CBSE Class 10 Science
Chapter -11 Human Eye and Colourful World
Practice Papers

More Questions

1. A person can see only objects beyond ln. From his eyes. Name the defect of the eye.
2. Out of light of blue and red colours which one is scattered most?
3. What is the function of crystalline lens in the human eye?
4. Which phenomenon is responsible for increasing the apparent length of the day by 4 minute?
5. What is the far point of a person suffering from Myopia.
6. What name is given to front transparent part of human eye?
7. Where do we see : (1) Concave and (2) Convex lens in bifocal lenses.
8. What is the nature of image formed by our eye?
9. Name the liquid which is present between eye lens and cornea.
10. Where does most of the refraction of light in an eye occurs?
11. Which kind of lens is an eye lens?
12. What is the cause of dispersion of light?
13. Under very dim light, we are able to see the objects but can not distinguish between colours why?
14. What is the range of vision for normal human eye?
15. How is the amount of light entering the eye controlled?
16. What is the colour of danger signal? Why?
17. What is rainbow? How is rainbow formed?
18. State two causes of myopic vision.
19. How an uncorrected myopic eye sees far off objects.
20. What is presbyopia? Name die type of lens which can be used to correct presbyopia.
21. Explain why planet do not twinkle at night?
22. Explain about the colour of die sun at sunrise and sunset.
23. Define the term
    (1) Near point
    (2) Far point

24. Why is a normal eye not able to see clearly the object closer than 25 cm.
25. Draw a ray diagram to show the redaction of light through a glass prism on the diagram mark.
    (a) Incident ray
    (b) Emergent ray and
    (c) Angle of deviation
26. How is the dispersed white light recomposed?
27. The near point of a hypermetropic eye is at 75 cm from the eye. What is the power of the lens required to enable him to read clearly a book held at 25 cm from the eye.