

Chapter-2

Worksheet-1

Section 1

- Q1. What is Light? How it helps us to see objects.
- Q2. Explain Characteristics of light.
- Q3. What is a Luminous Object? How it is different from Non Luminous object.
- Q4. Classify the objects according to the allowance of light.
- Q5. Define Shadows.
- Q6. How sundials are used to measure time?
- Q7. What is the principle of a pinhole camera?
- Q8. Write difference between a shadow and the image formed by a pinhole camera.
- Q9. What is reflection? Give examples of some reflecting materials.
- Q10. Can Shadows be seen in a dark room? Why? Why not?

Section 2

- Q11. Which of these is a Translucent object?
- a) Soap Bubble
 - b) Reading Glass
 - c) Butter Paper
 - d) A Towel
- Q12. Which of these is a luminous object?
- a) Star



- b) Planet
- c) Moon
- d) Both a and c

Q13. The image formed by a pinhole camera is _____

- a) Real
- b) Inverted
- c) Smaller in size
- d) All of the above

Q14. Which of these is an incandescent body?

- a) Light bulb
- b) News paper
- c) Wood
- d) Metal

Q15. Which of the following is NOT required to see a shadow?

- a) Light Source
- b) Screen
- c) Opaque object
- d) Mirror

Q16. Which of the following is mirror Image of the word PRAADIS?

- a) 2PDAARRP
- b) PRA2IDA
- c) PRAADIS
- d) P2AADIS

Answer: c

Q17. The dark part of Shadows is called

- a) Umbra
- b) Penumbra
- c) The Dark one
- d) Solid

Q18. Which of these is not a natural source of light

- a) Firefly
- b) Sun
- c) Stars
- d) Electric bulb

Q19. What is formed by intersection of reflected light rays

- a) Shadow
- b) Light point
- c) Image
- d) Beam

Q20. Which of the following will convert a glass sheet to transparent sheer?

- a) By cleaning it
- b) By Spraying water
- c) By smearing a thin layer of oil on glass sheet.
- d) By Shattering it