

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Light

Q1. State the laws of reflection.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How do we see a moving picture or a movie?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. What are rods and cones in the retina of an eye?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Boojho stands at A just on the side of a plane mirror as shown in figure. Can he see himself in the mirror? Also can he see the image of objects situated at P, Q and R?



From NCERT

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

## Light

Q1. State the laws of reflection.

Ans. Two laws of reflection are

(i) The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.

(ii) Incident ray, reflected ray and the normal drawn at the point of incidence to the reflecting surface, lie in the same plane.

Q2. How do we see a moving picture or a movie?

Ans. The movies that we see are actually a number of separate pictures in proper sequence. They are made to move across the eye usually at the rate of 24 pictures per second (faster than 16 per second). So, we see a moving picture.

Q3. What are rods and cones in the retina of an eye?

Ans. There are two kinds of light sensitive cells on the retina.

(i) cones, which are sensitive to bright light and

(ii) rods, which are sensitive to dim light.

Besides, cones sense colour.

Q4. Boojho stands at A just on the side of a plane mirror as shown in figure. Can he see himself in the mirror? Also can he see the image of objects situated at P, Q and R?



From NCERT

Ans. He cannot see his image himself. He can see only the image of P but not Q and R.