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CBSE 10th Human Eye And Colourful Unsolved Paper

SECTION - A

Q.1. What happens to the image distance in the eye when we increase the distance of an object from the eye?

Q.2. What is meant by scattering of light?

Q.3. What is the far point and near point of the human eye with normal vision ?

Q.4. Name the muscle responsible for bringing change in the focal length of the eye lens?

Q.5. The human eye forms the image of an object at its

- (a) Cornea
- (b) Iris
- (c) Pupil
- (d) Retina

Q.6. The defect of myopia can be corrected by using

- (a) Concave lens
- (b) Convex lens
- (c) Either concave or convex
- (d) A complicated combination of lenses.

Q.7. The colour that is scattered the least by the tiny particles and the atoms/ molecules of the atmosphere is.

- (a) Violet
- (b) Green
- (c) yellow
- (d) Red

Q.8. The focal length of the eye lens increases when eye muscles.

- (a) are relaxed and lens becomes thinner
- (b) contract and lens becomes thicker
- (c) are relaxed and lens becomes thicker
- (d) Contract and lens becomes thinner.

Q.9. What phenomenon causes twinkling of star on a clear night?

Q.10. Which color has largest wavelength?

SECTION – B

Q.11. The far point of a myopic person is 80 cm in front of the eye. What is the nature and power of the lens required to correct the problem.

Q.12. If your eye glasses have focal length 60 cm what is your nor point?

Q.13. The far point of a myopic person is 80 cm in front of the eye. What is the nature and power of the lens required to correct the problem?

Q.14. Name the phenomenon responsible for the observed twinkling of stars. Will this twinkling be observed by an observer on the moon.

Q.15. A student has difficulty reading the blackboard while sitting in the last row. What could be the defect the child is suffering from? How can it be corrected?

Q.16. What is the role of the ciliary muscles?

Q.17. What happen to the image distance in the eye when we increase the distance of an object from the eye?

SECTION – C

Q.18. A person needs a lens of power -5.5 dioptre for correcting his distinct vision. For correcting his near vision he needs a lens $+1.5$ dioptre. What is the focal length of the lens required for correcting (i) distinct vision, and (ii) near vision?

Q.19. Why does the sun appear reddish early in the morning?

Q.20 (a) What is scattering of light?

(b) Astronauts observe the sky as dark instead of blue why?

Q.21. The change in focal length of an eye lens is caused by the action of the

(a) pupil

(b) retina

(c) ciliary muscles

(d) iris

Q.22. What is presbyopia? State the causes of this defect? How is presbyopia of a person corrected?

Q.23. A reporter records the following observations of an astronaut from his space ship.

(a) The length of the day is same as observed on the earth.

(b) Sky appears black in colour.

(c) The star appears to twinkle while the planets do not do so as they do on the earth.

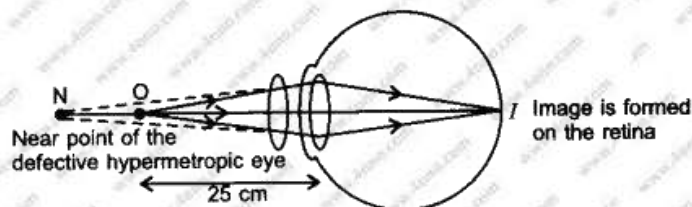
Justify each statement

Q.24. A certain person has minimum distance of distinct vision of 150cm . He wishes to read at a distance of 25cm . What focal length glass should he use? What is the nature of eye defect?

SECTION – D

Q.25. 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?

Q.26. Make a diagram to show how hypermetropia is corrected. The near point of a hypermetropic eye is 1 m. What is the power of a lens required to correct this defect? Assume that near point of the normal eye is 25 cm.



To correct the defect, the image of an object at 25 cm should be brought at 100 cm.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{-100} - \frac{1}{-25}$$

Q.27. A person with a myopic eye cannot see objects beyond 1.2 m distinctly. What should be the type of the corrective lens used to restore proper vision?

Q.28. 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 near point of the normal eye is 25 cm.

Q.29. A 14 year old student is not able to see clearly the questions written of the black board placed at a distance of 5 m from him.

- Name the defect of vision he is suffering from?
- Draw the diagram to show this defect?
- Name the type of lens used to correct this defect?
- Name two possible cause of this defect.
- Draw the diagram to show how this defect can be corrected.

Q.30. 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.



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