## LEVEL -8

## PHYSICS

FINAL TERM REVISION WORKSHEET -1

## TOPIC : CHAPTER -13

LIGHT

## SECTION A

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In the diagram, the distance $O P$ is the focal length of the converging lens. One ray of light from O is shown. Through which point will this ray pass, after refraction by the lens?

2. The diagram shows the image of a clock in a plane mirror.


What time is shown in the clock?
A $02: 25$
B $02: 35$
C 09:25
D 09:35

## 3. A thin converging lens is used to produce, a focused image of a

 candle on a screen.

Various focused images are produced on the screen by moving the lens and the screen backwards and forwards.

Which statement is always correct?
A The image is at the principal focus (focal point) of the lens.
B The image is bigger than the object.
C The image is closer to the lens than the object is.
D The image is inverted.
4. The image formed by a plane mirror is upright.


What are the other characteristics of the image?

|  | laterally inverted <br> (left to right) | magnified <br> (larger than the object) | virtual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | no | yes | yes |
| B | yes | no | no |
| C | yes | no | yes |
| D | yes | yes | no |

5. A student draws three rays of light from point $P$ through a converging lens. Each point labeled $F$ is a principal focus of the lens.


Which of the rays are drawn correctly?
A ray Y only
B ray $Z$ only
C ray X and ray Y
D ray $X$ and ray $Z$
6. Which diagram shows how a ray of light could pass through a glass block in air?


7. Which diagram correctly represents rays of light passing through a converging lens in a camera?

8. Which arrow correctly shows the direction of the ray after it leaves the edge of the glass?

9. Which diagram shows how an image of an object is formed on a screen by a converging lens?

10.The diagram shows a ray of light passing through a semicircular glass block into air.


Which row gives the correct name for angle $P$ and states how angle P compares with critical angle?

|  | name of angle P | angle P compared with <br> the critical angle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | angle of incidence | larger than the critical angle |
| B | angle of incidence | smaller than the critical angle |
| C | angle of refraction | larger than the critical angle |
| D | angle of refraction | smaller than the critical angle |

11. The diagram shows the path of a ray of light passing through a principal focus $F$ of a lens. Which broken line shows the direction of the ray after it leaves the lens?

12. A piece of paper has 'PAL' written on it. A student holds the paper in front of a plane mirror.


What does the student see?

A


B


C


D
b $\forall \Gamma$
13. A scientist is trying to direct a ray of light through a glass block without any light leaving the top of the block. However, some light does leave the top.


The scientist changes angle $X$ and stops the ray of light leaving the top. Which row in the table describes the change to angle $X$ and the name of the effect produced?

|  | change to angle $X$ | name of effect produced |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | decrease | total internal reflection |
| B | decrease | total internal refraction |
| C | increase | total internal reflection |
| D | increase | total internal refraction |

14. Rays of light enter and leave a box.


What could be inside the box to make the rays behave as shown?
A. a converging lens
B. a parallel-sided glass block
C. a plane mirror
D. a triangular prism

