

PHYSICS MOCK TEST DATED 04-02-2026 | SOLVED PAPER

Q1. What is light?

- A. A form of energy
- B. A material substance
- C. A wave only
- D. A particle only

ANSWER:A

Q2. Which device is used to see distant objects clearly?

- A. Microscope
- B. Telescope
- C. Periscope
- D. Kaleidoscope

ANSWER:B

Q3. The bouncing back of light from a surface is called:

- A. Refraction
- B. Dispersion
- C. Reflection
- D. Scattering

ANSWER:C

Q4. Which surface gives regular reflection?

- A. Rough wall
- B. Paper
- C. Plane mirror
- D. Mud surface

ANSWER:C

Q5. Which mirror always forms a virtual image?

- A. Concave mirror
- B. Convex mirror
- C. Plane mirror
- D. Spherical mirror

ANSWER:C

Q6. A concave mirror is also called:

- A. Converging mirror
- B. Diverging mirror
- C. Plane mirror
- D. Glass mirror

ANSWER:A

Q7. A convex mirror is also called:

- A. Converging mirror
- B. Diverging mirror
- C. Plane mirror
- D. Reflecting lens

ANSWER:B

Q8. Which mirror is used as a rear-view mirror in vehicles?

- A. Plane mirror
- B. Concave mirror
- C. Convex mirror
- D. Cylindrical mirror

ANSWER:C

Q9. The centre of the reflecting surface of a mirror is called:

- A. Pole
- B. Focus
- C. Centre of curvature
- D. Radius

ANSWER:A

Q10. The point where parallel rays meet after reflection is called:

- A. Pole
- B. Focus
- C. Radius
- D. Centre

ANSWER:B

Q11. The distance between pole and focus is called:

- A. Radius of curvature
- B. Diameter
- C. Focal length
- D. Aperture

ANSWER:C

Q12. Image formed by a plane mirror is always:

- A. Real and inverted
- B. Virtual and erect
- C. Real and erect
- D. Virtual and inverted

ANSWER:B

Q13. Which mirror can form a real image?

- A. Plane mirror
- B. Convex mirror
- C. Concave mirror
- D. Glass sheet

ANSWER:C

Q14. When an object is placed very close to a concave mirror, the image is:

- A. Small and real
- B. Large and virtual
- C. Small and virtual
- D. Same size

ANSWER:B

Q15. The formula used to find image distance in mirrors is called:

- A. Lens formula
- B. Mirror formula
- C. Magnification formula
- D. Reflection law

ANSWER:B

Q16. Magnification is the ratio of:

- A. Image distance to object distance
- B. Image height to object height
- C. Focal length to radius
- D. Pole to focus

ANSWER:B

Q17. Refraction of light occurs due to change in:

- A. Speed of light
- B. Colour of light
- C. Energy of light
- D. Direction of light only

ANSWER:A

Q18. Refraction occurs when light travels from:

- A. One colour to another
- B. One medium to another
- C. One mirror to another
- D. One source to another

ANSWER:B

Q19. Which medium has maximum refractive index?

- A. Air
- B. Water
- C. Glass
- D. Vacuum

ANSWER:C

Q20. The bending of light at the boundary of two media is called:

- A. Reflection
- B. Dispersion
- C. Refraction
- D. Scattering

ANSWER:C

Q21. Refractive index depends on:

- A. Shape of medium
- B. Colour of medium
- C. Nature of medium
- D. Size of medium

ANSWER:C

Q22. The unit of refractive index is:

- A. cm
- B. m
- C. No unit
- D. m/s

ANSWER:C

Q23. A lens that converges light rays is called:

- A. Concave lens
- B. Convex lens
- C. Plane mirror
- D. Prism

ANSWER:B

Q24. A lens that diverges light rays is called:

- A. Convex lens
- B. Concave lens
- C. Cylindrical lens
- D. Glass slab

ANSWER:B

Q25. Which lens is used to correct myopia?

- A. Convex lens
- B. Concave lens
- C. Plane lens
- D. Prism

ANSWER:B

Q26. Which lens is used to correct hypermetropia?

- A. Concave lens
- B. Convex lens
- C. Cylindrical lens
- D. Prism

ANSWER:B

Q27. Myopia is also known as:

- A. Long sightedness
- B. Short sightedness
- C. Night blindness
- D. Colour blindness

ANSWER:B

Q28. Hypermetropia is also known as:

- A. Short sightedness
- B. Long sightedness
- C. Night blindness
- D. Partial blindness

ANSWER:B

Q29. The formula used for lenses is called:

- A. Mirror formula
- B. Lens formula
- C. Refraction law
- D. Magnification law

ANSWER:B

Q30. Power of a lens is measured in:

- A. Watt
- B. Dioptre
- C. Joule
- D. Metre

ANSWER:B

Q31. A prism splits white light into different colours due to:

- A. Reflection
- B. Refraction
- C. Dispersion
- D. Scattering

ANSWER:C

Q32. The band of seven colours obtained from white light is called:

- A. Image
- B. Spectrum
- C. Shadow
- D. Reflection

ANSWER:B

Q33. Which colour deviates most in a prism?

- A. Red
- B. Green
- C. Yellow
- D. Violet

ANSWER:D

Q34. Which colour deviates least in a prism?

- A. Violet
- B. Indigo
- C. Blue
- D. Red

ANSWER:D

Q35. Scattering of light causes:

- A. Blue colour of sky
- B. Reflection of mirrors
- C. Image formation
- D. Refraction only

ANSWER:A

Q36. The colour of the sky appears blue due to:

- A. Reflection
- B. Refraction
- C. Dispersion
- D. Scattering

ANSWER:D

Q37. Sun appears red at sunrise and sunset due to:

- A. Reflection
- B. Refraction
- C. Scattering
- D. Dispersion

ANSWER:C

Q38. Tyndall effect is the scattering of light by:

- A. Large particles
- B. Colloidal particles
- C. Gases only
- D. Solids only

ANSWER:B

Q39. Tyndall effect helps us to see:

- A. Stars
- B. Rainbow
- C. Path of light
- D. Image in mirror

ANSWER:C

Q40. Which phenomenon explains visibility of sun rays in a dusty room?

- A. Reflection
- B. Refraction
- C. Tyndall effect
- D. Dispersion

ANSWER:C

Q41. Image formed by a convex mirror is always:

- A. Real and inverted
- B. Virtual and erect
- C. Real and erect
- D. Enlarged

ANSWER:B

Q42. Image formed by a concave lens is always:

- A. Real
- B. Virtual
- C. Inverted
- D. Enlarged

ANSWER:B

Q43. The distance between optical centre and focus of a lens is called:

- A. Radius
- B. Diameter
- C. Focal length
- D. Aperture

ANSWER:C

Q44. A real image can be obtained on a:

- A. Mirror surface
- B. Screen
- C. Eye
- D. Lens surface

ANSWER:B

Q45. Which mirror is used in shaving mirrors?

- A. Convex mirror
- B. Plane mirror
- C. Concave mirror
- D. Cylindrical mirror

ANSWER:C

Q46. Which mirror gives a wider field of view?

- A. Plane mirror
- B. Concave mirror
- C. Convex mirror
- D. Parabolic mirror

ANSWER:C

Q47. The refractive index of air is nearly:

- A. 1
- B. 1.5
- C. 2
- D. 0

ANSWER:A

Q48. When light enters glass from air, it bends:

- A. Away from normal
- B. Along the normal
- C. Towards the normal
- D. Stops

ANSWER:C

Q49. Which defect of vision occurs due to ageing?

- A. Myopia
- B. Hypermetropia
- C. Presbyopia
- D. Astigmatism

ANSWER:C

Q50. Presbyopia is corrected using:

- A. Only concave lens
- B. Only convex lens
- C. Bifocal lens
- D. Prism

ANSWER:C

Q51. Which colour of light has maximum wavelength?

- A. Violet
- B. Blue
- C. Green
- D. Red

ANSWER:D

Q52. Which colour of light has minimum wavelength?

- A. Red
- B. Yellow
- C. Blue
- D. Violet

ANSWER:D

Q53. The speed of light is maximum in:

- A. Glass
- B. Water
- C. Air
- D. Vacuum

ANSWER:D

Q54. A rainbow is formed due to:

- A. Reflection only
- B. Refraction only
- C. Dispersion and reflection
- D. Scattering only

ANSWER:C

Q55. Which lens is used in magnifying glass?

- A. Concave lens
- B. Convex lens
- C. Plane lens
- D. Cylindrical lens

ANSWER:B

Q56. The image distance is positive for:

- A. Virtual image
- B. Real image
- C. Plane mirror
- D. Convex mirror

ANSWER:B

Q57. The object distance is always taken as:

- A. Positive
- B. Negative
- C. Zero
- D. Infinite

ANSWER:B

Q58. Which phenomenon causes twinkling of stars?

- A. Reflection
- B. Refraction
- C. Dispersion
- D. Scattering

ANSWER:B

Q59. A lens made thinner at the centre is called:

- A. Convex lens
- B. Concave lens
- C. Cylindrical lens
- D. Plane lens

ANSWER:B

Q60. Light travels in a straight line in:

- A. Transparent medium
- B. Homogeneous medium
- C. Vacuum
- D. Any medium

ANSWER:B