

COLOURFUL EYE**DPP-1**

1. Convex lens is used in case of :

(A) myopia	(C) presbyopia
(B) hypermetropia	(D) astigmatism
2. Short sightedness is also called as:

(A) myopia	(C) presbyopia
(B) hypermetropia	(D) astigmatism
3. Cylindrical lens is used in case of:

(A) myopia	(C) presbyopia
(B) hypermetropia	(D) astigmatism
4. Even in absolutely clear water, a diver cannot see very clearly :
 - (A) Because rays of light get diffused
 - (B) Because velocity of light is reduced in water
 - (C) Because a ray of light passing through the water makes it turbid
 - (D) Because the focal length of the eye lens in water gets changed and the image is no longer focused sharply on the retina
5. The persistence of vision of the eye is:

(A) 1/16 second	(C) 1/26 second
(B) 1/5second	(D) 1/100 second
6. In eye, the focusing is done by:
 - (A) to and fro movement of the eye lens
 - (B) to and fro movement of retina
 - (C) change in the convexity of the lens
 - (D) change in refractive index of the eye fluid
7. While looking at nearby objects, the muscle _____ so as to _____ the focal length of eye lens.

(A) Contracts, increase	(C) Contracts, decrease
(B) Relax, increase	(D) Relax, decrease
8. Which of the following factors is responsible for the refraction:

(A) Optical density	(C) Angle of incidence
(B) Frequency of light	(D) Mass density
9. Refractive index of a medium does not depends on:

(A) Nature of the medium	(C) Temperature
(B) Wavelength of the light used	(D) Angle of incidence
10. A far sighted person cannot focus distinctly objects closer than 120 cm. The lens that will permit him to read from a distance of 40 cm will have a focal length :

(A) + 30 cm	(C) + 60 cm
(B) – 30 cm	(D) – 60 cm
11. A person with a myopic eye cannot see objects beyond 1.2 m distinctly. What should be the nature of the corrective lens used to restore proper vision?
12. The near point of a hypermetropic person is 50 cm. What will be the focal length of a convex lens used in his spectacles?
13. The far point of a myopic person is 150 cm in front of the eye. Calculate the focal length and the power of a lens required to enable him to see distant objects clearly.
14. What is power of accommodation of eye?