## The Human Eye and the Colourful World

## 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.

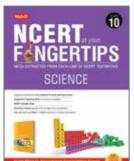
**15.** Advance sunrise and delayed sunset.

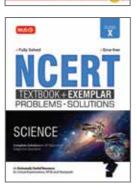
**16.** It is the phenomenon of change in the direction of light on striking a scatterer.

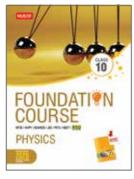
**17.** Yes we can observe Tyndall effect when sun passes through canopy of a dense forest. Tiny water droplets in mist scatter light.

**18.** Larger particles scatter light of longer wavelength, such as red coloured light.

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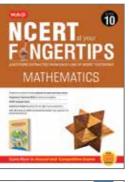


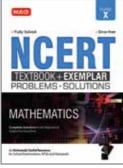


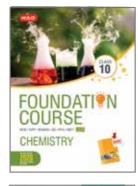




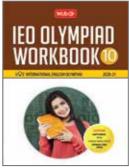






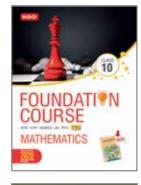


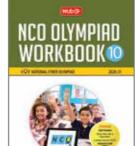


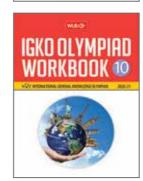


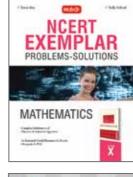


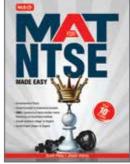


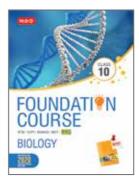


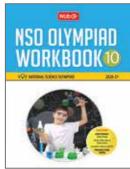


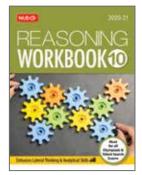












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