



St. Lawrence High School
A Jesuit Christian Minority Institution



Term : Pre – Test

Work Sheet – 14

Class – X

Subject – Physical Science

Date – 08.06.20

Chapter – Light

Topic – Human eye,
Dispersion and scattering

Choose the correct option for the following questions.

1 × 15 = 15

- The minimum distance at which an object can be seen distinctly is called –
 - Near point of the eye
 - Far point of the eye
 - Accommodation point
 - None of these
- The farthest point up to which the eye can see object clearly is called –
 - Near point of the eye
 - Far point of the eye
 - Accommodation point
 - None of these
- The curvature of the eye lens can be modified to modify the focal length. This is known as –
 - Modification
 - Adaptation
 - Accommodation
 - None of these
- Focal length of normal eye lens for near point view is –
 - Maximum
 - Minimum
 - Intermediate
 - Zero
- Focal length of normal eye lens for far point view is –
 - Maximum
 - Minimum
 - Intermediate
 - Zero
- For normal eye, the far point is at –
 - 25cm
 - 50cm
 - Infinity
 - None of these

7. Short-sightedness can be corrected by introducing –
 - a. Convex mirror
 - b. Concave mirror
 - c. Convex lens
 - d. Concave lens

8. Long-sightedness can be corrected by introducing –
 - a. Convex mirror
 - b. Cylindrical lens
 - c. Convex lens
 - d. Concave lens

9. In a particular medium, the light which has highest refractive index is –
 - a. Red
 - b. Violet
 - c. Yellow
 - d. Blue

10. During dispersion by prism, the light that is deviated most is –
 - a. Red
 - b. Violet
 - c. Yellow
 - d. Blue

11. During dispersion by prism, the light that is deviated least is –
 - a. Red
 - b. Violet
 - c. Yellow
 - d. Blue

12. During dispersion by prism –
 - a. Deviations of all rays are same for same angle of incidence
 - b. Angle of refraction of all rays are same for same angle of incidence
 - c. Deviation of different rays are different although angle of incidence is same for all
 - d. Deviation does not depend on the colour of light.

13. According to Cauchy's relation, refractive index is –
 - a. Directly proportional to wavelength
 - b. Inversely proportional to wavelength
 - c. Independent of wavelength
 - d. Same for all colour in a medium.

14. Rainbow is formed due to -
 - a. Reflection of light by tiny water drops
 - b. Dispersion of light by tiny water drops
 - c. Scattering of light by tiny water drops
 - d. None of these

15. The sky is blue due to –
- a. Reflection
 - b. Refraction
 - c. Dispersion
 - d. Scattering

Name of the teacher – Soumitra Maity