Q.1 The human eye is most sensitive to -

(A)yellow-green light. **(B)**red-violet light. **(C)**red-indigo light. **(D)**orange-violet light.

Q.2 While testing your eye through reading chart if the doctors find it to 6/12 in meter, it implies -

(A)you can read a letter from 6 m which the normal eye can read from 12 m.

(B)you can read a letter from 12 m which the normal eye can read from 6 m.

(C)you can read a letter from 3 m which the normal eye can read from 12 m.

(D)you can read a letter from 9 m which the normal eye can read from 12 m.

Q.3 The cause of presbyopia is

(A)cloudy lens **(B)**accident

(C)elongated eyeball **(D)**weak ciliary muscle and inflexible eye lens

Q.4 Mark the correct option.

(A) If the far point goes ahead, the power of the divergent lens should be reduced.

(B) If the near point goes ahead, the power of the convergent lens should be reduced.

(C) If the far point is 1 m away from the eye, a convergent lens should be used.

(D)8.3 cmIf the near point is 1 m away from the eye, divergent lens should be used.

Q.5 The near point and far point of a person are 40 cm and 200 cm respectively. Find the power of the lens, he/she should use while reading a book kept at distance 25 cm.

(A)1.5 D **(B)**–1.5 D **(C)**3.5 D **(D)**–3.5 D

Q.6 Distance of eye lens from retina is 2 cm for a person. Maximum focal length of the eye lens for the person is 1.96 cm. Find the far point of the person.

(A)100 cm **(B)**98 cm **(C)**102 cm **(D)**104 cm

Q.7 A person suffering from myopia cannot see clearly beyond a distance of 1.5 m. Calculate the power of the lens of the spectacles necessary for the remedy of this defect.

(A)1 D **(B)**1.5 D **(C)**0.67 D **(D)**1.25 D

Q.8 A person has near point at 100 cm. What power of lens is needed to read at 20 cm. If he/she uses spectacles, having glasses 2 cm separated from eyes?

(A)4.55 D **(B)**4 D **(C)**4.92 D **(D)**5 D

Q.9 A person wears glasses of power −2.5 D. Is the person far sighted or near sighted? What is the far point of the person without the lenses?

(A) Far sighted, 40 cm **(B)**Far sighted, 25 cm

(C) Near sighted, 25 cm **(D)**Near sighted, 40 cm

Q.10 The near point and far point of a child are at 10 cm and 100 cm respectively. If the retina is 2.0 cm behind the eye-lens, what is the range of the power of the eye-lens?

(A)50 D to 57 D **(B)**60 D to 51 D **(C)**56 D to 63 D **(D)**60 D to 70 D

ANSWER KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sol.	(A)	(A)	(D)	(A)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(D)	(B)