

21. Dispersional effect may produce error in light signals. This type of error
- [A.](#) single mode step index fibre
 - [B.](#) multimode step index fibre
 - [C.](#) multimode graded index fibre
 - [D.](#) monomode step index fiber

Answer: Option c

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22. Light signals passes through multimode graded index fibre due to
- [A.](#) continuous refraction
 - [B.](#) total internal reflection
 - [C.](#) both continuous refraction and total internal reflection
 - [D.](#) diffraction

Answer: Option A

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23. Which one type of fibre is more suitable for transmission of signals in which white light is used ?
- [A.](#) mono mode step index fibre
 - [B.](#) multi mode step index fibre
 - [C.](#) multi mode graded index fibre
 - [D.](#) single mode step index fibre

Answer: Option c

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24. Critical angle is that incident angle in denser medium for which angle of refraction is
- [A.](#) 0°
 - [B.](#) 45°
 - [C.](#) 90°
 - [D.](#) 180°

Answer: Option c

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25. There is no noticeable boundary between core and cladding
- [A.](#) multi mode step index fibre
 - [B.](#) multi mode graded index fibre
 - [C.](#) single mode step index fibre
 - [D.](#) all types of fibre

Answer: Option B

26. The electrical signals change into light signals for transmission through optical fibre. A light pulse represent

- [A.](#) zero (0) [B.](#) One (1)
[C.](#) both zero (0) and one (1) [D.](#) neither zero (0) nor one (1)

Answer: Option B

27. A lens, which is thicker at the center and thinner at the edges is called

- [A.](#) concave lens [B.](#) convex lens
[C.](#) plano convex lens [D.](#) plano concave lens

Answer: Option B

28. A spectrometer is used to find

- [A.](#) wave length of light [B.](#) refractive index of the prism
[C.](#) wavelength of different colours [D.](#) all of the above

Answer: Option D

29. If a convex lens of focal length f is cut into two identical halves along the lens diameter the focal length of each half is

- [A.](#) f [B.](#) $f/2$
[C.](#) $2f$ [D.](#) $3f/2$

Answer: Option C

30. A convex and concave lens of focal length f are in contact the focal length of the combinations will be

- [A.](#) zero [B.](#) $f / 2$
[C.](#) $2f$ [D.](#) infinite

Answer: Option D

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