

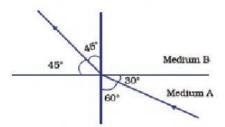
NATIONAL MODEL SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL PEELAMEDU – COIMBATORE PHYSICS

CHAPTER - 10 LIGHT -REFLECTION AND REFRACTION

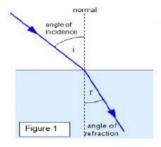
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS ON REFRACTION AND SNELL'S LAW

Refraction means
(a) bouncing back of light (b) scattering of light
(c) bending of light (d) splitting of light
2. If an incident ray passes through normal from one to another medium, it will
(a) bend towards normal (b) bend away from the normal
(c) it gets scattered (d) pass without refraction
3. Angle of incidence is angle between
a. incident ray and normal b. incident ray and refracted ray
c. incident ray and medium d. refracted ray and normal
4. Laws of refraction says incident ray,, normal and should lie in same plane.
a. refracted ray, point of incidence b. reflected ray, point of incidence
c. emergent ray, point of incidence d. refracted ray, emergent ray
5. When light travels from rarer to denser medium it bends and speed
(a) away from normal and increases (b) towards normal and increases
(c) away from normal and decreases (d) towards normal and decreases
6. Identify the medium 1 and 2 in the following fig.
bending of light
M2
M1
light
(a) M1 – denser and M2 – rarer (b) M1 – rarer and M2 – denser
(c) M1 - denser and M2 - denser (d) M1 - rarer and M2 - rarer

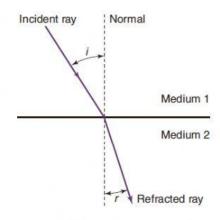
7. The value of refractive index for the following fig. is



- (b) $\sqrt{3}/\sqrt{2}$ (c) $\sqrt{3}$ (d) $\sqrt{3}/2$ (a) 3/2
- 8. Calculate refractive index if $i = 60^{\circ}$ and $r = 30^{\circ}$



- (b) $\sqrt{3}/\sqrt{2}$ (c) $\sqrt{3}$ (d) $\sqrt{3}/2$ (a) 3/2
- 9. From the figure, M1 and M2



- (a) M1 denser and M2 rarer
- (b) M1 rarer and M2 denser
- (c) M1 denser and M2 denser (d) M1 rarer and M2 rarer
- 10. Condition for refraction is
- (a) two mediums are needed
- (b) mediums should be transparent
- (c) incident ray should fall obliquely (d) all the above.