

Chapter-5

Worksheet-2

Section 1

- Q1. Briefly mention what makes things visible to us.
- Q2. Explain why concave mirror is known as a converging mirror.
- Q3. We need a shiny surface for reflection. Explain why.
- Q4. Differentiate between a plane mirror, concave mirror and a convex mirror without touching them.
- Q5. Mention any two letters of English alphabet whose image formed in a plane mirror appears exactly similar to the letters.
- Q6. State the characteristics of images formed by a concave mirror.
- Q7. It was observed that when the distance between an object and a lens decreases, the size of the image increases. What is the nature of this lens? If you keep on decreasing the distance between the object and the lens, will you still be able to obtain the image on the screen? Explain.
- Q8. Explain with the help of an activity that when seven colours are mixed together, then white colour is formed.
- Q9. Consider if one half of a convex lens is covered with a black paper, then state whether this lens produces a complete image of the object.
- Q10. The image formed by a lens is always virtual, erect and smaller in size for an object kept at different positions in front of it. Identify the nature of the lens.

Section 2

Q11. The object in which seven colours spread over it appears to be white when rotated is called

- a) Prism
- b) Newton's Disc
- c) Galileo's Disc
- d) Rainbow mirror

Q12. A diverging mirror is:

- a) Plane Mirror
- b) Convex mirror
- c) Concave Mirror
- d) All of these

Q13. The splitting up of white light into seven colours on passing through a glass prism is called.

- a) refraction
- b) deflection
- c) dispersion
- d) scattering

Q14. A Glass sphere is cut into 2 pieces and the inside of it is polished. The obtained mirror is

- a) Concave mirror
- b) Plane mirror
- c) Convex mirror
- d) It is not a mirror

Q15. The mirror used by doctors for examining eyes, ears, nose and throat is:

- a) real
- b) concave
- c) virtual
- d) convex

Q16. What is the nature of propagation of light?

- a) Curvilinear
- b) Rectilinear
- c) Random
- d) Circular

Q17. Which of the following is a reflector of light?

- a) The sun
- b) The moon
- c) Stars
- d) The filament

Q18. What causes the formation of the shadows?

- a) Rectilinear propagation of light
- b) Curvilinear propagation of light
- c) Total Internal Reflection
- d) Refraction

Q19. A ray of light is incident on a plane mirror at an angle of incidence of 45° . What is the angle of reflection?

- a) 30°
- b) 45°
- c) 90°
- d) 0°

Q20. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of a convex mirror?

- a) The image lies between the pole and focus
- b) The image is diminished in size
- c) The image is erect
- d) The image is real

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