

## **The Human Eye**

1. The defect of vision in which a person is able to see nearby objects clearly, but not far objects is called
  - a. Long sightedness or Hypermetropia
  - b. Short sightedness or myopia
  - c. cataract
  - d. Astigmatism
  
2. The defect in which a person is able to see far objects clearly but not nearby objects is called
  - a. Long sightedness or Hypermetropia
  - b. Short sightedness or myopia
  - c. cataract
  - d. Astigmatism
  
3. Myopia can be corrected by using
  - a. Convex lens
  - b. Plano convex lens
  - c. Concave lens
  - d. Plano- concave lens
  
4. Hypermetropia can be corrected by
  - a. Convex lens
  - b. Plano convex lens
  - c. Concave lens
  - d. Plano convex lens
  
5. The defect caused by the weakening of ciliary muscles is
  - a. Myopia
  - b. Hypermetropia
  - c. Presbyopia
  - d. Astigmatism
  
6. Splitting of white light into seven colours is called
  - a. Refraction
  - c. Dispersion
  - b. Reflection
  - d. Total internal reflection

7.The danger signals installed at the top of tall buildings are red in colour. These can be easily seen from a distance because among all other colours, the red light

- A is scattered the most by smoke or fog
- B is scattered the least by smoke or fog
- C is absorbed the most by smoke or fog
- D moves fastest in air

8.The clear sky appears blue, because

- A blue light gets absorbed in the atmosphere
- B ultraviolet radiations are absorbed in the atmosphere
- C violet and blue lights get scattered more than lights of all other colours by the atmosphere
- D light of all other colours is scattered more than the violet and blue colour lights by the atmosphere

9.When we enter a cinema hall, we cannot see properly for a short time. This is because-

- A Pupil does not open
- B Pupil does not close
- C Adjustment of size of pupil takes some time
- D None of these above

10.The change of focal length of an eye lens to focus the image of objects at varying distances is done by the action of the -

- A Pupil
- B Retina
- C Ciliary muscles
- D Blind spot

11: The muscular diaphragm that controls the size of the pupil is

- (a) cornea
- (b) ciliary muscles
- (c) iris
- (d) retina

12: The black opening between the aqueous humour and the lens is called

- (a) retina
- (b) iris
- (c) cornea
- (d) pupil

13: Near and far points of a young person normal eye respectively are

- (a) 0 and infinity
- (b) 0 and 25 cm
- (c) 25 cm and infinity
- (d) 25 cm and 150 cm.

14: The defect of vision in which the person is able to see distant object distinctly but cannot see nearby objects clearly is called

- (a) Long-sightedness
- (b) Far-sightedness
- (c) Hypermetropia
- (d) All above

### **Answers key**

1.(b)    2.(a)    3.(c)    4.(a)    5.(c)    6.(c)    7.(b)    8.(c)    9.(c)    10.(c)  
11.(d)    12.(d)    13.(c)    14.(d)