



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



Sub: Physical Science

Class: 8

Date: 13.06.20

Duration: 40 min

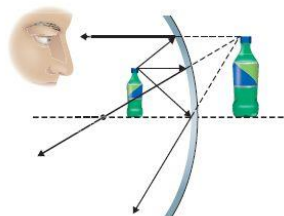
Worksheet Solution 37

Full Marks: 15

LIGHT/CONCAVE MIRRORS

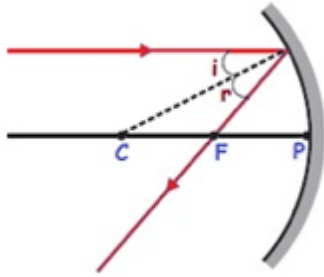
Choose the Correct options:

1. Which terms describe the reflection seen in this image?



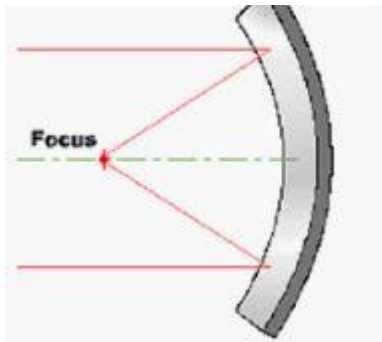
- (a) **virtual, upright**
 - (b) virtual, inverted
 - (c) real, upright
 - (d) real, inverted
2. Which of the following is NOT a use of a concave mirror?
- (a) car lights
 - (b) torches
 - (c) **security mirrors**
 - (d) mirrors used by dentist
3. Image behind the mirror is
- (a) **virtual**
 - (b) real
 - (c) upside down
 - (d) **upright**
4. image above the principal axis (PA) is
- (a) **virtual**
 - (b) real
 - (c) upright
 - (d) upside down
5. if the object is beyond C (2F)
- (a) image is real, smaller and upright
 - (b) **image is real, smaller and upside down**
 - (c) image is virtual, smaller and upside down
 - (d) image is real, bigger and upright

6. This ray diagram is for which mirror?



- (a) **concave**
- (b) convex
- (c) plane
- (d) window

7. Name the mirror that curves inwards



- (a) plane mirror
- (b) convex mirror
- (c) **concave mirror**
- (d) spherical mirror

8. From which point does a ray of light pass after reflection when incident parallel to Principal axis

- (a) **focus**
- (b) centre of curvature
- (c) radius of curvature
- (d) pole

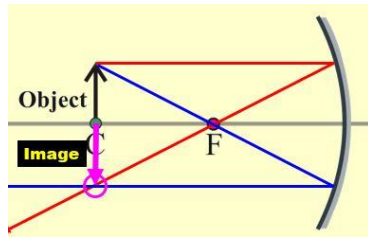
9. A ray of light passing through centre of curvature will move back along the same path after reflection

- (a) **true**
- (b) false

10. A real image is always

- (a) erect
- (b) upright
- (c) **inverted**
- (d) magnified

11. The size of the image formed in the figure is the size of the object.



- (a) larger than
 - (b) same as**
 - (c) smaller than
12. in a concave mirror where is the image formed when the object is at focus.
- (a) at C
 - (b) at F
 - (c) between F and C
 - (d) at infinity**
13. spherical mirrors are a part of
- (a) rectangle
 - (b) square
 - (c) sphere**
 - (d) cube
14. Image that is formed when the light rays actually meet at a point
- (a) virtual
 - (b) real**
 - (c) both
 - (d) none of the above
15. Real images are always
- (a) erect
 - (b) upright
 - (c) inverted**
 - (d) laterally inverted