Assignment

Class:X

Subject:Physics

1. **How are we able to see distant and near by objects clearly? Which part of eye helps in changing curvature of lens? Why no image is formed at blind spot?**

2..(a) Why magnification is taken negative for real images and positive for virtual images?
(b) Why convex mirror is used in rear view mirrors and not concave mirror?
(c) Power of concave lens is 4.5 D. Find its focal length.

3. Give an explanation for the formation of a rainbow.

4. A sharp image of distant object is obtained on a screen by using convex lens. In order to determine the focal length of the lens you need to measure the distance between the
a) Lens and the object
b) Lens and the screen
c) Object and the screen
d) Lens and the screen and also object and the screen.

5 A lens of short focal length
a) Bend the light rays less
b) Bends the light rays more
c) Bending depends upon the aperture of lens
d) None of these.

6When the ray light is going from denser to rarer medium, the angle of refraction is always
a) Smaller than the angle of incidence
b) Equal to the angle of incidence
c) Greater than the angle of incidence
d) Can be any depending upon the material of the denser medium.

7. If a glass rod of is immersed in a liquid of the same refractive index, it will a) Appear to be longer
b) Appear to be shorter
c)Glass rod will disappear
d) Appear to be thicker.

8. Name the part of eye responsible for conversion of light into electrical impulses.

9. The far point of a myopic person is 40 cm in front of the eye. What is the nature and power of the lens required to correct the problem?
10. How does the brain perceive the image formed on the retina?