

## Class-X

## Chapter-11 (Assignment)

## Human-Eye

Q1: Write the function of crystalline lens of eye.

Q2: Name a sensitive part of the eye where image is formed.

Q3: Name the transparent membrane through which light enters the eye.

Q4: Define cataract.

Q5: What is the angle of deviation?

Q6: Define angle of prism.

Q7: Define myopia or short sightedness.

Q8: Define Hypermetropia or long sightedness.

Q9: What is the function of iris?

Q10: Which human eye's part regulates & controls the amount of light entering the light.

Q11: What type of image of an object is formed on the retina?

Q12: Name the muscles of eye which change the curvature of eye lens.

Q13: Define power of accommodation in eye.

Q14: Define the term "least distance of distinct vision".

Q15: What is the near point of eye?

Q16: What is the range of vision of normal eye?

Q17: Name the lens used to correct the defect 'Myopia'.



Q18: What do you understand by dispersion of light?

Q19: Which type of lens should be used to correct the Presbyopia?

Q20: Name the lens used to correct the 'Hypermetropia'.

Q21: Name the defect of vision which arises due to decrease in the power of accommodation of the eye with ageing.

Q22: In visible spectrum, which color has longest wavelength?

Q23: Why does sky appear blue?

Q24: Why does a ray of white light splits up into different colors on passing through a glass prism?

Q25: Explain the formation of rainbow.

Q26: The sun appears to be red at the time of sunset & sunrise. Give reason.

Q27: Explain the phenomenon which causes twinkling of stars.

Q28: Why don't the planets twinkle?

Q29: With the help of diagram explain Myopia. How can we correct it?

Q30: What factors does the color of the scattered light in Tyndall effect depends?

Q31: Draw a labeled diagram of human eye & explain the working of each part of it.

Q32: A student has difficulty in reading a black board while sitting in the last row. What could be the defect the child is suffering from? How can it be corrected?

