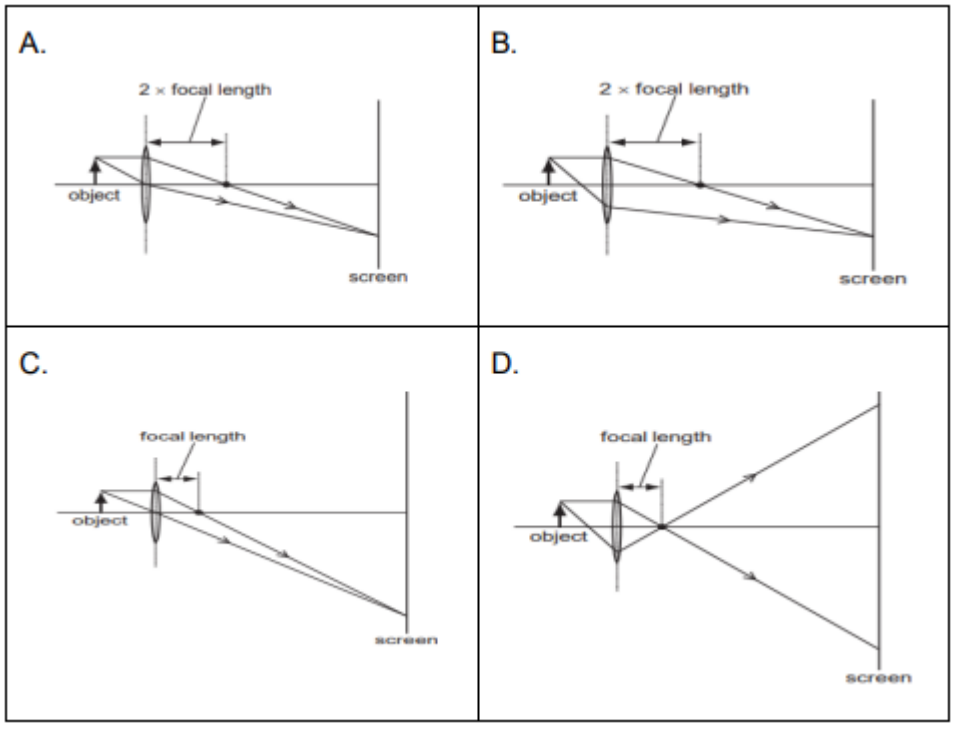
	INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR	
Class: X	DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE -2022-23 SUBJECT: PHYSICS	DATE OF COMPLETION: 31.08.2022
WORKSHEET NO:2 WITH ANSWERS	TOPIC: LIGHT -REFLECTION AND REFRACTION-PART 2	A4 FILE FORMAT (PORTFOLIO)
CLASS & SEC:	NAME OF THE STUDENT:	ROLL NO.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Which diagram shows the image formation of an object on a screen by a converging lens?



2. Convex lens focusses a real, point-sized image at focus, the object is placed
a. At focus b. Between F and 2F
c. At infinity d. At 2F

3. Light from the Sun falling on a convex lens will converge at a point called
(a) centre of curvature (b) focus
(c) the radius of curvature (d) optical centre

4. Power of the lens is -4D, and its focal length is
(a) 4 m (b) -40m
(c) -0.25 m (d) -25 m

5. The SI unit of power of lens is

(a) Metre (b) Centimetre

(c) dioptre (d) m^{-1}

6. The refractive index of a transparent medium is greater than one because

(a) Speed of light in vacuum < speed of light in transparent medium (b) Speed of light in vacuum > speed of light in a transparent medium

(c) Speed flight in vacuum = speed of light in a transparent medium

(d) Frequency of light wave changes when it moves from rarer to denser medium

7. A divergent lens will produce

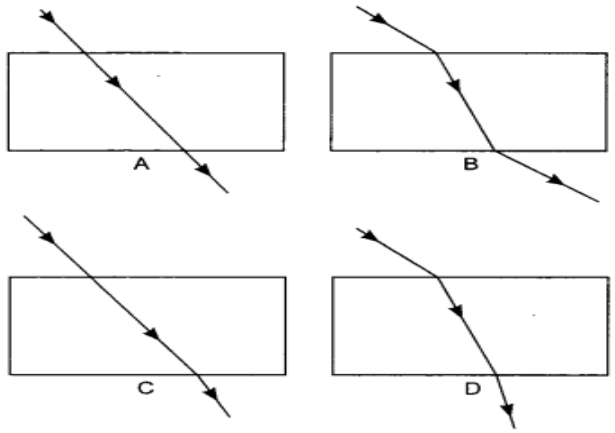
(a) always real image

(b) always virtual image

(c) both real and virtual image

(d) none of these

8. The path of a ray of light coming from air passing through a rectangular glass slab traced by four students is shown as A, B, C and D in the figure. Which one of them is correct?



(a) A (b) B

(c) C (d) D

ASSERTION AND REASONING

DIRECTION: In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and the reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

(b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but the reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but the reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but the reason (R) is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

9. Assertion : Higher the refractive index of a medium or denser the medium, the lesser the velocity of light in that medium.

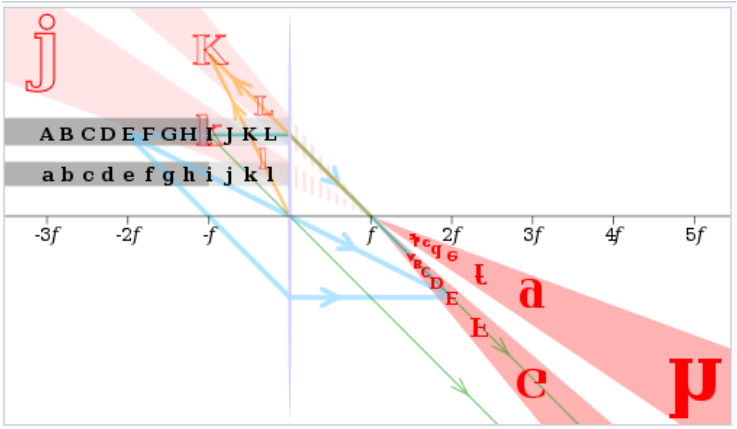
Reason : Refractive index is directly proportional to velocity.

10. Assertion : Refractive index has no units.

Reason : The refractive index is a ratio of two similar quantities.

11.

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION



In the figure, images of black letters in a thin convex lens of focal length f are shown in red. Selected rays are shown for letters E, I and K in blue, green and orange, respectively. Note that E (at 2f) has an equal-size, real and inverted image; I (at f) has its image at infinity; and K (at f/2) has a double-size, virtual and upright image.

12. The image formed by a convex lens can be

a) virtual and magnified b) virtual and diminished

c) virtual and of the same size d) virtual image is not formed

13. When the object is placed between f and 2f of a convex lens, the image formed is

a) at f b) at 2f

c) beyond 2f d) between O and f

14. If an object is placed 21 cm from a converging lens, the image formed is slightly smaller than the object. If the object is placed at a distance of 19 cm from the lens, the image formed is slightly larger than the object. The approximate focal length of the lens is:

a) 20 cm b) 18 cm

c) 10 cm d) 5 cm

15. Which of the following statements is true?

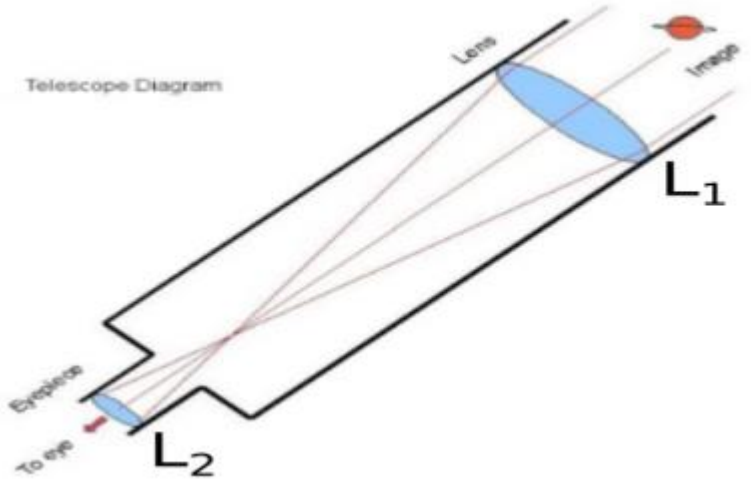
a) A convex lens has 4 dioptre power having a focal length 0.25 m

b) A convex lens has -4 dioptre power having a focal length 0.25 m

c) A concave lens has 4 dioptre power having a focal length 0.25 m

d) A concave lens has -4 dioptre power having a focal length 0.25 m

16. Read the following and answer any four questions from 19 (i) to 19 (v) Suman wanted to see the stars of the night sky. She knows that she needs a telescope to see those distant stars. She finds out that the telescopes, which are made of lenses, are called refracting telescopes and the ones which are made of mirrors are called reflecting telescopes.



So she decided to make a refracting telescope. She bought two lenses, L1 and L2. out of which L1 was bigger and L2 was smaller. The larger lens gathers and bends the light, while the smaller lens magnifies the image. Big, thick lenses are more powerful. So to see far away, she needed a big powerful lens. Unfortunately, she realized that a big lens is very heavy. Heavy lenses are hard to make and difficult to hold in the right place. Also 1x 4 8 since the light is passing through the lens, the surface of the lens has to be extremely smooth. Any flaws in the lens will change the image. It would be like looking through a dirty window

i. Based on the diagram shown, what kind of lenses would Suman need to make the telescope?

a) Concave lenses b) Convex lenses c) Bifocal lenses d) Flat lenses

ii. If the powers of the lenses L1 and L2 are in the ratio of 4:1, what would be the ratio of the focal length of L1 and L2?

a) 4:1 b) 1:4 c) 2:1 d) 1:1

iii. What is the formula for magnification obtained with a lens?

a) Ratio of height of image to height of object

b) Double the focal length.

c) Inverse of the radius of curvature.

d) Inverse of the object distance.

iv. Suman did some preliminary experiments with the lenses and found out that the magnification of the eyepiece (L2) is 3. If in her experiment with L2 she found an image at 24 cm from the lens, at what distance did she put the object?

a) 72 cm b) 12 cm c) 8 cm d) 6 cm

v. Suman bought not-so-thick lenses for the telescope and polished them. What advantages, if any, would she have with her choice of lenses?

a) She will not have any advantage as even thicker lenses would give clearer images.

b) Thicker lenses would have made the telescope easier to handle.

c) Not-so-thick lenses would not make the telescope very heavy and also allow considerable amount of light to pass.

d) Not-so-thick lenses will give her more magnification.

TWO MARKS TYPE QUESTIONS

17. Find the power of a convex lens which forms a real and inverted image of magnification -1 of an object placed at a distance of 20 cm from its optical centre.

18. What is the velocity of light in a glass slab of refractive index 1.5?

THREE MARKS TYPE QUESTIONS

19. One student uses a lens of focal length +50 cm and another −50 cm. State the nature and find the power of each lens. Which of the two lenses will always give a virtual and diminished image irrespective of the position of the object?

20. A student wants to project the image of a candle flame on the walls of school laboratory by using a lens:

(a) Which type of lens should he use and why?

(b) At what distance in terms of focal length 'F' of the lens should he place the candle flame so as to get (i) a magnified, and (ii) a diminished image respectively on the wall?

(c) Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of the image in each case?

FIVE MARKS TYPE QUESTIONS

21. (i) Define the following terms:

(a) Power of a lens

(b) Principal focus of a concave mirror

(ii) Write the relationship among the object distance (u), image distance (v) and the focal length (f) of a

(a) Spherical lens

(b) Spherical mirror

(iii) An object is placed at a distance of 10 cm from the optical centre of a convex lens of focal length 15 cm. Draw a labelled ray diagram to show the formation of image in this case.

22. State the law of refraction of light that defines the refractive index of a medium with respect to the other. Express it mathematically. How is the refractive index of any medium 'A' with respect to a medium 'B' related to the speed of propagation of light in two media A and B? State the name of this constant when one medium is vacuum or air.

The refractive indices of glass and water with respect to vacuum are 3/2 and 4/3 respectively. If the speed of light in glass is 2×10^8, find the speed of light in(i) vacuum, (ii)water.

PREVIOUS YEARS' BOARD QUESTIONS

23. Analyse the following observation table showing a variation of image-distance (v) with object-distance (u) in the case of a convex lens and answer the questions that follow without doing any calculations: CBSE 2016

S. No.	Object distance u (cm)	Image distance v (cm)
1	-90	+18
2	-60	+20
3	-30	+30
4	-20	+60
5	-18	90
6	-10	100

(a) What is the focal length of the convex lens? Give a reason to justify your answer.
(b) Write the serial number of the observation which is not correct. On what basis have you arrived at this conclusion?
(c) Select an appropriate scale and draw a ray diagram for the observation at S.No.4. Also, find the approximate value of magnification.

24. Draw a ray diagram to show the path of the refracted ray in each of the following cases. A ray of light incident on a concave lens is: CBSE 2014
(i) passing through its optical centre.
(ii) parallel to its principal axis.
(iii) directed towards its principal focus.

EXEMPLAR QUESTIONS

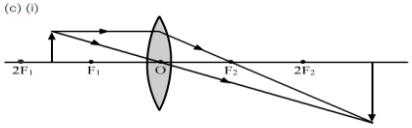
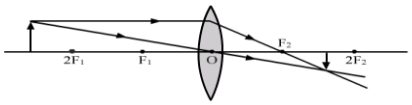
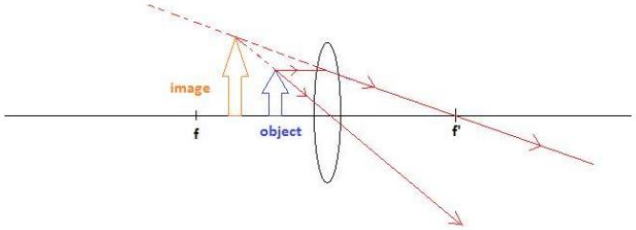
25. A concave lens of focal length 15 cm forms an image 10 cm from the lens. How far is the object placed from the lens? Draw the ray diagram.

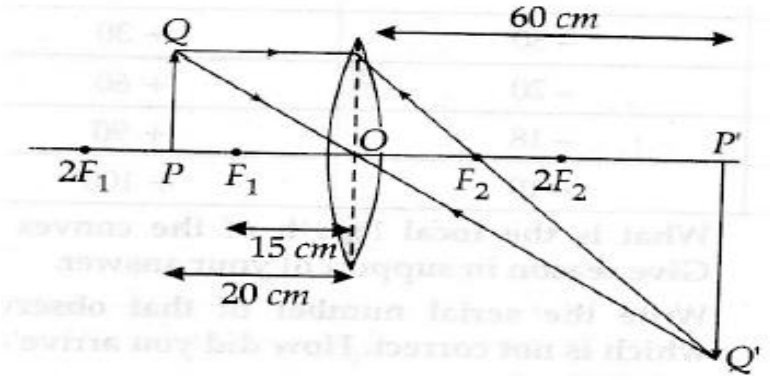
26. A doctor has prescribed a corrective lens of power +1.5 D. Find the focal length of the lens. Is the prescribed lens diverging or converging?

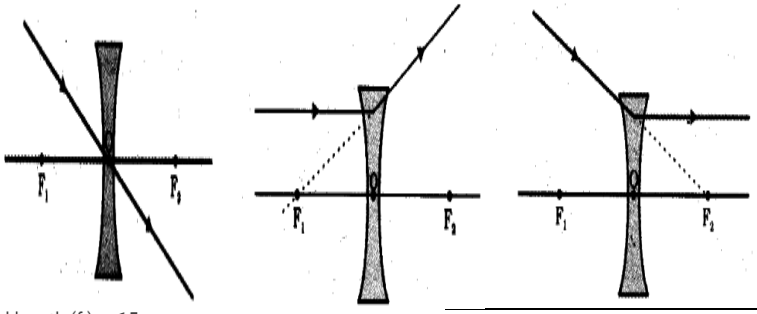
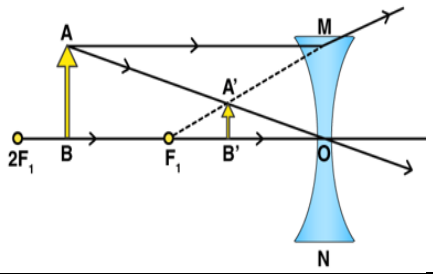
ANSWERS

QN NO	ANSWER	MARKS
1.	C	1
2.	c. At infinity	1
3.	(b) focus	1
4.	(c)-0.25m	1
5.	(c)dioptre	1
6.	(b) Speed of light in vacuum > speed of light in transparent medium	1
7.	(b) always virtual image	1
8.	(b) B	1
9.	(c)Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.	1
10.	(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).	1

11.	(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).	1
12.	a) virtual and magnified	1
13.	c) beyond 2f	1
14.	c) 10 cm	1
15.	a) A convex lens has 4 dioptre power having a focal length 0.25 m	1
16	(i) b) Convex (ii) P=1/f $P_1=1/f_1$ and $P_2=1/f_2$ $P_1/P_2=4/1$, hence $(1/f_1)/(1/f_2) = 4/1$ Hence $f_1/f_2=1/4$ b) ¼ (iii) a) Ratio of height of image to height of object (iv) m=v/u 3=24/u Hence u = 8cm c) 8 cm (v) c) Not-so-thick lenses would not make the telescope very heavy and they will also allow considerable amount of light to pass through them.	
17.	Ans: A convex lens forms an image of magnification -1 when the object is placed at 2F, . For focal length, f, we have, 2f=20cm f=10cm=0.1m Power of lens, P=1/f =1/0.1=10 D	2
18.	we know that refractive index $n = \frac{speed\ of\ light\ in\ vacuum}{speed\ of\ light\ in\ medium}$ where $c = 3 \times 10^8 m/s$ $1.5 = \frac{c}{v}$ $v = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.5}$ $v = 2 \times 10^8 m/s$	2
19.	Ans:- The first lens of focal length f =+50 cm, is a convex lens. The second lens of focal length f=−50 cm is a concave lens. Power of the convex lens, $P_1 = \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{+0.5\ \text{m}} = +2\ \text{D}$ Power of the concave lens, $P_2 = \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{-0.5\ \text{m}} = -2\ \text{D}$ The concave lens always gives a virtual and diminished image irrespective of the object's position.	3

20.	Ans:- a) The student should use a convex lens because with the help of convex lens, he would be able to project image on the walls because convex lens will form a real image. b) (i) In order to form a magnified image on the wall, the candle flame should be placed between F and 2F from the lens. (ii) In order to form a diminished image on the wall, the candle flame should be placed at a distance greater than 2F from the lens. (c) (i)  (c) (ii)  	3
21.	i. a) The power of a lens is defined as the reciprocal of the focal length. b) Light rays that are parallel to the principal axis of a concave mirror converge at a specific point on its principal axis after reflecting from the mirror. This point is known as the principal focus of the concave mirror. ii. a. 1/f=1/v- 1/u b. 1/f=1/v+1/u iii. Given: u=-10cm $f = 15\ m$ Now the distance of the image formed: 1/f=1/v- 1/u 1/15=1/v+1/10 v=-30cm negative sign denotes that the image is formed on the same side of the object and is virtual erect and magnified  	5
22.	Ans:-The second law of refraction is also known as Snell's law of refraction and it states that the ratio of sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of refraction is constant for a given pair of media. It establishes a relation between angle of incidence and angle of refraction. It can be expressed mathematically as follows : $\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = n$	5

	n is constant and is known as refractive index. The refractive index of any medium 'A' with respect to a medium 'B' related to the speed of propagation of light in two media A and B can be written as follows: $${}^{B}n_{A} = \frac{v_B}{v_A}$$ Let, absolute refractive index of glass, $n_g = \frac{3}{2}$. Absolute refractive index of water, $n_w = \frac{4}{3}$ Speed of light in glass, $v_g = 2 \times 10^8$ m/s (*i*) Speed of light in vacuum, $n_g = \frac{c}{v_g}$ $c = n_g \times v_g = \frac{3}{2} \times 2 \times 10^8 = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s. (*ii*) Speed of light in water, $n_w = \frac{c}{v_w}$ $v_w = \frac{c}{n_w} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)} = 2.25 \times 10^8$ m/s.	
23.	(a) From S. No- 3, we can say that the radius of curvature of the lens is 30 cm because when an object is placed at the centre of curvature of a convex lens, its image is formed on the other side of the lens at the same distance from the lens. And, we know that focal length is half of the radius of curvature. Thus, the focal length of the lens is +15 cm. (b) S. No- 6 is not correct as the object distance is between focus and pole so for such lenses the image formed. is always virtual but in this case, a real image is forming as the image distance is positive. (c) Approximate value magnification for distance object - 20 cm and image distance +60 cm is 3.  	5

24.	(i) Passing through its optical centre. (ii) parallel to its principal axis. (iii) Directed towards its principal focus.  	3
25.	Focal length (f) = -15 cm Distance of image (v) = -10 cm $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$ 1/u = -(1/10) − (1/- 15) 1/u =1/15 − 1/10 1/u = -0.033 u = -30 cm so the object is placed 30 cm away from the concave lens.  	3
26.	Here, P = + 1.5 D ∴ $f = \frac{1}{P} = \frac{1}{+1.5\ D} = +\frac{10}{15}\ m = +0.67\ cm$ Ans. As the focal length is positive, the prescribed lens is converging.	2

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