science class-8

D. **1.** multiple; **2.** blind; **3.** ciliary; **4.** seven; **5.** dispersion

E. **1.** (e); **2.** (c); **3.** (a); **4.** (b); **5.** (d)

F. **1.** The band of colours produced when white light is split up is called the spectrum.

2. The ability of the eye to adjust the focal length of lens is known as accomodation.

3. When a narrow beam of light is allowed to pass through a prism, it splits into seven colours. The process of splitting of white light into its seven constituents colours is called dispersion.

4. Two laws reflection started as follows :

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

(ii) The incident ray, the normal at the point of incidence, and the reflected ray, all lie in same plane.

G. **1.** (a) Myopia : Myopia is also known as short-sightedness. Thus the defect of vision in which a person can see nearby object but he cannot see a distant object. To correct this vision, spectacles with concave lenses are used.

(b) Hypermetropia : It is defect of vision in which a person can see a distant object but cannot see a nearby object. Hypermetropia can be corrected by using spectacles with convex lenses.

Remaining chapter-16

2. See Answer on Page No. 195 and 196.

3. (i) Never use too bright or too dim light while reading.

(ii) Wash the eyes with clean and cold water at least twice a day.

(iii) Do not read in a moving vehicles.

(iv) Consult a doctor in case of any injury to the eyes.

4. Braille system : Visually challenged people can read books printed in Braille. Braille is a system of presenting characters by raised dots. Combination of raised dots in a six-dot 'cell' make up different characters. The characters are read by touching them by fingers. This system was invented by Louis Braille.

H. **1.** Myopia : By using concave lenses in spectacles.

2. Myopia : By using concave lenses.