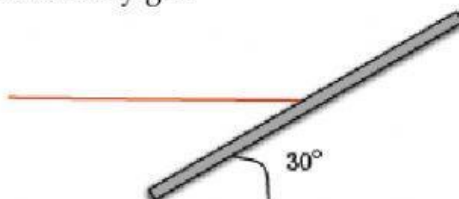


Class: X

PHYSICS - WORKSHEET

1. A light ray traveling right hits a mirror as shown below. The mirror is slightly tilted. Where does the reflected ray go?



2. Which of the following best describes the image formed by a plane mirror?

- (a) virtual, inverted and enlarged
- (b) real, inverted and reduced
- (c) virtual, upright and the same size as object
- (d) real, upright and the same size as object

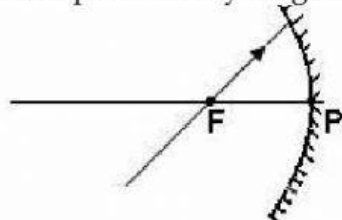
3. Rays of light traveling parallel to the principal axis of a concave mirror will come together ____.

- (a) at the centre of curvature.
- (b) at the focal point.
- (c) at infinity.
- (d) at a point half way to the focal point.

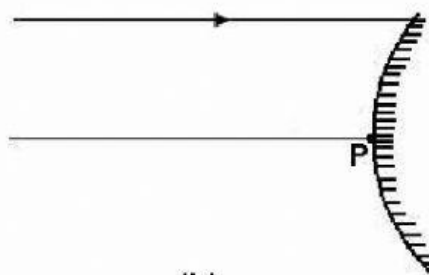
4. Which of the following statements is/are true of a virtual image?

- (a) Virtual images are always located behind the mirror.
- (b) Virtual images can be either upright or inverted.
- (c) Virtual images can be magnified in size, reduced in size or the same size as the object.
- (d) Virtual images can be formed by concave, convex and plane mirrors.
- (e) Virtual images are not real; thus you could never see them when sighting in a mirror.
- (f) Virtual images result when the reflected light rays diverge.
- (g) Virtual images can be projected onto a sheet of paper.

5. Complete the ray diagram.

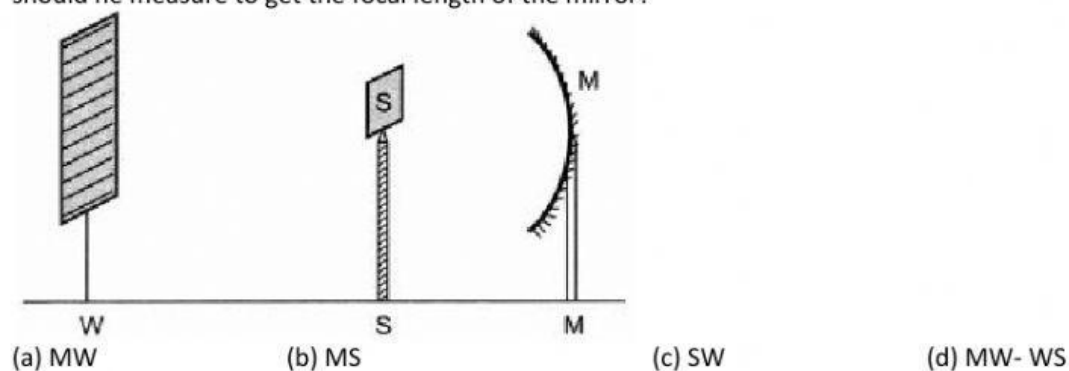


(a)



(b)

6. A student obtains a sharp image of the distant window (W) of the school laboratory on the screen (S) using the given concave mirror (M) to determine its focal length. Which of the following distances should he measure to get the focal length of the mirror?



7.

2. Choose the wrong option :

