

Practice Questions for Chapter 31

1. The light enters the eye through -----	Cornea
2. The size of the pupil is controlled by the -----	Iris
3. The focal length of the eye lens cannot change.	False
4. The image in the eye is formed on the -----	Retina
5. The image formed in the eye is -----	Upside down
6. The ----- connects the eye to the brain.	Optic nerve
7. ----- means to have a normal eye.	Emmetropia
8. The near point for a normal eye is -----	25 cm
9. The closest point at which the object can be placed so that the eye makes its clear image at retina is called -----	Near point
10. The farthest point at which the object can be placed so that the eye makes its clear image at retina is called -----	Far point
11. A person having myopia cannot see distant objects clearly.	True
12. A person having ----- can see near objects clearly.	Myopia
13. In myopia the image of far object is formed ----- of the retina.	In front
14. ----- is caused due to decrease in the focal length of the lens or the elongation of the eye ball.	Myopia
15. Myopia is corrected by a ----- lens.	Concave
16. ----- is corrected by a diverging lens.	Myopia
17. In hypermetropia a person can see ----- objects clearly.	Distant
18. In ----- a person cannot see near objects clearly.	Hypermetropia
19. In hypermetropia the image of near object is formed behind the retina.	True
20. Hypermetropia is caused because the focal length of eye lens is too great or the eye ball has become -----	Short
21. Hypermetropia is corrected by ----- lens	Convex
22. Hypermetropia is corrected by ----- lens	Converging
23. Presbyopia means -----	Aging eye
24. Presbyopia may be caused by diminishing flexibility of -----	Eye lens
25. In ----- a person can not simultaneously focus on both horizontal and the vertical lines.	Astigmatism
26. Astigmatism occurs when cornea is irregular or because of the curvature of the -----.	Eye lens
27. Eye glasses with cylindrical lenses are used to correct -----	Astigmatism