

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 concave 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

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15. The phenomenon responsible for working of human eye is

- a. Refraction
- b. reflection
- c. Persistence of vision
- d. Power of accommodation