

Light

Q1: The sense of light is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

Senses

Q2: eyes alone cannot see the objects.

Answer: yes

Q3: Define a mirror.

View Answer

Q4: What is light.

Answer:A form of energy that can be detected by the human eye.

Q5: what is the incident ray.

Answer: The ray of light which strikes any surface is called the incident ray.

Q6: Which mirror used is used in vehicles?

Plain mirror

concave mirror

Convex mirror

none of the above

Answer: Convex mirror.

Q7: Name the property of light which is responsible for the occurrence of Rainbows

Reflection

Refraction

Radiation

Rectilinear propagation of light.

Answer: Refraction

Q8: What is the reflected ray.

Answer: The ray which comes back from the surface after reflection is called reflected ray.

Q9: What is the angle of incidence.

Answer: Angle of incidence is a measure of deviation of something from "straight path".

Q10: The angle between normal and incident rays is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: angle of incidence.

Q11: The angle between normal and reflected rays is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

View Answer: angle of reflection.

Q12: What is the angle of reflection.

Answer: The angle between normal and reflected rays is called angle of reflection.

Q13: The angle of incidence is always equal to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: angle of reflection

Q14: Define the first law of reflection?

View Answer: The angle of incidence is always equal to angle of reflection.

Q15: Define the second law of reflection?

Answer: Incident rays, reflected rays and normal rays lies in the same plane

Q16: Mita is in front of a plane mirror, in the image formed by mirror her left hand will appear on the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Right

Q17: Define lateral inversion.

View Answer

Q18: Which are the two types of reflections.

Answer: Regular and irregular reflection.

Q19: Define irregular reflection.

View Answer

Q20: Define regular reflection.

View Answer

Q21: What is the colour of sunlight in actual?

Answer: White

Q22: Splitting of light into its colours is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: dispersion of light

Q23: Give an example of dispersion of light.

Answer: Rainbow

Q24: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the natural phenomenon of dispersion.

Answer: Rainbow

Q25: Name the muscular part of eyes behind the cornea.

Answer: Iris

Q26: What is that small opening in the iris.

Answer: Pupil

Q27: Which part of eyes gives it its distinctive colour.

Answer: Iris

Q28: The \_\_\_\_\_\_ controls the amount of light entering the eyes.

Answer: Iris

Q29: When do you need to allow more light in the eye, when the light is dim or bright?

Answer: Dim

Q30: The lens of the eyes focuses light on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Retina

Q31: Which nerve helps in the sense of vision.

Answer: Optic nerve

Q32: Which of these form virtual image only?

Concave mirror

Concave mirror

Concave lens

Convex lens

Answer: Convex mirror

Q33: What kind of Image is formed by a concave mirror?

Virtual image

Real image

Sometimes real sometimes virtual

None of the above

Answer: Sometimes real sometimes virtual

Q34: Cones are sensitive to dark light.

Answer: False

Q35: At which part of eyes there is no sense of vision?

View Answer

Q36: Visually challenged people can read and write by using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Braille system.

Q37: Too little or too much light is good for eyes

Answer: No

Q38: Which property of light helps in formation of shadows.

Reflection

Refraction

Radiation

Rectilinear propagation of light

Answer: Rectilinear propagation of light

Q39: The size of the pupil becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we see in dim light.

Answer: Large

Q40: Angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection

Sometimes

Never

Always

Answer: Always