2. 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 chooser 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) ½

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