



RAMAGYA SCHOOL, NOIDA
VIII/SCIENCE/2017-18
OLYMPIAD PRACTICE WORKSHEET

1. First scientist to show that white light passed through prism splits into different colours.

- a. Isaac newton
- b. Albert Einstein
- c. Heisenberg
- d. James watt

2. Angle between an incident ray and normal ray is 30deg. The angle between the incident and reflected ray is

- a. 30 deg
- b. 60 deg
- c. 90 deg
- d. 120 deg

3. Two mirrors are placed on a flat table making an angle of 60 deg. Number of images formed will be

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

4. Hypermetropia is caused

- a. High coverage in power of eye lens
- b. Eyeball being too long
- c. Low coverage in power of eye lens
- d. None of these.

5. Concave lens used to correct Myopia its focal length is equal to

- a. Far point of myopic eye
- b. Near point of myopic eye
- c. Focus of myopic eye
- d. None of the above

6. Which of the following source of light is different from others

- a. Sodium light
- b. Sun light
- c. light from bulb
- d. White light

7. Kaleidoscope works on the principle of

- a. Incident ray is equal to reflected ray.
- b. Principle of multiple reflection
- c. Diffused reflection
- d. Incident ray, Normal ray and reflected ray fall in same plane.

8. The property of plane mirror to make 'right appear as left' and vice versa, is called:

- a. Vertical inversion
- b. Lateral inversion
- c. Reflection
- d. Refraction

9. We can see ourselves in mirror or polished surface but not on walls because the reflection from walls is:

- a. Regular reflection
- b. Normal reflection
- c. Irregular reflection
- d. Specular reflection

10. Which of the following part of eye controls the amount of light entering the eye by contracting or dilating?

- a. Retina
- b. Cornea
- c. Pupil
- d. Iris

11. The phenomenon of breaking up of light into its seven constituent colours is known as ...

- a. Reflection of light
- b. Refraction of light
- c. Dispersion of light
- d. Radiation of light

12. Image formed by the plane mirror is:

- a. Always real
- b. Always virtual
- c. Sometimes real sometimes virtual
- d. None of these

13. What is f if you have an object 2.0 m from the concave mirror, and the image is 4.0 m from the mirror?

- a. 2.0m
- b. 0,67 m
- c. 1.3 m
- d. 4.0 m

14. In a concave mirror, an object placed _____ will result in a virtual image.

- a. twice the distance of the focal point
- b. between the focal point and mirror
- c. between the focal point and twice the distance of the focal point
- d. past the focal point

15. _____ is located behind a convex mirror.

- a. The focal point
- b. A ray
- c. A real image
- d. The object

16. Light travels fastest through which of the following materials?

- a. diamond
- b. water
- c. glass
- d. air

17. Your image in a bathroom mirror results from _____.

- a. diffuse reflection
- b. specular refraction
- c. specular reflection
- d. diffuse refraction

18. The least distance of distinct vision is _____.

- a. 25 cm
- b. 25 m
- c. 0.25 cm
- d. 2.5 m

19. A virtual image is formed by _____.

- a. a slide projector in a cinema hall
- b. the ordinary camera
- c. a simple microscope
- d. telescope

20. When a person uses a convex lens as a simple magnifying glass, the object must be placed at a distance.

- a. less than one focal length
- b. more than one focal length
- c. less than twice the focal length
- d. more than twice the focal length