

Activity 06 Convex Lenses MCQ

Answer all the questions below.

01. Convex lens is also known as?
- a) converging lens
 - b) diverging lens
 - c) conducting lens
 - d) dispersing lens
02. The refractive index of a lens material is μ and focal length f_d . Due to some chemical changes in the material, its refractive index has increased by 2%. The percentage decrease, in focal length for $\mu=1.5$ will be
- a) 4%
 - b) 2%
 - c) 6%
 - d) 8%
03. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- a) The lens has two principal foci, but may have one focal length
 - b) A single lens can never bring a beam of white light to a point focus
 - c) A burning glass brings light rays to same focus as heat radiation
 - d) Both (a) and (b) are correct
04. In displacement method we use a lens of focal length f and distance between object and screen is 60 cm. Possible values for focal length is
- a) -15 cm
 - b) 30 cm
 - c) 12 cm
 - d) 20 cm
05. A convex lens, of focal length 30 cm, a concave lens of focal length 120 cm, and a plane mirror are arranged as shown. For an object kept at a distance of 60 cm from the convex lens, the final image, formed by the combination, is a real image, at a distance of :
- a) 60 cm from the convex lens
 - b) 60 cm from the concave lens
 - c) 70 cm from the convex lens
 - d) 70 cm from the concave lens

06. A convex lens is put 10cm from a light source and it makes sharp images on a screen, kept 10 cm from the lens. Now a glass block (refractive index 1.5) of 1.5 cm thickness is placed in contact with the light source. To get the sharp image again, the screen is shifted by a distance d. Then d is:

- a) 1.1 cm away from the lens
- b) 0
- c) 0.55 cm towards the lens
- d) 0.55 cm away from the lens

07. When can a convex lens form a real image?

- a) beyond focus
- b) beyond optical centre
- c) beyond focus and curvature
- d) beyond centre of curvature

08. What will be the image formed by convex lens?

- a) magnifies
- b) sharpens
- c) shrinks
- d) none of these