

PRACTICE TEST PAPER: CLASS-X

THE HUMAN EYE

1. Name the cells that respond to the intensity of light.
2. Which cell is responsible for colour perception?
3. What is the value of least distance of distinct vision for a young adult with normal vision?
4. Give the role of the iris?
5. What is Pupil?
6. When do we say that a person is colour-blind?
7. What is the problem in Hypermetropia?
8. Where do we see concave and convex lenses in bifocal lenses?
9. How can we extend the range of vision of the human eye?
10. Write the nature of image formed by our eyes.
11. What is the principle used in cinematography?
12. What is critical angle of incidence?
13. What is meant by power of accommodation of the eye?
14. What is meant by spectrum of white light? How can we recombine the components of white light after a prism has separated them? Draw a diagram to illustrate it.
15. What is meant by scattering of light? State the relationship between the wavelength of light and the size of the particle causing scattering?
16. What is cataract? How do we rectify the same?
17. Why does a diamond sparkle?
18. Distinguish between mirage and looming?
19. Why do planets not twinkle?
20. Why does it take some time to see an object once you enter a dark room?
21. Why does the sky look blue on a clear day?
22. Why does the sun appear red at sunrise?
23. What is the focal length of the normal eye lens?
24. To an astronaut, why does the sky appear dark instead of blue?
25. What is dispersion of light? Name the-
 - a. Component of white light that deviates the least
 - b. The component that deviates the most

26. The far point of a myopic person is 80cm in front of the eye. What is the nature and power of the lens required to enable him to see very distant objects.

DPM EDUCATIONS