

TÀI LIỆU ÔN TẬP KHỐI 7 – MÔN TIẾNG ANH KHOA HỌC

(02/03/2020 –07/03/2020)

Choose the correct answer for each question.

0. What do non-luminous objects do?

A. Show light

☒ B. Reflect light

C. Give off

D. Emit light

1. The surface of a convex mirror is curved.....

A. outwards

B. towards

C. upwards

D. downwards

2. What can be concluded about the image formed by convex mirror?

A. Real image

B. Same size with the object

C. Virtual image

D. Digital image

3. Which of the following is TRUE about convex mirrors?

A. Convex mirrors form a bigger image.

B. Convex mirrors provide a narrow range of views.

C. Convex mirrors form a real image.

D. Convex mirrors provide a wide range of views.

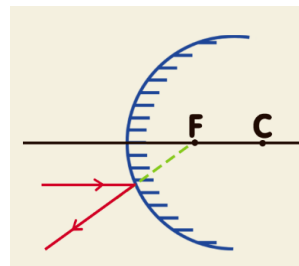
4. Any light ray parallel to the principal axis will reflect so that the extended ray travels toward the

A. focal point

B. centre of curvature

C. principal point

D. centre point



5. Which of the following is **NOT** a use of a convex mirror?

A.



B.



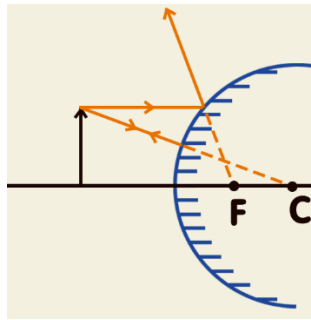
C.



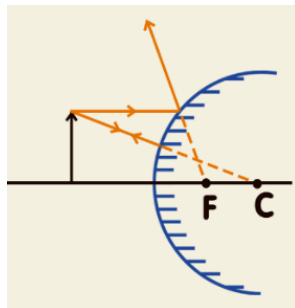
D.



6. The focal point of a convex mirror is located



- A. in front of the mirror and behind the pole
 - B. exactly in the center of the mirror
 - C. behind the center of curvature
 - D. along the principal axis and midway between the mirror's surface and the centre of curvature
7. What can be concluded about the size of the image formed by convex mirrors?
- A. Same size as the real object
 - B. Smaller than the real object
 - C. Bigger than the real object
 - D. Downwards
8. What does letter C stand for in this ray diagram?



- A. Focal point
 - B. Centre of curvature
 - C. Principal point
 - D. Pole
9. The reflecting surface of a is curved outwards.
- A. concave mirror
 - B. plane mirror
 - C. convex mirror
 - D. magic mirror
10. The virtual image formed by a convex mirror stays to the mirror compared to the real object.
- A. closer
 - B. the same
 - C. farther
 - D. in front of

11. Which of the following is a use of convex mirrors?

A.



B.



C.



D.



12. The surface of a concave mirror is curved

A. inwards

B. towards

C. upwards

D. downwards

13. The image formed by a concave mirror is.....

A. only a real image

B. a real or a virtual image

C. only a virtual image

D. always smaller than the object

14. An incident ray travels parallel to the principal axis of a concave mirror.

The reflected ray will travel

A. parallel to the principle axis

B. through the center of curvature

C. through the focal point

D. None of the above

15. Which of the following is a use of concave mirrors?

A. shaving mirror

B. framed mirror

C. plane wall mirror

D. rear-view mirror

16. When the object moves closer to the focal point of a concave mirror, the image becomes

A. the same

B. smaller

C. bigger

D. upwards

17. What is the line going through the center of curvature, the focal point and the original point called?

- A. Focus line
- B. Principal axis
- C. Focal line
- D. Horizontal axis

18. Any ray passing through the focal point of a concave mirror will reflect parallel to the

- A. incident ray
- B. extended ray
- C. principal axis
- D. mirror

19. Concave mirrors light from a small source and direct it as a beam.

- A. reflect
- B. close
- C. extend
- D. gather

20. What can be concluded about the size of the image formed by a concave mirror?

- A. It can be smaller than the object.
- B. It can be bigger than the object.
- C. It can be of the same size as the object.
- D. All of the above are correct.