



NDA KA SAPNA, AB HOGA APNA

MIRROR

DPP No. 6

1. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A USE OF CONCAVE MIRROR

- A. IN TORCHES
- B. AS A DRIVING MIRROR
- C. AS REAR VIEW MIRRORS
- D. IN HEADLIGHTS

2. THE RELATION B/W THE FOCAL LENGTH AND RADIUS OF CURVATURE OF A MIRROR IS

- A. $F=2R$
- B. $R=F$
- C. $R=2F$
- D. $R=F/2$

3. A VIRTUAL IMAGE LARGER THAN THE OBJECT CAN BE FORMED BY A

- A. CONCAVE MIRROR
- B. CONVEX MIRROR
- C. CONCAVE LENS
- D. CONVEX LENS

4. AN OBJECT IS PLACED 20 CM IN FRONT OF A PLANE MIRROR. THE MIRROR IS MOVED 2 CM TOWARDS THE OBJECT. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE POSITIONS OF THE ORIGINAL AND FINAL IMAGES SEEN IN THE MIRROR IS:

- A. 2cm
- B. 4cm
- C. 10cm
- D. 22cm

5. A CONCAVE MIRROR PRODUCES A MAGNIFICATION OF +4. THE OBJECT IS PLACED:

- A. AT FOCUS
- B. B/W C AND F
- C. BEYOND THE C
- D. BETWEEN POLE AND FOCUS

6. AN OBJECT IS PLACED AT 100 MM IN FRONT OF A CONCAVE MIRROR WHICH PRODUCES AN UPRIGHT IMAGE (ERECT IMAGE). THE RADIUS OF CURVATURE OF THE MIRROR IS

- A. LESS THAN 100mm
- B. B/W 100mm AND 200mm
- C. EXACTLY 200mm
- D. MORE THAN 200mm

7. WHICH POSITION OF THE OBJECT WILL PRODUCE A MAGNIFIED VIRTUAL IMAGE, IF A CONCAVE MIRROR OF FOCAL LENGTH 15 CM IS BEING USED?

- A. 10cm
- B. 20cm
- C. 30cm
- D. 35cm

8. TWO BIG MIRRORS A AND B ARE FITTED SIDE BY SIDE ON A WALL. A MAN IS STANDING AT SUCH A DISTANCE FROM THE WALL THAT HE CAN SEE THE ERECT IMAGE OF HIS FACE IN BOTH THE MIRRORS. WHEN THE MAN STARTS WALKING TOWARDS THE MIRRORS, HE FINDS THAT THE SIZE OF HIS FACE IN MIRROR A GOES ON INCREASING BUT THAT IN MIRROR B REMAINS THE SAME:

- A. MIRROR A IS CONCAVE AND MIRROR B IS CONVEX
- B. MIRROR A IS PLANE AND MIRROR B IS CONCAVE
- C. MIRROR A IS CONCAVE AND MIRROR B IS PLANE
- D. MIRROR A IS CONVEX AND MIRROR B IS CONCAVE

9. A RAY OF LIGHT IS TRAVELLING IN A DIRECTION PERPENDICULAR TO THE BOUNDARY OF A PARALLEL GLASS SLAB. THE RAY OF LIGHT:

- A. IS REFRACTED TOWARDS THE NORMAL**
- B. IS REFRACTED AWAY FROM THE NORMAL**
- C. IF REFLECTED ALONG THE SAME PATH**
- D. DOES NOT GET REFRACTED**

10 . A RAY OF LIGHT PASSES FROM A MEDIUM X TO ANOTHER MEDIUM Y. NO REFRACTION OF LIGHT OCCURS IF THE RAY OF LIGHT HITS THE BOUNDARY OF MEDIUM Y AT AN ANGLE OF

- A. 120^0**
- B. 90^0**
- C. 45^0**
- D. 0^0**

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