

(Q1). CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

(Q1.) A ray of light is an

- (a). Idealisation (b). Phenomenon ©. Diffusion (d). Illusion

(Q2). A line making an angle of 90° to the line representing the mirror at the point where the incident ray strikes the mirror is known as the

- (a). Normal (b). Angle of incidence ©. Angle of reflection (d). Refraction

(Q3). The law of reflection states that

- (a). Reflection is the same as refraction (b). A ray of light is an idealisation ©. Reflected light can be reflected again (d). The angle of incidence is always equal to the angle of reflection, & the incident ray, the normal at the point of incidence, & the reflected ray all lie in the same plane.

(Q4). In an image formed by a mirror, the left of the object appears on the right and the right appears on the left. This is known as

- (a). Regular reflection (b). Diffused reflection ©. Lateral inversion (d). All of the above

(Q5). Diffused reflection is due to the

- (a). Failure of the laws of reflection (b). Irregularities in the reflecting surface ©. Reflection from a polished surface (d). None of the above

(Q6). The idea of a number of images formed by mirrors placed at an angle to one another is used in a

- (a). Periscope (b). Telescope ©. Kaleidoscope (d). Microscope

(Q7). The transparent front part of the eye is called

- (a). Cornea (b). Iris ©. Pupil (d). Lens

(Q8). Luminous Objects

- (a). Emit their own light (b). Absorb their own light ©. Shine in the light of other objects (d). All of the above

(Q9). When two plane mirrors are parallel to each other ----- images are formed.

- (a). One (b). Few ©. Multiple (d). Infinite

(QII). FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- (a). ----- is a natural phenomenon showing dispersion.
- (b). In the iris there is a small opening called the -----
- ©. The ----- are sensitive to bright light.
- (d). The ----- are sensitive to dim light.
- (e). The most comfortable distance at which one can read with a normal eye is -----

(QIII). STATE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE 'TRUE' OR 'FALSE'. IF FALSE CORRECT THE STATEMENT.

- (a). The owl has on its retina a large no. of rods and a few no. of cones.
- (b). The day birds like the kite and eagle etc, have more cones and fewer no. of rods on the retina .
- ©. The impression of an image persists on the retina for about $1/16^{\text{th}}$ of a second .
- (d). Splitting up of light into its constituent colors is known as dispersion.
- (e). The type of lens present in our eye is convex as it is thicker in the centre.

(QIV). NAME THE FOLLOWING:

- (a). The angle between the normal and the incident ray
- (b). The angle between the normal and the reflected ray
- ©. An illuminated object
- (d). A luminous object
- (e). The spot at the junction of optic nerve & retina where vision is not possible
- (f). Name two food items rich in Vitamin A

(QV). MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- (i). A small opening in the iris (a). Cataract
- (ii). Eye lens become foggy (b). Pupil
- (iii). Used in submarines etc ©. Artists, designers of wallpapers & fabrics
- (iv). Kaleidoscope (d). Periscope

(Qvi). ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Define the following:

(a). Blind spot (b). Retina (c). Dispersion (d). Diffused reflection (e). Regular reflection (f). Convex lens

2. State the laws of reflection.
3. What are the characteristics of the image of an object formed by a plane mirror ?
4. Give a detailed account of the structure & function of the human eye .
5. Write a short note on cataract.
6. Mention the various ways which help in taking care of our eyes .
7. Name 5 diet components which are a rich source of Vitamin A .

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