

Class 12 Physics Chapter 9 Ray Optics and Optical Instruments MCQs

- 1. Which of the following lights deviates the most when it passes through a prism?
 - (a) Red Light
 - (b) Violet Light
 - (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 2. Which of the following light phenomena of light results in a mirage?
 - (a) Refraction of light
 - (b) Reflection of light
 - (c) Total Internal reflection
 - (d) Diffraction of Light
- 3. For which of the following is the field of view maximum?
 - (a) Concave mirror
 - (b) Convex mirror
 - (c) Plane mirror
 - (d) Cylindrical mirror
- 4. What happens when the light is refracted into a medium?
 - (a) Both frequency and wavelength of the light increases
 - (b) The wavelength increases but the frequency remain unchanged
 - (c) Both wavelength and frequency decreases
 - (d) The wavelength decreases but the frequency remain constant
- 5. If a glass prism is dipped in water, what happens to its dispersive power?
 - (a) Increases
 - (b) Decreases
 - (c) Does not change
 - (d) No effect
- 6. What should be increased to increase the angular magnification of a simple microscope?
 - (a) The power of the lens
 - (b) The focal length of the lens
 - (c) Lens Aperture



(d) Object Size

Which of the following phenomenon is used in optical fibre	used in optical fibre?
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- (a) Refraction
- (b) Diffraction
- (c) Scattering
- (d) Total Internal Reflection

8. Which of the following statements is true of total internal reflection?

- (a) Light travels from rarer medium to denser medium
- (b) Light travels from denser medium to rarer medium
- (c) Light travels in water only
- (d) Light travels in the air only

9. A convex lens is dipped in a liquid whose refractive index is equal to the refractive index of the lens. Then what is its focal length?

- (a) Focal Length will become zero
- (b) Focal Length will become infinite
- (c) Focal length will reduce, but not become zero
- (d) Remains unchanged

10. For a telescope, the larger the diameter of the objective lens

- (a) Greater the resolving power
- (b) Greater the magnifying power
- (c) smaller the resolving power
- (d) smaller the magnifying power