



Name of the Bundle	Advanced Bundle V2	c) Subject	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
Topic	Light (Part-2)	Last updated on	05 January 2026

Multiple choice questions (MCQ) on Light(2):

1. What type of mirror is commonly used in car rearview mirrors?

- a. concave mirror
- b. Convex mirror
- c. Plane mirror
- d. Spherical mirror

Ans: b. Convex mirror

2. What is the primary function of the cornea in the human eye?

- a. To control the amount of light entering the eye
- b. To focus light onto the retina
- c. To produce tears
- d. To change the shape of the lens

Ans: a. To control the amount of light entering the eye

3. What type of mirror forms a virtual, upright, and diminished image?

- a. Plane mirror
- b. Convex mirror
- c. Concave mirror
- d. Spherical mirror

Ans: b. Convex mirror



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4. What is the primary function of the cornea in the human eye?

- a. To focus light onto the retina
- b. To change the size of the pupil
- c. To produce tears
- d. To filter out harmful UV radiation

Ans: a. To focus light onto the retina

5. In a concave mirror, if an object is placed between the focal point and the mirror, the image formed is _____.

- a. Real, inverted, and diminished
- b. Real, upright, and magnified
- c. Virtual, upright, and magnified
- d. Virtual, inverted, and diminished

Ans: c. Virtual, upright, and magnified

6 . What is the unit of luminous flux?

- a. Candela
- b. Lumen
- c. Watt
- d. Lux

Ans: b. Lumen



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7. Which type of lens can correct nearsightedness?

- a. Convex lens
- b. Concave lens
- c. Plano-concave lens
- d. Plano-convex lens

Ans: b. Concave lens

8. The focal length of a plane mirror is _____.

- a. 0
- b. infinite
- c. 25 cm
- d. -25 cm

Ans: b. infinite

9. The image formed by a convex spherical mirror is _____

- a. virtual
- b. real
- c. enlarged
- d. inverted

Ans: a. virtual



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10. Magnification produced by a rearview mirror fitted in vehicles _____.

- a. Less than one
- b. More than one
- c. Equal to one
- d. Can be more than or less than one

Ans: a. Less than one

11. A full length of the image of a distant tall building can be seen using _____.

- a. a concave mirror
- b. a convex mirror
- c. a plane mirror
- d. both concave as well as plane mirrors Correct

Ans: b. a convex mirror

12. Which lens is also called a diverging lens?

- a. Concave lens
- b. convex lens
- c. Bifocal lens
- d. Both a & b

Ans: a. Concave lens



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13. Which of the following is suitable to be used as a shaving glass?

- a. Concave Mirror
- b. convex Mirror
- c. Cylindrical Mirror
- d. Plane Mirror

Ans: a. Concave Mirror

14. Image formed by a plane mirror is always _____.

- a. Virtual and Erect
- b. Real and Inverted
- c. Virtual and Inverted
- d. Real and Erect

Ans: a. Virtual and Erect

15. Which of the following is called the Lens formula?

- a. $1/f = 1/v + u$
- b. $1/f = 1/v + u$
- c. $1/f = 1/v - 1/u$
- d. $1/f = 1/v/u$

Ans: c. $1/f = 1/v - 1/u$



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16. Which lens is used in compound microscopes?

- a. Convex lens
- b. Concave lens
- c. Mirror
- d. Both concave and convex lenses

Ans: d. Both concave and convex lenses

17. The power of the lens is the reciprocal of its _____

- a. Optical Centre
- b. focal length
- c. Principal axis
- d. Aperture

Ans: b. focal length

18. In a concave mirror, where is the focal point located?

- a. In front of the mirror
- b. Behind the mirror
- c. At the center of the mirror
- d. There is no focal point in a concave mirror

Ans: b. Behind the mirror



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19. A plane mirror always forms an image that is _____.

- a. Real and inverted
- b. Virtual and upright
- c. Real and upright
- d. Virtual and inverted

Ans: b. Virtual and upright

20. The image formed by a plane mirror is _____.

- a. Smaller than the object
- b. Larger than the object
- c. Of the same size as the object
- d. Depends on the distance of the object

Ans: c. Of the same size as the object

21. The distance of the image behind a plane mirror is _____.

- a. Greater than the object distance
- b. Less than the object distance
- c. Equal to the object distance
- d. Zero

Ans: c. Equal to the object distance



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22. The lateral inversion of an image formed by a plane mirror means _____.

- a. The image is inverted vertically
- b. The left and right sides of the image are reversed
- c. The image is blurred
- d. The image is reduced in size

Ans: b. The left and right sides of the image are reversed

23. If a person moves 2 meters towards a plane mirror, the image will _____.

- a. Remain stationary
- b. Move 2 meters away from the mirror
- c. Move 2 meters towards the mirror
- d. Move 4 meters towards the person

Ans: d. Move 4 meters towards the person

24. How many images of an object are formed when two plane mirrors are placed at an angle of 90° to each other?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Ans: c. 3



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25. What is the minimum height of a plane mirror required for a person to see their full image?

- a. Equal to their height
- b. Half of their height
- c. Twice their height
- d. One-fourth of their height

Ans: b. Half of their height

26. The image formed by a plane mirror is _____.

- a. Can be obtained on a screen
- b. Cannot be obtained on a screen
- c. Is always inverted
- d. Is always smaller than the object

Ans: b. Cannot be obtained on a screen

27. If an object is placed at an angle of 30° to the plane mirror, what is the angle of reflection?

- a. 15°
- b. 30°
- c. 60°
- d. 90°

Ans: b. 30°



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28. A person looking into a plane mirror sees his face 30 cm behind the mirror. The actual distance between the person and the mirror is _____.

- a. 30 cm
- b. 60 cm
- c. 15 cm
- d. 90 cm

Ans: b. 60 cm

29. A lens that is thicker at the center and thinner at the edges is called a _____.

- a. Concave lens
- b. Convex lens
- c. Cylindrical lens
- d. Plane lens

Ans: b. Convex lens

30. A concave lens always forms an image that is _____.

- a. Real and inverted
- b. Virtual and upright
- c. Real and magnified
- d. Virtual and magnified

Ans: b. Virtual and upright

31. A convex lens can form _____.

- a. Only real images
- b. Only virtual images
- c. Both real and virtual images
- d. No image at all

Ans: c. Both real and virtual images



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32. The focal length of a convex lens is _____.

- a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Zero
- d. Infinite

Ans: a. Positive

33. The power of a lens is measured in _____.

- a. Meters
- b. Diopters
- c. Centimeters
- d. Newtons

Ans: b. Diopters

34. If the power of a lens is -2D, it is a _____.

- a. Convex lens with a focal length of 50 cm
- b. Concave lens with a focal length of 50 cm
- c. Convex lens with a focal length of -50 cm
- d. Concave lens with a focal length of -50 cm

Ans: d. Concave lens with a focal length of -50 cm

36. If an object is placed at twice the focal length of a convex lens, the image formed is _____.

- a. Virtual and erect
- b. Real, inverted, and the same size as the object
- c. Real, inverted, and magnified
- d. No image is formed

Ans: b. Real, inverted, and the same size as the object

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37. A concave lens is used in _____.

- a. Microscopes
- b. Telescopes
- c. Spectacles for correcting myopia
- d. Projectors

Ans: c. Spectacles for correcting myopia

38. The lens used in a magnifying glass is _____.

- a. Concave lens
- b. Convex lens
- c. Cylindrical lens
- d. Plane mirror

Ans: b. Convex lens

39. Which type of lens is used in cameras?

- a. Convex lens
- b. Concave lens
- c. Plane mirror
- d. Prism

Ans: a. Convex lens

40. Which of the following is a diverging lens?

- a. Convex lens
- b. Concave lens
- c. Biconvex lens
- d. Plano-convex lens

Ans: b. Concave lens



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41. Which statement is true about a concave lens?

- a. It converges light rays
- b. It forms real and magnified images
- c. It always forms virtual and diminished images
- d. It is used in magnifying glasses

Ans: c. It always forms virtual and diminished images

42. A convex lens forms a virtual image when the object is placed _____.

- a. At infinity
- b. At twice the focal length
- c. At the focal point
- d. Between the lens and the focal point

Ans: d. Between the lens and the focal point

43. When an object is placed at infinity in front of a convex lens, the image is formed _____.

- a. At infinity
- b. At the focus of the lens
- c. At twice the focal length
- d. Between the focus and optical center

Ans: b. At the focus of the lens

44. The image formed by a convex lens when the object is at infinity is _____.

- a. Virtual and erect
- b. Real and inverted
- c. Real and erect
- d. Virtual and inverted

Ans: b. Real and inverted



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45. The size of the image formed by a convex lens when the object is at infinity is

_____.

- a. Same as the object
- b. Magnified
- c. Highly diminished (point-sized)
- d. Enlarged and upright

Ans: c. Highly diminished (point-sized)

46. When an object is placed at infinity in front of a concave lens, the image is formed

_____.

- a. At infinity
- b. At the focus, behind the lens
- c. At twice the focal length
- d. On the same side as the object, at the optical center

Ans: b. At the focus, behind the lens

47. The nature of the image formed by a concave lens when the object is at infinity is

_____.

- a. Real and inverted
- b. Virtual and erect
- c. Real and erect
- d. Enlarged and upright

Ans: b. Virtual and erect



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48. When an object is placed between the centre of curvature (c) and focus (F) of a concave mirror, the image is formed _____.

- a. At infinity
- b. Beyond the centre of curvature (c)
- c. Between C and F
- d. Between the focus (F) and the pole (P)

Ans: b. Beyond the centre of curvature (c)

49. The nature of the image formed when an object is placed between C and F of a concave mirror is _____.

- a. Virtual and erect
- b. Real and inverted
- c. Virtual and inverted
- d. Real and erect

Ans: b. Real and inverted

50. The size of the image formed in a concave mirror when an object is placed between C and F is:

- a. Enlarged
- b. Diminished
- c. Same as the object
- d. Point-sized

Ans: a. Enlarged



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51. Concave mirrors are commonly used in the headlights of vehicles because they

_____.

- a. Diverge light rays
- b. Absorb light rays
- c. Converge light rays into a beam
- d. Do not reflect light

Ans: c. Converge light rays into a beam

52. Which of the following is a common application of concave mirrors?

- a. Rear-view mirrors in vehicles
- b. Street light reflectors
- c. Shaving or makeup mirrors
- d. Security surveillance mirrors

Ans: c. Shaving or makeup mirrors

53. If the object distance (u) is negative, what type of mirror is being used?

- a. Convex mirror
- b. Concave mirror
- c. Plane mirror
- d. Any mirror

Ans: d. Any mirror



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54. What is the sign of the focal length for a concave mirror?

- a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Zero
- d. Depends on object distance

Ans: b. Negative

55. In the mirror formula, what is the sign of 'v' for a real image formed by a concave mirror?

- a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Zero
- d. Infinity

Ans: b. Negative

56. What happens to the image distance if the object is moved closer to a concave mirror?

- a. The image distance increases
- b. The image distance decreases
- c. The image remains in the same place
- d. The image disappears

Ans: b. The image distance decreases

57. For a convex mirror, the image formed is always _____.

- a. Real and inverted
- b. Virtual and erect
- c. Magnified and real
- d. Enlarged and inverted

Ans: b. Virtual and erect



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58. If the focal length of a mirror is -20 cm, what type of mirror is it?

- a. Concave mirror
- b. Convex mirror
- c. Plane mirror
- d. Cannot be determined

Ans: a. Concave mirror

59. What is the relationship between the focal length (f) and the radius of curvature (R) of a spherical mirror?

- a. $f=R/2f = R/2f=R/2$
- b. $f=2Rf = 2Rf=2R$
- c. $f=Rf = Rf=R$
- d. $f=R/4f = R/4f=R/4$

Ans: a. $f=R/2f = R/2f=R/2$

60. When an object is placed at the center of curvature (2F) of a convex lens, what will be the nature and size of the image formed?

- a. Enlarged
- b. Same
- c. Small
- d. Diminished

Ans: b. Same