



Octahedral classes, kharadi
2nd floor, yashwant plaza, near bank of India,

SCIENCE
LIGHT

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 15 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Section A

1. State true or false: [1]
Eyes alone cannot see the objects.
2. State true or false: [1]
Yellow spot on the retina is highly sensitive to eye.
3. State true or false: [1]
In a telescope the focal length of eye lens is more than objective lens.
4. State true or false: [1]
A glass allows almost all the light to pass through it.
5. State true or false: [1]
A periscope does not work in foggy weather.
6. State true or false: [1]
Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through them.
7. State true or false: [1]
Blind spot in eye is found in the eyes of blind people.
8. State true or false: [1]
Reflecting periscope is used by barbers to show the back of head.
9. State true or false: [1]
Too little or too much light is good for eyes.
10. State true or false: [1]
Moon has no light of its own.
11. Why in old ages the eye sight becomes foggy? How can this defect may be removed? [2]
12. Here are given capital letters of the English Alphabet encircle the letters which will not show lateral inversion on facing a plane mirror. [2]

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>
<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>				
13. (1) The objects which emit the light is called _____ objects. [2]
(2) Plane mirror forms only a _____ image of an object.
(3) When two mirrors are set parallel to each other then they form _____ images of an object.
14. Movies that we see are separate pictures but we see a moving picture. How? [2]
15. What is the function of rods and cones in our eye? [1]
16. How many kinds of nerve cells are there in the retina? [1]

17. What is the small opening in the iris called? [1]
18. What is reflection? [1]
19. Who invented the system of reading for blind man? [1]
20. What is the function of eyelids. [1]
21. What do you mean by multiple images? [1]
22. What is the function of iris? [1]
23. Which part of eye is controlled by iris? [1]
24. Define dispersion of light. [1]
25. **Match the following:** [2]

Column A (Angle)	Column B (number of images)
i. 120°	a. 7
ii. 45°	b. 5
iii. 180°	c. 2
iv. 60°	d. 1

26. Match the items given under Column A with those under Column 'B'. [2]

Column A	Column B
(i) Cornea	(a) transparent front part of eye.
(ii) Pupil	(b) layer on which impression of images is formed
(iii) Iris	(c) point on retina where there are no nerve endings
(iv) Retina	(d) sensitive for bright light
(v) Blind spot	(e) is a small opening in the cornea
(vi) Rods	(f) sensitive for dim light
(vii) Cones	(g) controls the size of the pupil

27. Match the items given in Column A with those in Column B suitably: [2]

Column A	Column B
(i) Normal vision	(a) Controlled by Iris
(ii) Blind spot	(b) 25 cm
(iii) Pupil	(c) Kite, eagle
(iv) Braille system	(d) No sensory cells
(v) Day light birds	(e) Visually challenged
(vi) rainbow	(f) Dispersion of light

28. **Match the following:** [2]

Column A	Column B
i. Iris	a. image is formed

ii. Eye lens	b. carries the image to brain
iii. Retina	c. converges light rays to form the image
iv. Optic nerve	d. controls the amount of light entering the eye

29. **Match the following:** [2]

Column A	Column B
i. The ray of light falling on a reflecting surface	a. angle of incidence
ii. The ray of light coming back from a reflecting surface	b. normal
iii. The perpendicular on reflecting surface at the point of incidence	c. reflected ray
iv. The angle between incident ray and normal	d. incident ray

30. **Match the following:** [2]

Column A	Column B
i. Phenomenon is responsible for the creation of rainbows	a. Pupil
ii. Part of eyes there is no sense of vision	b. Dispersion of light
iii. Changes the curvature of eye lens to focus objects lying at various distances	c. Blind spot
iv. Small opening in the iris	d. Ciliary muscles