

## CHAPTER-10 | Light: Mirrors and Lenses

QUIZ  
PART-02

1. Concave mirror close object forms image:

- A. Inverted
- B. Erect and enlarged
- C. Smaller
- D. Invisible (B)

**Explanation :** Very close objects form magnified erect image.

2. As object moves away from concave mirror:

- A. Image always erect
- B. Image becomes inverted
- C. Image disappears
- D. Same size (B)

**Explanation :** Image turns inverted at distance.

3. Convex mirror image is always:

- A. Inverted
- B. Enlarged
- C. Erect and diminished
- D. Same size (C)

**Explanation :** Convex mirror always forms erect small image.

4. Plane mirror forms image that is:

- A. Inverted
- B. Smaller
- C. Same size and erect
- D. Enlarged (C)

**Explanation :** Plane mirror forms erect same size image.

5. Lateral inversion means:

- A. Up-down change
- B. Left-right change
- C. Size change
- D. Colour change (B)

**Explanation :** Left and right are interchanged.

6. Dental mirrors use:

- A. Convex mirror
- B. Concave mirror
- C. Plane mirror
- D. Lens (B)

**Explanation :** Concave mirror enlarges teeth image.

7. Vehicle headlights use:

- A. Convex mirror
- B. Plane mirror
- C. Concave mirror
- D. Prism (C)

**Explanation :** Concave mirrors focus light.

8. Convex mirrors used in stores to:

- A. Decorate
- B. Monitor large area
- C. Enlarge image
- D. Focus light (B)

**Explanation :** Wide field of view helps monitoring.

9. Convex mirror provides:

- A. Narrow view
- B. Wide view
- C. No view
- D. Same view (B)

**Explanation :** It shows wider area.

10. Concave mirror image size:

- A. Always same
- B. Always small
- C. Changes with distance
- D. Always large (C)

**Explanation :** Size depends on object distance.