



St. Lawrence High School
A Jesuit Christian Minority Institution



Term : 2nd

Solution of Work Sheet – 10

Subject – Physical Science

Class – X

Date – 02.05.20

Chapter – Light

Topic – Refraction of light
through prism and Lens

Choose the correct option for the following questions.

1 × 15 = 15

- For same angle of incidence, the colour that deviates most in a prism has –
 - Highest wave length and lowest frequency
 - Highest wave length and highest frequency
 - Lowest wavelength and highest frequency
 - Lowest wavelength and lowest frequency

Ans: c. Lowest wavelength and highest frequency

- For same angle of incidence, the colour that deviates most in a prism is –
 - Red
 - Green
 - Yellow
 - Violet

Ans: d. Violet

- Angle of deviation in a prism for a particular colour of light, depends on –
 - Incident angle
 - Refractive index of prism
 - Angle of prism
 - All of these

Ans: d. All of these

- It is seen that, red light suffers a deviation of 50° when made incident on a prism with equal measures of angle of incidence and angle of emergence equal to 55° each. What is the measure of angle of that prism?
 - 30°
 - 45°
 - 60°
 - 90°

Ans: c. 60°

- In a prism, for same angle of incidence, red light suffers least deviation, because –
 - Frequency of red light is highest
 - Wave length of red light is least
 - Refractive index of red light is least as wave length is highest
 - None of these

Ans: c. Refractive index of red light is least as wave length is highest

- If a ray is incident on one refracting face normally, then –
 - It will be un-deviated
 - Angle of incidence will be 0° but not the angle of emergence
 - Angle of emergence will be 0° but not the angle of incidence
 - Both the angles will be zero.

Ans: b. Angle of incidence will be 0° but not the angle of emergence

7. A monochromatic light suffers a deviation of 60° when passes through a prism of angle 60° . If the angle of incidence is 65° , then the measure of angle of emergence is –
- 120°
 - 90°
 - 65°
 - 55°

Ans: d. 55°

8. For a prism, the measures of i_1, r_1 and r_2 are given as $60^\circ, 45^\circ$ and 25° respectively. What is the measure of angle of prism?
- 105°
 - 70°
 - 85°
 - 10°

Ans: b. 70°

9. For a prism placed in air –
- i_1 can never be greater than r_1
 - i_1 can never be equal to r_1
 - $i_1 \geq r_1$ always
 - $i_1 = r_1$ always

Ans: c. $i_1 \geq r_1$ always

10. For a prism, the measures of i_1, r_1, i_2 and r_2 are given as $60^\circ, 45^\circ, 19^\circ$ and 15° respectively. What is the measure of angle of deviation (δ)?
- 71°
 - 11°
 - 15°
 - 19°

Ans: 19°

11. For a prism, the measures of angle of incidence and angle of emergence both are equal to 55° . If the angle of Prism is 40° , then the measures of r_1 and r_2 are –
- 35° and 35°
 - 25° and 15°
 - 15° and 25°
 - 20° and 20°

Ans: d. 20° and 20°

12. For a prism, the measures of angle of incidence and angle of emergence both are equal to 50° . If the angle of Prism is 40° , then the measure of angle of deviation is –
- 10°
 - 60°
 - 30°
 - 90°

Ans: b. 60°

13. For a lens system, all the distances are measured with respect to –
- The pole
 - The focus
 - Centre of curvature
 - Optical centre

Ans: d. Optical centre

14. The principal axis of a lens is –
- The line joining two centres of curvature
 - The perpendicular line to the plane of lens through the optical centre

- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None of these

Ans: c. Both a. and b.

15. When light ray is incident on a lens through the optical centre, then –
- a. The lateral displacement is almost zero
 - b. The lateral displacement is maximum
 - c. The ray remains undeviated
 - d. Both a. and c. are correct

Ans: d. Both a. and c. are correct

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