

Class 10 Chapter 10 Light - Reflection and Refraction MCQs

1. The change in the direction of a wave passing from one medium to another is termed as

- (a) Interference
- (b) Mirage
- (c) Diffraction
- (d) Refraction

2. What would be the angle of incidence for a light ray having zero reflection angle?

- (a) 180 degree
- (b) 90 degree
- (c) 0 degree
- (d) 45 degree

3. Light can be focused on our retina through which of the following phenomena?

- (a) Interference
- (b) Refraction
- (c) Diffraction
- (d) Mirage

4. Speed of light in a vacuum is represented as

- (a) a
- (b) v
- (c) c
- (d) l

5. A full length of the image of a distant tall building can be seen using

- (a) a convex mirror
- (b) a plane mirror
- (c) a concave mirror
- (d) none of the option

6. The ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction is a constant. It is given by

- (a) Faraday's law
- (b) Snell's law
- (c) Newton's law
- (d) Murphy's law

7. Twinkling of stars is due to which optical phenomenon?

- (a) Reflection
- (b) Interference
- (c) Refraction
- (d) Divergence

8. The laws of reflection are valid for

- (a) a convex mirror
- (b) a plane mirror
- (c) a concave mirror
- (d) all mirrors irrespective of their shape

9. Light from the Sun falling on a convex lens will converge at

- (a) Radius of curvature
- (b) Optical centre
- (c) Focus
- (d) None of the option

10. Concave lens produces

- (a) only virtual image
- (b) only erect image
- (c) diminished image
- (d) virtual, erect, and diminished image

***** Answer Key *****

1(d)

2(c)

3(b)

4(c)

5(a)

6(b)

7(c)

8(d)

9(c)

10(d)

