CLASS VII – SCIENCE – CHAPTER 11
LIGHT

Name: Date:

Q01. Bouncing back of light in same medium is called

(a). Refraction (b). Reflection (c). Rarefaction (d). Retardation

Q02. When light bounces off a surface, the surface is

(a). Reflector (b). Opaque (c). Transparent (d). Translucent

Q03. A common magnifying glass is an example of

(a). Concave mirror (b). Convex mirror (c). Convex lens (d). Concave lens

Q04. Shaving mirror are usually

(a). Concave (b). Convex (c). Plane (d). Biconcave

Q05. The perpendicular to the reflecting surface is called

(a). Normal (b). Incident rays (c). Reflected rays (d). Refracted rays

Q06. Concave lens is also known as

(a). Converging lens (b). Diverging lens (c). Biconcave lens (d). Bifocal length

Q07. The splitting of white light into seven colours is called

(a). Spectrum (b). Splitting (c). Dispersion (d). Rainbow

Q08. Regular reflection takes place by

(a). Transparent surface (b). Smooth surface (c). Rough surface (d). Plane surface

Q09. Light is a form of

(a). Heat (b). Temperature (c). Energy (d). Power

Q10. Sky appear red during

(a). Sunrise and sunset (b). During day (c). During early noon (d). During noon

Q11. Concave lens always forms

(a). Real image (b). Virtual image (c). Inverted image (d). Magnified image

Q12. Mirror used a shaving mirror is

(a). Convex mirror (b). Bifocal mirror (c). Concave mirror (d). Plane mirror

Q13. Which colour of light scattered least

(a). Red (b). Blue (c). Green (d). Orange

Q14. White light consist of

(a). 3 colours (b). 5 colours (c). 7 colours (d). 9 colours

Q15. Virtual image is always

(a). Erect and diminished

(b). Inverted and diminished

(c). Erect and magnified

(d). Erect and magnified/diminished.

Q16. All the rays of light parallel to principal axis after reflection passes through

(a). Pole

(b). Focus

(c). Radius of curvature

(d). Mid-point of lens.

Q01. Match the following:

Column A	**Column B**
(a). Real image	i. Image behind the mirror
(b). Virtual	ii. Image in front of the mirror
(c). Plane mirror	iii. Image is same size as object
(d). Concave mirror	iv. Inverted image
(e). Convex mirror	v. Erect image

Column A	**Column B**
(a). Rainbow	i. Form of energy
(b). Incident angle	ii. Convex mirror
(c). Refracted angle	iii. Angle between incident ray and normal
(d). Rear view mirror	iv. Angle between refracted ray and normal
(e). Light	v. Spectrum

Column A	**Column B**
(a). Concave mirror	i. Dispersion of light
(b). Concave lens	ii. Real and inverted image
(c). Convex mirror	iii. Virtual and erect image
(d). Convex lens	iv. Rear view mirror
(e). Prism	v. Reflector of solar cooker

Column A	Column B
(a). Moon	i. Natural biological luminous
(b). Sun	ii. Non-luminous
(c). Brick	iii. Reflector
(d). Mirror	iv. Opaque
(e). Glow-worm	v. Luminous

Q02. Fill in the blanks

(a). Bodies which give out their own light are called _____.

(b). Regular reflection takes place from the _____ surfaces.

(c). _____ refers to collection of rays.

(d). _____ mirror is used as rear-view mirrors in automobiles.

(e). White light is composed of many _____.

(f). Convex mirror is used as _____ mirror in automobiles.

(g). A _____ refers to a collection of rays.

(h). _____ perpendicular to reflecting surface.

(i). Incident angle is always equal to _____ angle.

(j). Shadows are formed when light falls on an _____ object.

Q03. Write T for true and F for false statements.

(a). Light consists of electromagnetic waves.

(b). Light requires medium for propagation.

(c). Sun is the ultimate source of light.

(d). Moon is a luminous body.

(e). Plane mirror always forms real image.

(f). Light is a form of energy which cannot be seen.

(g). Light travels slower than sound.

(h). Plane mirror is used in periscope.

(i). Bending of rays of light due to change in medium is called refraction.

(j). Plane mirror has fixed focal length.

Q04. What is a lens? Write it main types.

Q05. Why convex mirror is used as rear-view mirror?

Q06. Write difference between reflection and refraction of light.

Q07. What is rectilinear propagation of light?

Q08. What is a mirror? Write its different types?

Q09. Write difference between regular and irregular reflection of light.

Q10. What is focal length of a mirror? How it varies with curvature?

Q11. Why a paper held in sunshine at focus of a convex lens burns?

Q12. Write difference between concave and convex mirror?

Q13. How is rainbow formed?

Q14. What is spectrum?

Q15. Write the laws of reflection?

Q16. Write difference between real and virtual image?

Q17. Rearrange the letters to form meaning full words related to light.

(a). LETCREFION (b). MAIEG (c). CAVECON (d). TPECSTRMU

(e). SENCL

Q18. Give one word that means

(a). Bouncing back of rays of light.

(b). Band of seven colours obtained on dispersion of white light.

(c). Mirror used as rear-view mirror in automobiles.

(d). Image formed by plane mirror.

(e). Sequence of colours of spectrum.