Chapter-6

Worksheet-1

Section 1

Q1. Differentiate between luminous objects and non-luminous objects.

Q2. What do you mean by reflection?

Q3. Draw a neat well labelled sketch of the reflection of beam using ray box. Explain each part of it in brief.

Q4. State First law of reflection.

Q5. With the help of an example, explain second law of reflection.

Q6. The weather department has predicted that a thunderstorm is likely to occur on a certain day. Suppose you have to go out on that day. Would you carry an umbrella?

Q7. Differentiate between diffuse and regular reflection. Give examples.

Q8. An incident ray makes an angle of 63° with the surface of a plane mirror. What is the angle of reflection?

Q9. Explain How an image is formed on a plane mirror.

Q10. What is a periscope? How does it work?

Section 2

Q11. Band of seven colours is called

a) VIBGYOR
b) Spectrum

c) Dispersion
d) Reflection

Q12. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding rods and cones in the human eye?

a) Cones are sensitive to dim light
b) Rods are sensitive to bright light
c) Cones are sensitive to bright light
d) Rods can sense colour

Q13. Name the type of mirror used as a rearview mirror.

a) Plane mirror
b) Concave mirror
c) Convex mirror
d) Any of these

Q14. Visually impaired people can read and write using

a) E-writer
b) Digital pens
c) Braille system
d) Hearing aids

Q15. The image formed by a camera and a simple microscope are respectively.

a) real and real
b) real and virtual
c) virtual and virtual
d) virtual and real

Q16. What is the angle of incidence of a ray if the reflected ray is at an angle of 90° to the incident ray?

a) 60°
b) 90°
c) 45°
d) 180°

Q17. The splitting of white light into its seven constituent colours is called

a) Refraction
b) Dispersion
c) Deviation
d) Reflection

Q18. The defect due to which a person is not able to see the distant objects clearly:

a) Myopia
b) Hypermetropia
c) Cornea
d) Cataract

Q19. The amount of light entering the eye is controlled by

a) Lens
b) Retina
c) Cornea
d) Iris

Q20. Myopia can be corrected by using a

a) Concave lens
b) Convex lens
c) Opaque lens
d) Myopia lens