

The Human Eye and the Colourful World

CHAPTER 11



TRY YOURSELF

ANSWERS

1. Iris controls the amount of light entering the eye.
2. The outer layer called the fibrous tunic, which consist of the sclera and the cornea.
3. The eye lens is a double convex lens or converging lens.
4. The most distant point at which an object can be seen clearly is called far point of the eye.
5. Ciliary muscles.
6. Cinematography is based on the phenomenon of persistence of vision.
7. Myopia or near-sightedness.
8. Presbyopia is caused by hardening of the lens of human eye, which occurs with aging.
9. Cataract.
10. A prism made of glass material having triangular ends is known as triangular glass prism.
11. (d) : Two non parallel refracting surfaces are found in prism.
12. In visible spectrum red colour has longest wavelength.
13. Mainly refraction and dispersion of light causes the formation of rainbow.
14. Different densities in different layers of atmosphere will give rise to atmospheric refraction.
15. Advance sunrise and delayed sunset.
16. It is the phenomenon of change in the direction of light on striking a scatterer.
17. Yes we can observe Tyndall effect when sun passes through canopy of a dense forest. Tiny water droplets in mist scatter light.
18. Larger particles scatter light of longer wavelength, such as red coloured light.

