged than the object. Where should be the position of the object ?
- 6) Write the mirror formula?

IV. Choose the correct choice and write down in the given brackets. 6 x 1 = 6 M

- 7) The image appears always erect even you stand at any place in front of a mirror.
Which mirror it is? []
A. convex B. concave C. plane D. either plane or convex
- 8) This is not the use of a Concave mirror []
A. Used in Head lights B. Used by ENT specialist doctors
C. Used in solar furnaces D. Used beside drivers
- 9) If the object is placed at infinite distance before a concave mirror, the image is formed at []
A. F B. C C. P D. O
- 10) Magnification produced by a plane mirror is []
A. +1 B. -1 C. 0 D. $-\frac{1}{2}$
- 11) If an incident ray from the object passes through the Focus of the concave mirror, then the reflected ray []
A. passes through F B. passes through C
C. parallel to the axis D. coincides with the incident ray
- 12) The distance between 'P' and 'C' in the figure is called []
A. Focal length
B. Radius of curvature
C. Distance of object
D. Distance of image



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