4. Refraction of Light at Curved Surfaces

1. S.I Unit of the power of a lens is____.
2. The power of a concave lens is____.
3. Focal length of a convex lens is ____ when it is kept in water.
4. Lens formula is given by____.
5. Lens maker formula is ____.
6. The distance between the principle focus and optical centre of the lens is____.
7. The power of a convex lens of focal length 50 cm= ____Dioptre.
8. When a ray of light passes from denser to rarer medium it bends ____to the normal.
9. The power of convex lens is____.
10. The ray from the distant object, falling on the convex lens passes through____.
11. S.I unit of the power of a lens is ( )

    a) cm b) Metre c) Dioptre d) Decibel

12. The power of a concave lens is ( )

    a) Positive b) Negative c) a (or) b d) None

13. When a refracted ray is distracted from its original path this displacement is called ( )

    a) Reflection b) Refraction c) Dispersion d) Lateral

14. The power of a convex lens is ( )

    a) Positive b) Negative c) Neutral d) None

15. Which of the following lens act as converging lens? ( )

    a) Biconvex b) Plano Convex c) Concave Convex d) All

Answers

1) Dioptre

2) Negative

3) Increases

4) $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$

5) $\frac{1}{f} = n - 1\left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$

6) Focal Length

7) +½

8) Away

9) Positive

10) Focal Point.

11) c

12) b

13) d

14) a

15) d