ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub: Physical Science   **Class: 8**   **Date: 13.06.20**
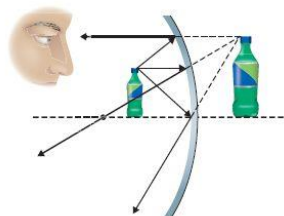
Duration: 40 min   **Worksheet 37**   **Full Marks: 15**

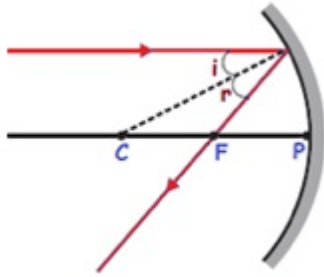**LIGHT/CONCAVE MIRRORS**

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

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6. This ray diagram is for which mirror?

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

7. Name the mirror that curves inwards
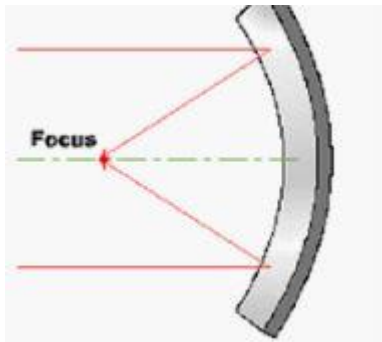
   (a) plane mirror
   (b) convex mirror
   (c) concave mirror
   (d) spherical mirror

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
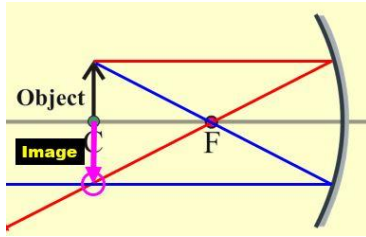
9. A ray of light passing through centre of curvature will move back along the same path after reflection
   (a) true
   (b) false

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.

Nilanjana Bhadra

(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