Chapter-6

Worksheet-2

Section 1

Q1. Write a note on 'The Human Eye'.

Q2. What do you mean by a mirror?

Q3. State the two laws of reflection.

Q4. What is irregular reflection?

Q5. What is the far point and near point of the human eye with normal vision?

Q6. What is aqueous humor?

Q7. Differentiate between rod and cone cells.

Q8. The angle between the incident ray and reflected ray is 100°. What is the value of angle of incidence?

Q9. Write a short note on Braille system.

Q10. Explain the phenomenon of dispersion of light.

Section 2

Q11. Light enters the eye through

a) Eye lens
b) Pupil
c) Cornea
d) Retina

Q12. When we stand in front of our dressing table, our left hand seems to be right and right seems to be left. This is called

a) Left-Right confusion
b) Lateral inversion
c) Upside down phenomenon
d) mirage

Q13. Light passing through a prism splits into seven colours. This is called

a) Dispersion
b) Dissolution
c) Division
d) None of the above

Q14. Rainbow is a natural phenomenon showing

a) Reflection
b) Refraction
c) Dispersion
d) All of the above

Q15. In the retina of the eye, the area having no sensory cells is called

a) Iris
b) Dark Spot
c) Cornea
d) Blind Spot

Q16. If light falls perpendicularly on a plane mirror, what will be the angle in which it will be reflected?

a) 90°
b) 45°
c) 180°
d) 360°

Q17. To make a kaleidoscope we require

a) Three plane mirrors
b) Four plane mirrors
c) Three glass sheets
d) Four glass sheets

Q18. An owl can see clearly at night but not day time because it has

a) More rods and few cones
b) Less rods and more cones
c) More rods and more cones
d) Less rods and less cones

Q19. With what the glass is coated in order to convert it into a mirror

a) Silver
b) Copper
c) Aluminium
d) Platinum

Q20. How many images are obtained when plane mirrors are arranged parallel to each other?

a) A single image
b) Two images
c) Infinite Images
d) Zero Images