

Chapter 16

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

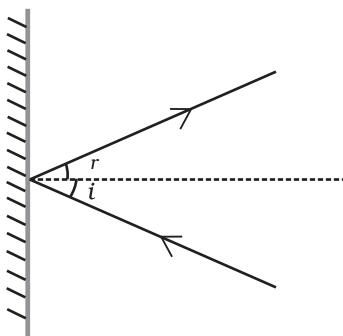
- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. d | 4. a |
| 5. a | 6. c | 7. b | 8. c |

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

9. Iris.
10. Persistence of vision.
11. Infinite number of times.
12. 30° .
13. 12 cm.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

14. Light is split into its constituent colours. Rainbow is an example.
- 15.



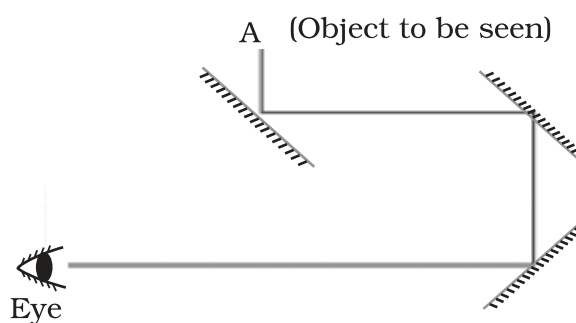
16. No, the image of the child cannot be obtained on a screen.
17. A large pupil and large cornea allows more light to enter their eyes and they can see objects even in faint light.
18. The type of lens in our eyes is convex. It forms images on the retina.

19. In people suffering from cataract the eye lens becomes clouded. Cataract is treated by replacing the opaque lens with a new artificial lens.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

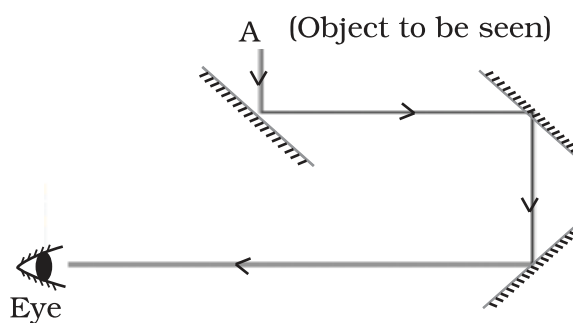
20. (a) Three

(b)



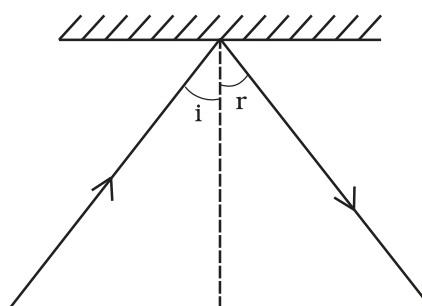
(c) 45°

(d)

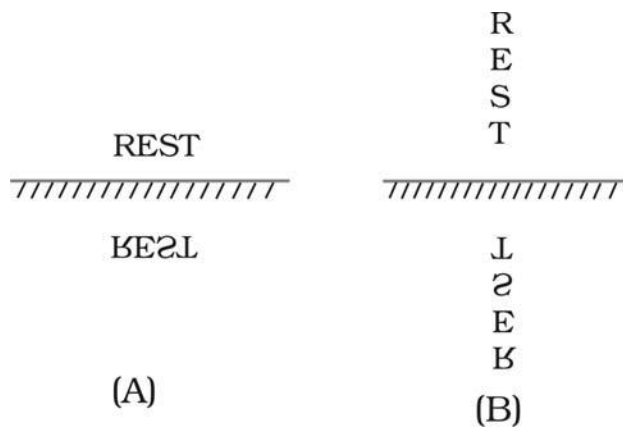


(e) No, he will not be able to see the objects.

21. The Fig. in all the three cases after correction should be as in the given Fig.



22. The cartoon film we see is actually the projection of static pictures on the screen in a specific order. Usually the static pictures are shown in a sequence at the rate of 24 pictures per second one after the other giving us the perception of movement.
23. The kaleidoscope gives a number of images formed by reflection from the mirrors inclined to one another. Designers and artists use kaleidoscope to get ideas for new patterns to design wallpapers, Jewellery and fabrics.
- 24.



25. 1. Ciliary muscle
2. Iris
3. Lens
4. Cornea
5. Retina
6. Optic Nerve