Sub: Physical Science
Duration: $\mathbf{4 0} \mathbf{~ m i n}$

## Class: 8

Worksheet 36
LIGHT/SPHERICAL MIRRORS

## Choose the Correct options:

1 Mirrors having a curved reflecting surface are called as:
a.plane mirror
b. spherical mirrors
c. simple mirror
d. none of the above

2 How many types of spherical mirrors?
a. 2
b. 4
c. 5
d. 3

3 Spherical mirror with reflecting surface curved inwards is called $\qquad$
a. convex mirror.
b. concave mirror
c. curved mirror
d. none of the above

4 Type of spherical mirror are:
a. Concave
b. Convex
c. both A and B
d. none of the above

5 Pole lies on the surface of $\qquad$
a. spherical mirrors
b. simple mirror
c. plane mirror
d. none of the above

6 Spherical mirror with reflecting surface curved outwards is called $\qquad$
a. spherical mirror
b. curved mirror
c. convex mirror.
d. none of the above

7 The centre of a sphere of which the reflecting surface of a spherical mirror is a part is called
a. Pole
b. centre of curvature
c. Radius of Curvature
d. Aperture

8 Centre of curvature is not a part of spherical mirror rather it lies $\qquad$ the mirror
a. boundary
b. inside
c.outside
d. none of the above

9 In the case of concave mirror centre of curvature lies in $\qquad$ of the reflecting surface
a. boundary
b. inside
c. outside
d. front

10 Spherical mirror with reflecting surface curved $\qquad$ is called concave mirror.
a. outwards
b. inwards
c. backwards
d. none of the above

11 The radius of a sphere; of which the reflecting surface of a spherical mirror is a part; is called the.
a.centre of curvature
b. The radius of Curvature
c. Poled
d. Aperture

12 Spherical mirror with a reflecting surface curved $\qquad$ is called a convex mirror.
a. inwards
b. backwards
c. outwards
d. none of the above

13 The diameter of the reflecting surface of a spherical mirror is called $\qquad$
a. centre of curvature
b. The radius of Curvature
c. Pole
d.Aperture

14 The imaginary line passing through the centre of curvature and pole of a spherical mirror is called the $\qquad$
a. Principal Axis
b. centre of curvature
c. The radius of Curvature
d. Pole

15 The distance from the pole to focus is called. $\qquad$
a. Pole
b. Aperture
c. Principal Axis
d. focal length

