

CHAPTER-10 | Light: Mirrors and Lenses

QUIZ
PART-03

1. Incident ray is:

- A. Ray leaving mirror
- B. Ray falling on mirror
- C. Ray inside mirror
- D. Ray absorbed (B)

Explanation: Incident ray strikes mirror.

2. Reflected ray is:

- A. Ray inside
- B. Ray bouncing back
- C. Ray absorbed
- D. Ray bent (B)

Explanation: Reflected ray leaves mirror.

3. Angle between incident ray and normal is:

- A. Reflection angle
- B. Incidence angle
- C. Deviation
- D. Refraction (B)

Explanation: It is angle of incidence.

4. First law states:

- A. $i > r$
- B. $i < r$
- C. $i = r$
- D. No relation (C)

Explanation: Angle of incidence equals angle of reflection.

5. Normal is:

- A. Parallel line
- B. Perpendicular line
- C. Curved line
- D. Reflected ray (B)

Explanation: Normal is perpendicular to surface.

6. When ray falls along normal:

- A. $i = 90^\circ$
- B. $i = 0^\circ$
- C. $r = 90^\circ$
- D. No reflection (B)

Explanation: Angle of incidence becomes zero.

7. Reflection occurs in:

- A. Two planes
- B. One plane
- C. Sphere
- D. Line (B)

Explanation: Incident, normal, reflected lie in same plane.

8. If $i = 30^\circ$, $r =$

- A. 20°
- B. 30°
- C. 40°
- D. 60° (B)

Explanation: By first law, $i = r$.

9. Changing angle of incidence changes:

- A. Law
- B. Angle of reflection
- C. Normal
- D. Mirror (B)

Explanation: r changes with i .

10. Reflection means:

- A. Light absorbed
- B. Light bending in medium
- C. Light bouncing back
- D. Light disappearing (C)

Explanation: Reflection is bouncing of light.