

**CBSE Class 10 Science**  
**Ch-10 Light: Reflection & Refraction**

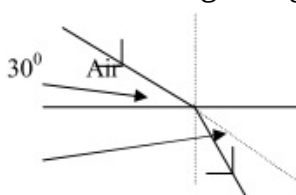
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**More Question for Practice**

1. What is angle of incidence?
2. A ray of light passing through centre of curvature of a concave mirror retraces its path on reflection. Why?
3. An object is placed at the focus of a concave mirror, Where is the image formed?
4. What is meant by refraction of light?
5. Define principal focus of a concave mirror?
6. State Snell's law of refraction?
7. Will the lateral displacement increase/decrease if glass block is made more thicker?
8. Why convex lens is called converging lens?
9. Printed letters appears diminished, when viewed through a lens. What is the nature of lens
10. At What angle a ray of light should strike the surface of glass, So that it does not suffer any refraction?
11. Does the value of speed of light change with medium?
12. What is the cause of refraction of light?
13. Which lens is used as a magnifying glass?
14. What is an optically denser medium of light?
15. What is the difference between reflection and refraction?
16. If a ray of light traveling in air is incident on the water surface obliquely, Draw a ray diagram and show the change in its path in water?
17. Define refractive index in terms of a speed of light in two media. What is the unit of refractive index?
18. A ray of light strikes the mirror at  $15^\circ$ , What is the angle of reflection?
19. What is refractive index of air? Why the refractive index of other medium is taken with respect to air?
20. Distinguish between real and virtual images?
21. For what position of an object, a virtual image is formed by a convex lens? Give ray diagram?

22. Find the position and nature of image formed in a concave mirror for the following position of an object. (a) At infinity (b) Beyond C.
23. An object is placed at a distance of 10cm from convex mirror of focal length 15cm; find the position and nature of image?
24. A thin lens has a focal length of -25cm. What is the power of the lens? Is it convex or concave?
25. Calculate the distance at which an object should be placed in front of convex lens of focal length 10cm to obtain an image double its size?
26. Why a mirror does not have one principal focus while a lens has two principal foci?
27. Focal length of the lens in a photographic camera is 5cm. What is the power and nature of the lens?
28. Define linear magnification. Does it have any unit?
29. Why a concave mirror has a real principal focus, while convex mirror has a virtual principal focus?
30. Which of the following lenses would you prefer to use while reading the small letters found in dictionary.  
a. A convex lens of focal length 30cm. b. A concave lens of focal length 30cm. c. A concave lens of focal length 5cm. d. A convex lens of focal length 5cm.
31. Show that the refractive index of a medium 1 with respect to medium 2 is reciprocal to the refractive index of medium 2 with respect to 1 i.e.  $n_{12} = 1/n_{21}$

32. From the diagram given below calculate



- a) From the diagram given below calculate: a) angle of incidence b) angle of refraction. c) the refractive index of the substance X.
33. A man standing in front of special mirror finds his image having a small face, big tummy and legs of normal size. What are the shapes three parts of mirror?
34. A diverging lens of focal length 15cm forms an image of 10cm from the lens Draw a scale diagram for the formation of image.