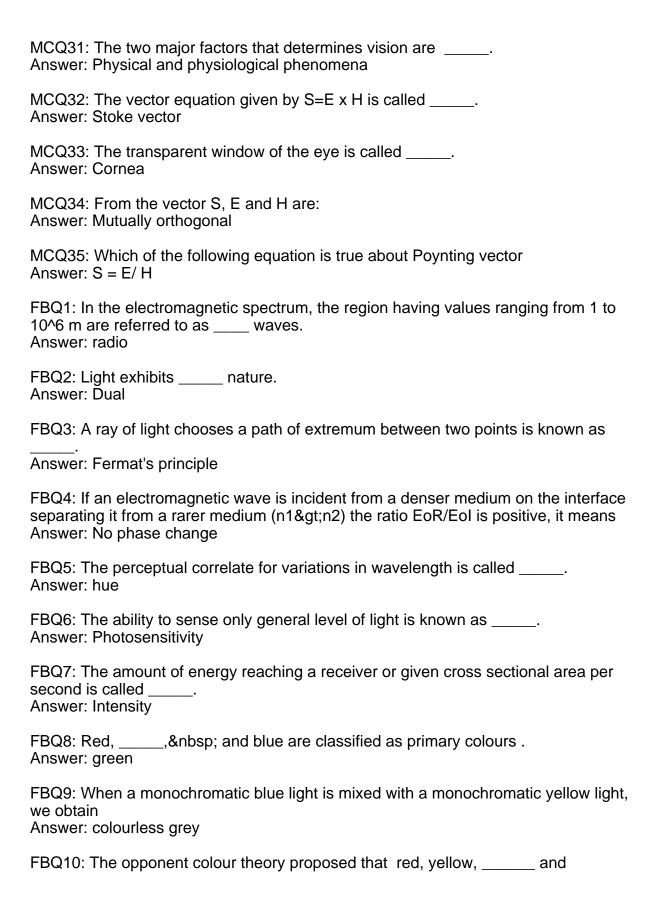
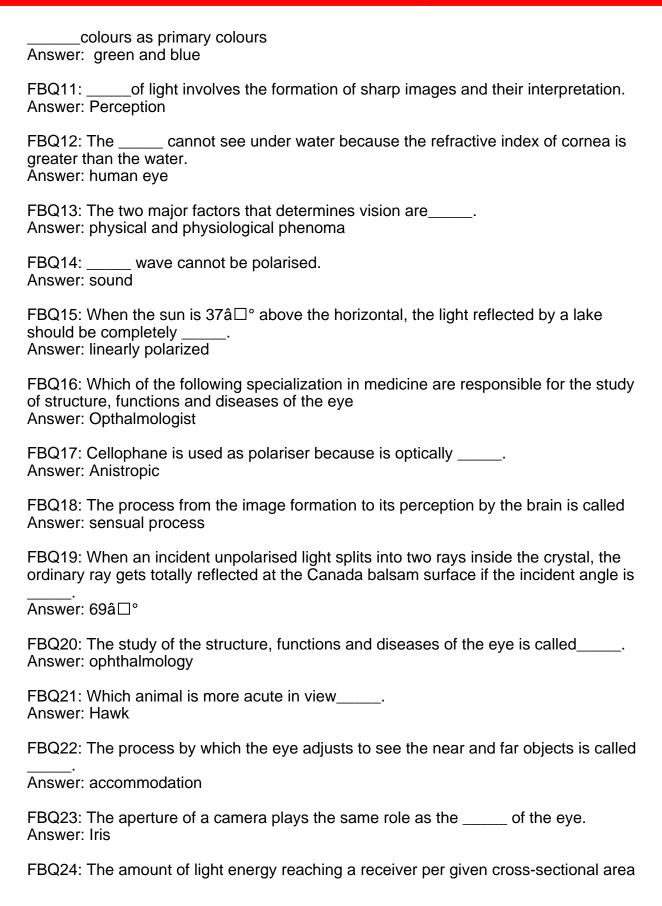
MCQ1: Which of the following scientist explain the laws of reflection and refraction? Answer: Huygens
MCQ2: Light travels in a line Answer: Straight
MCQ3: The pin hole camera works on the principle of Answer: Rectilinear propagation of light
MCQ4: The first scientist that completely measured the speed of light Answer: Fizeaus
MCQ5: Newton and Huygens theory of light is called Answer: Wave model
MCQ6: Young experiment shows that wavelength of visible light lies in the rangeAnswer: 4000Ã to 7000Ã
MCQ7: A light wave is associated with changing Answer: Electric and magnetic fields
MCQ8: In Maxwell's field equations â^ž represent Answer: Electrical conductivity
MCQ9: The symbols of Éš and J denote andin Maxwell's equation Answer: free charge, conduction current density
MCQ10: One of the Maxwell's equation in a vacuum is given as denotes Answer: Magnetic permeability
MCQ11: X-rays was discovered in 1898 by Answer: Roentgen
MCQ12: The value electromagnetic wave was found by Maxwell as Answer: 3.41 X108ms-1
MCQ13: By measuring the wavelength and frequency of electromagnetic waves, it was proved that light is an electromagnetic waves. This experiment was demonstrated by
Answer: Hertz
MCQ14: The eye defect in which a man finds it difficult to see objects at long distances is called Answer: Myopia
MCQ15: Given that Eo1=2v2/(v2+v1) for electric field between two medium. If V2> V1. It does suggest that Answer: the reflected wave will be in phase with incident

MCQ16: When an e.m wave passes from a rarer medium to a denser medium (n1< n2), the ratio EoR/Eo1 will be negative physically it means that Answer: The reflected wave is 180 degree out of phase with the incident
MCQ17: Who among the following scientist demonstrated the existence of electromagnetic waves? Answer: Bose, 1895
MCQ18: By measuring the wavelength and frequency of electromagnetic waves, it was proved that light is an electromagnetic waves. This experiment was demonstrated by
Answer: Hertz
MCQ19: The zero wavelength approximation of wave optics is known as Answer: Geometrical optics
MCQ20: The quantity L= $\hat{\mathbb{E}}f$ ndl is called Answer: Optical path length
MCQ21: A plane electromagnetic wave can be classified as Answer: Transverse wave
MCQ22: What is the general characteristic of wave motion? Answer: Wave carries energy
MCQ23: The major difference between Human eye and camera is Answer: Eye has no photo film
MCQ24: Gauss' divergence theorem relates: Answer: Surface integral to volume integral
MCQ25: The ability of the eye lens to change its focal control is called Answer: Accommodation
MCQ26: The common eye defect of elderly people is called Answer: Prestyopia
MCQ27: The process by which our eyes automatically make adjustments by radial movement of two eyeballs is called Answer: Convergence
MCQ28: Although vision begins in the eye, but perception takes place in where? Answer: Brain
MCQ29: The purple coloured photosensitive part of the retina is called Answer: Rhodopsin
MCQ30: The violet coloured photosensitive pigment of the retina is called Answer: Iodopsin





every second is called Answer: Intensity
FBQ25: The amount of light reaching the eye directly from the source is called
FBQ26: Human eye can be referred as Answer: Sense of seeing
FBQ27: Light can be classified as Answer: Transverse electromagnetic wave
FBQ28: The five cells that can be found in the retina are called Answer: neuronal cells
FBQ29: The light sensitive pigments of photoreceptors are formed from Answer: Vitamin C
FBQ30: The fact that light travels at the speed of 3.0 x 108ms-1 is a consequence of Answer: Maxwell's law
FBQ31: The chemically synthesized polarisers are fabricated in the form of plastic sheets and are known as Answer: Polaroids
FBQ32: The of Brewster angle is equal to the ratio of the refractive indices of the media at whose interface incident light is reflected. Answer: Tan
FBQ33: The path difference between the o- and e- waves in a birefringent device depends on its Answer: Thickness
FBQ34: When light falls on a calcite crystal, it splits into Answer: 2
FBQ35: Which part of the human eye is responsible for the protection its inner parts and withstands the intraocular pressure in the eye? Answer: Sclera