



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



Sub: Physical Science

Class: 8

Date: 17.06.20

Duration: 40 min

Worksheet 40

Full Marks: 15

LIGHT/SPHERICAL MIRRORS

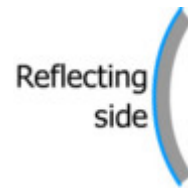
Choose the Correct options:

1. What could one use to find the size and location of an image?
 - A. plane diagram
 - B. ray diagram
 - C. ray focus
 - D. mirror image
2. Dotted lines are
 - A. normal to the surface
 - B. parallel to the principal axis
 - C. real
 - D. virtual
3. For the concave mirror, a ray that is parallel (to the principal axis) will come out through the
 - A. centre
 - B. focal point (focus)
 - C. object
 - D. other side
4. For the concave mirror, where is the image when the object is at the centre?
 - A. centre
 - B. focal point (focus)
 - C. object
 - D. other side
5. For the concave mirror, where is the image when the object is between f and the mirror?
 - A. centre
 - B. focal point (focus)
 - C. object
 - D. other side
6. For the convex mirror, where is the image compared to the object?
 - A. centre
 - B. focal point (focus)
 - C. object
 - D. other side
7. Why can you see most objects?
 - A. they emit light
 - B. light refracts through them
 - C. light reflects off them
 - D. they absorb light

8. According to the laws of reflection, if i = angle of incidence and r = angle of reflection,
- A. $i = r$
 - B. $i > r$
 - C. $r > i$
 - D. i is not equal to r

9. A ray of light is incident at the pole of a spherical mirror and the angle of reflection is 50 degrees. What is the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray?
- A. 50 degrees
 - B. 25 degrees
 - C. 90 degrees
 - D. 100 degrees

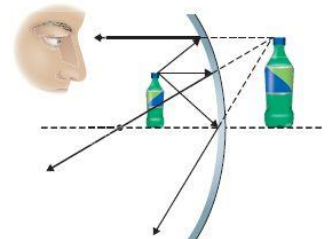
10. The following is a picture of what type of mirror?
- A. Convex Mirror
 - B. Concave Mirror
 - C. Plane Mirror
 - D. Flat Mirror



11. An image that you can see, but does not really exist is called which of the following?
- A. Real Image
 - B. Fake Image
 - C. Virtual Image
 - D. Digital Image

12. What is the position of the image when an object is placed between the centre of curvature and the focus of a concave mirror?
- A. At the focus
 - B. At the centre of curvature
 - C. Beyond the centre of curvature
 - D. Between the focus and the centre of curvature

13. Which terms describe the reflection seen in this image?
- A. virtual, upright
 - B. virtual, inverted
 - C. real, upright
 - D. real, inverted



14. The point in the middle way between a curved mirror and the centre of curvature is the
- A. principle point
 - B. focal point
 - C. centre of curvature
 - D. principle axis

15. An incident ray that is parallel to the principal axis...
- A. will reflect parallel to the principal axis
 - B. will pass through the focal point after reflection
 - C. will reflect through the centre of curvature
 - D. will continue along the same path through the lens