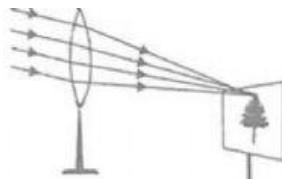
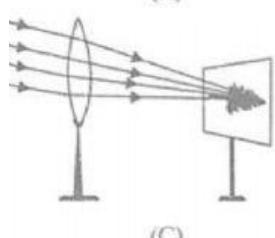


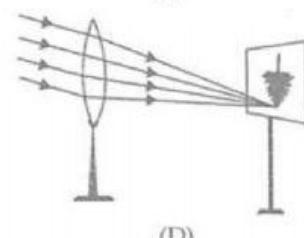
(A)



(B)



(C)

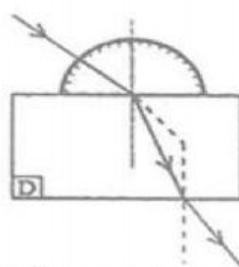
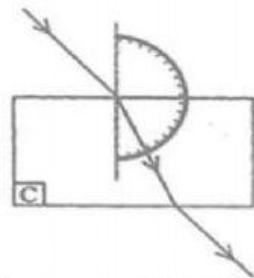
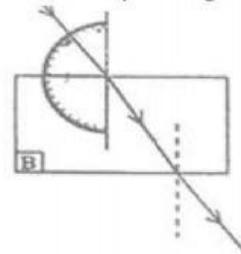
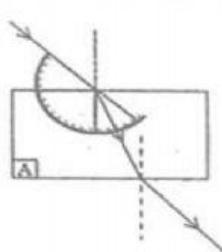


(D)

Which diagram shows the formation of image correctly?

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

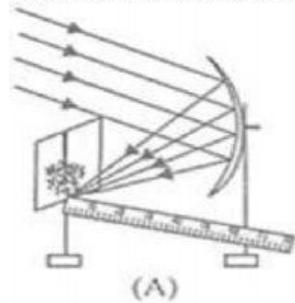
13. A student traces the path of a ray of light passing through a rectangular slab.



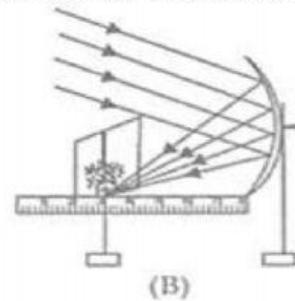
For measuring the angle of incidence, he must position the protractor in the manner shown in the figure:

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

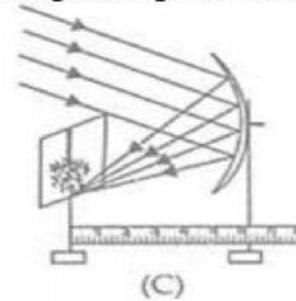
14. Four students A, B, C and D performed the experiment to determine the focal length of a concave mirror by obtaining the image of a distant tree on a screen. They measured the distances between the screen and the mirror as shown in the diagrams given below:



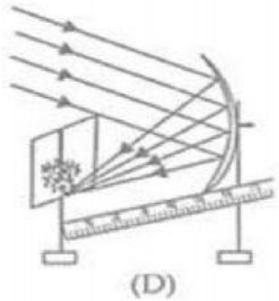
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

The correct way to measure accurate focal length of the mirror is:

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

15. A student traces the path of a ray of light passing through a rectangular slab for three different values of angle of incidence ($\angle i$) namely 30° , 45° and 60° . He extends the direction of incident ray by a dotted line and measures the perpendicular distance 'l' between the extended incident ray and the emergent ray.