1. What is light?
2. Write the units of light.
3. Distinguish between luminous & non-luminous objects.
4. Define:

   Reflection, Refraction, Dispersion, Scattering of light.
5. How will you demonstrate rectilinear propagation of light? (Activity)
6. List the characteristics of an image formed by a plane minor.
7. If you are 100 cm tall and are standing 23 cm away from a plane minor of size 130 × 160 cm. Describe the size and position of your image.
8. How many images are obtained if two plane minors are placed at an angle of 120° with each other.
9. Differentiate between concave minor & convex mirror.
10. Differentiate between convex lens & concave lens.
11. Which phenomenon of light is seen in

    (a) seeing our image in water (b) formation of a rainbow (c) Kaleidoscope

    (d) Periscope (e) Microscope (f) Telescope

    (g) Mirage formation
12. What is the advantage of irregular reflection of light in daily life?
13. If light travels in a straight line only then how are we able to see all the objects around us?
14. Why is the word 'ambulance' written backwards on the vehicle?
15. What kind of a reflecting surface (convex, concave, plane) is used for:

    (a) shaving mirrors

    (b) rear view mirrors

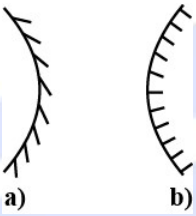
    (c) by dentists

    (d) doctors to examine eyes, ears, nose, throat

    (e) reflectors of torches, headlights of cars & scooters
16. Explain lateral inversion.
17. The inner surface of a spoon acts like a _____ minor while outer surface acts like a _____ minor.
18. Why does the paper start burning when we reflect the sun's light on it as a bright spot reflected through a concave mirror? What kind of a mirror is concave mirror?
19. Distinguish between a real image and a virtual image.
20. Tabulate the position of image formed vs position of object for -

    Convex mirror, concave mirror, convex lens, concave lens
21. The reflection in a shiny bell is erect and smaller. What kind of a spherical mirror does it represent?
22. Why are convex mirrors used as side view mirrors?
23. Fill the table in NCERT page 131
24. List three uses of lenses.
25. Draw diagrams to show convergence & divergence of light by appropriate lenses.
26. Explain with a diagram how a convex lens works as a magnifying glass (image formed should be larger).
27. What kind of image is formed by a concave lens?
28. What kind of image is formed by a convex lens?

29. How many colours are present in white light?
30. Describe an activity to show that light is made up of 7 colours.
31. Which part of light is seen at the top of a rainbow? Why?
32. Why is it that we can se a rainbow, only when our back is toward the sun?
33. What is Newton's disc? How does it work?
34. Explain:
    a) Cataract
    b) Myopia & its correction
    c) Hypermetropia & it's correction
    d) Astigmatism
    e) Presbyopia
35. Describe the Structure & working of human eye.
36. Identify the convex mirror.



37. If an object of size 5 cm is placed 6 cm away from a plane mirror.
    (a) What is the size of the image.
    (b) Distance of image from the mirror.
    (c) Distance between object & image.
38. Draw:
    Concave mirror, convex mirror, concave lens, convex lens.