



St. Lawrence High School
A Jesuit Christian Minority Institution



Term : Pre – Test

Work Sheet – 13

Class – X

Subject – Physical Science

Date – 18.05.20

Chapter – Light

Topic – Convex Lens (rest) &
concave Lens

Choose the correct option for the following questions.

$1 \times 15 = 15$

- For image formation in lens, the magnification is more than 1 means –
 - Object distance is more than image distance
 - Image distance is more than object distance
 - Image distance is equal to object distance
 - None of these
- If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis at a distance f (i.e. $u = f$, f being the focal length) from a convex lens, then the magnification will be –
 - $m < 1$
 - $m = 1$
 - m will be very large
 - m will be very small
- If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis at the focus of a convex lens, then the image will be formed –
 - At focus on the other side of the lens
 - At infinity on the other side of the lens
 - At infinity on the same side
 - At the same position that of object
- If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis at the focus of a convex lens, then the image will be
 - Virtual and erect
 - Virtual and inverted
 - Real and erect
 - Real and inverted
- If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis at the focus of a convex lens, then the image will be
 - Magnified
 - Of same size
 - Diminished
 - Highly magnified
- If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis within the focus of a convex lens, then the image will be formed -
 - On the same side
 - On the other side
 - At any of the foci
 - At infinity

7. If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis within the focus of a convex lens, then the image will be formed -
- Within focus on the other side
 - Within focus on the same side
 - Beyond focus on the same side
 - Beyond focus on the other side
8. If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis within the focus of a convex lens, then the image formed will be -
- Virtual and erect
 - Virtual and inverted
 - Real and erect
 - Real and inverted
9. If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis within the focus of a convex lens, then the linear magnification will be -
- $m = 1$
 - $m < 1$
 - $m > 1$
 - $-1 < m < 1$
10. The image formed by a convex lens of focal length 15cm is magnified in nature. Then the object distance u can be -
- Greater than 30cm
 - Less than 30 cm
 - Equal to 30 cm
 - Both a. and c.
11. The image formed by an unknown lens is always diminished in nature for any position of object. The lens is -
- A convex lens
 - A concave lens
 - Can be both convex or concave
 - It is never possible
12. If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis of a concave lens, then the linear magnification will be -
- Greater than 1 always
 - Less than 1 always
 - Equal to 1 always
 - Depends on the position of the object
13. If any object is placed perpendicularly on the principal axis of a concave lens, then the image will be -
- Real and inverted
 - Real and erect
 - Virtual and inverted
 - Virtual and erect

14. The image produced by any concave lens for different positions of the object will be –
- On the same side (that of the object) always
 - On the other side (that of the object) always
 - Can be on the both sides depending on the object distance
 - Beyond the focus always.
15. If the lower half of a convex lens is cut or covered by a black paper, then for an object placed at $2f$ distance (perpendicularly on its principal axis) which one of the following will be correct?
- The height of the image will be halved
 - The height of the image will be $\frac{1}{4}th$.
 - No image will be formed at all
 - Height will be same but the brightness of the image will be decreased.

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