The Human Eye and The Colourful World

1. The ability of the eye to adjust its focal length according to the distance of the object and intensity of light falling on it is called
a. Power of adjustment of the eye c. Power of enabling of the eye
b. Power of accommodation of the eye d. Power of observation of the eye

2. The value of least distance of distinct vision for a normal human eye is
a. 35cm c. 45cm
b. 25cm d. 70cm

3. The defect of vision in which a person is able to see nearby objects clearly, but not far objects is called
a. Long sightedness or Hypermetropia c. cataract
b. Short sightedness or myopia d. Astigmatism

4. The defect in which a person is able to see far objects clearly but not nearby objects is called
a. Long sightedness or Hypermetropia
b. Short sightedness or myopia
c. cataract
d. Astigmatism

5. Myopia can be corrected by using
a. Convex lens
b. Plano convex lens
c. Concave lens
d. Plano- concave lens

6. Hypermetropia can be corrected by
a. Convex lens c. Concave lens
b. Plano convex lens d. Plano convex lens

7. The defect caused by the weakening of ciliary muscles is
a. Myopia c. Presbyopia
b. Hypermetropia d. Astigmatism

8. Splitting of white light into seven colours is called
a. Refraction c. Dispersion
b. Reflection d. Total internal reflection

9. A rainbow is always formed in a direction
a. Opposite to the sun c. Above the sun
b. Below the sun d. At a level of the sun

10. Twinkling of stars is due to
a. Atmospheric refraction of star light c. Atmospheric reflection of star light
b. Atmospheric dispersion of star light d. Atmospheric refraction of sun light

11. The image formed on the retina of the human eye is:
a. Virtual and erect
b. real and inverted
c. virtual and inverted
d. real and erect

12. The persistence of image for normal human eye is
a. (1/10) of a second
b. (1/16) of a second
c. (1/6) of a second
d. (1/18) of a second

13. Which part of the eye refracts light entering the eye from external objects?
a. Lens
b. cornea
c. iris
d. pupil

14. The colour of the sky is blue during the day time and red during sunset and black at night due to:
a. Scattering of light
b. Atmospheric refraction
c. Small particles present in the atmosphere
d. All of the above

14. The colour of the sky is blue during the day time and red during sunset and black at night due to:
a. Scattering of light
b. Atmospheric refraction
c. Small particles present in the atmosphere
d. All of the above

15. The phenomenon responsible for working of human eye is
a. Refraction
b. reflection
c. Persistence of vision
d. Power of accommodation

LIVEWORKSHEETS