

Name: _____ Date: _____

Light

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. We can obtain an enlarged and erect image by a convex mirror. _____
- ii. A concave lens always forms a virtual image. _____
- iii. We can obtain a real, enlarged and inverted image by a concave mirror.

- iv. A real image cannot be obtained on a screen. _____
- v. A concave mirror always forms a real image. _____
- vi. In the mirror the right appears left and the left appears right. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. An image that cannot be obtained on a screen is called _____.
- ii. Image formed by a convex _____ is always virtual and smaller in size.
- iii. An image formed by a _____ mirror is always of the same size as that of the object.
- iv. An image which can be obtained on a screen is called a _____ image.
- v. An image formed by a concave _____ cannot be obtained on a screen.
- vi. A virtual image larger than the object can be produced by
a _____.

Q3. Which type of mirror can form a real image?

Ans. _____

Q4. Which type of lens forms always a virtual image?

Ans. _____

Q5. Give an example of a curved mirror.

Ans. _____

Light

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. We can obtain an enlarged and erect image by a convex mirror. False
- ii. A concave lens always forms a virtual image. True
- iii. We can obtain a real, enlarged and inverted image by a concave mirror. True
- iv. A real image cannot be obtained on a screen. False
- v. A concave mirror always forms a real image. False
- vi. In the mirror the right appears left and the left appears right. True

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. An image that cannot be obtained on a screen is called virtual image.
- ii. Image formed by a convex mirror is always virtual and smaller in size.
- iii. An image formed by a plane mirror is always of the same size as that of the object.
- iv. An image which can be obtained on a screen is called a real image.
- v. An image formed by a concave lens cannot be obtained on a screen.
- vi. A virtual image larger than the object can be produced by a concave mirror.

Q3. Which type of mirror can form a real image?

Ans. Concave mirror can form a real image.

Q4. Which type of lens forms always a virtual image?

Ans. Concave lens forms always a virtual image.

Q5. Give an example of a curved mirror.

Ans. The most common example of a curved mirror is a spherical mirror.