

Practice Test
Chapter: 11
The human Eye and Colourful World

- Q1:** The human eye forms the image of an object at its
(a) cornea.
(b) iris.
(c) pupil.
(d) retina
- Q2:** What is the near and far point of a normal eye?
- Q3:** What do you understand by dispersion of light?
- Q4:** Differentiate between Hypermetropia and Myopia.
- Q5:** Why does the sky appear dark instead of blue to an astronaut?
- Q6:** Make a diagram to show how hypermetropia is corrected. The near point of a hypermetropic eye is 1 m. What is the power of the lens required to correct this defect? Assume that the near point of the normal eye is 25 cm.
- Q7: Assertion (A):** In a movie, ordinarily 24 frames are projected per second from one end to the other of the complete film.
Reason (R): The image formed on the retina of eye is sustained up to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a second after the removal of stimulus.
- Q8:** What is meant by power of accommodation of the eye?
- Q9:** A person needs a lens of power -5.5 dioptres for correcting his distant vision. For correcting his near vision, he needs a lens of power $+1.5$ dioptre. What is the focal length of the lens required for correcting (i) distant vision, and (ii) near vision?