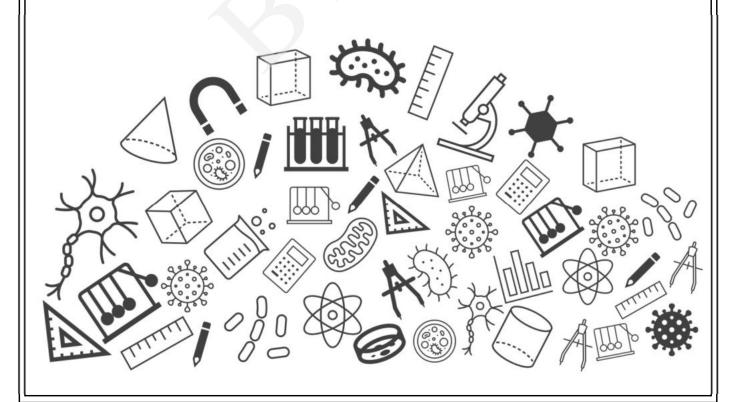


Grade 10: Science Chapter Notes





Chapter Notes

The Human Eye and the Colourful World









-- 1. The Human Eye

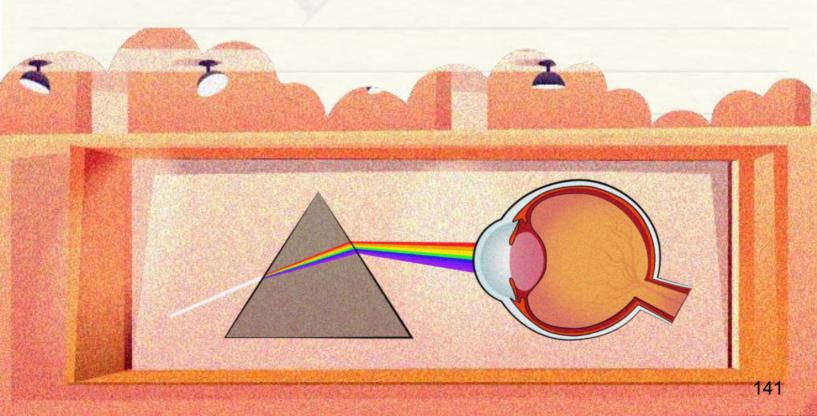
--- 2. Defects of Vision

--- 3. Refraction of Light Through a Prism

----4. Dispersion of Light

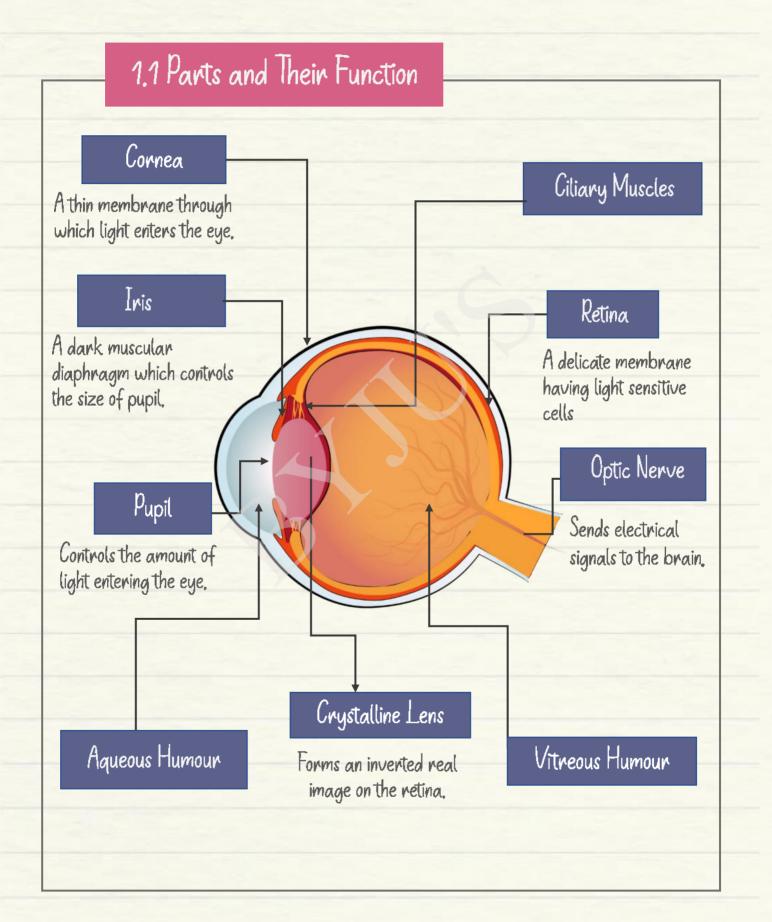
---- 5. Atmospheric Refraction

---- 6. Scattering of Light





1. Human Eye:



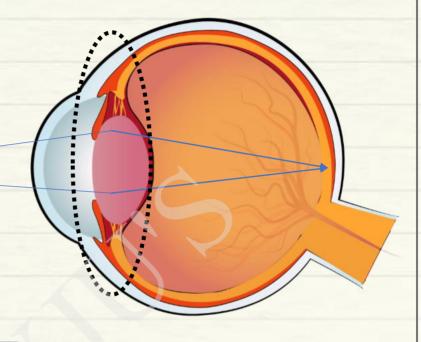


1.2 Power of Accommodation

Power of accommodation

The ability of eye lens to adjust its focal length.

Ciliary muscles contract, lens becomes thick. focal length decreases.



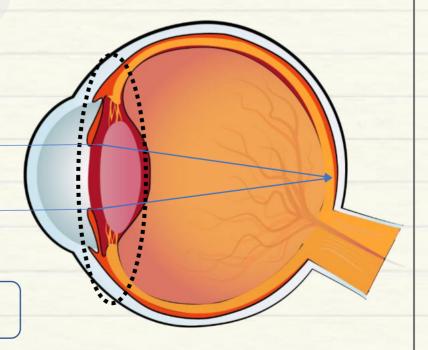
For a normal eye

Near Point = 25 cm

Ciliary muscles are relaxed. lens becomes thin, focal length increases.

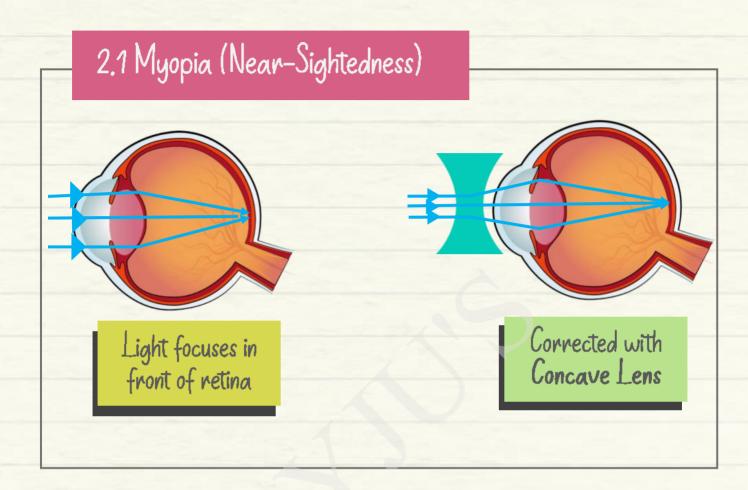


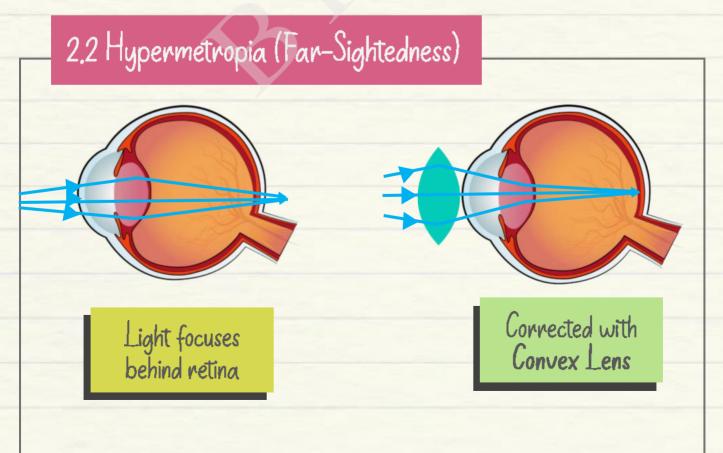
Far Point = infinity





=2. Defects of Vision =





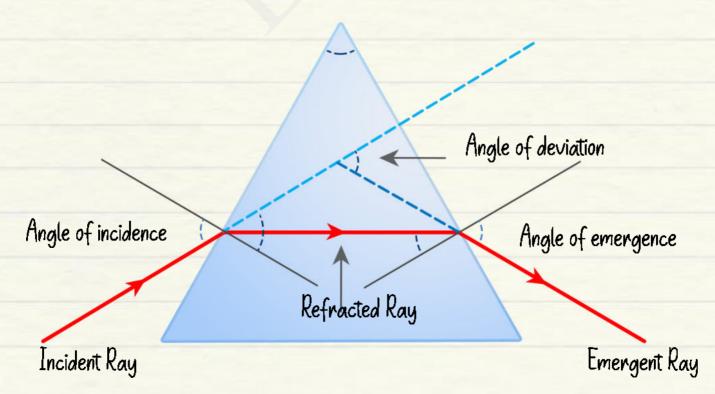


2.3 Presbyopia

- Gradual weakening of ciliary muscles due to ageing.
- The near point moves away.

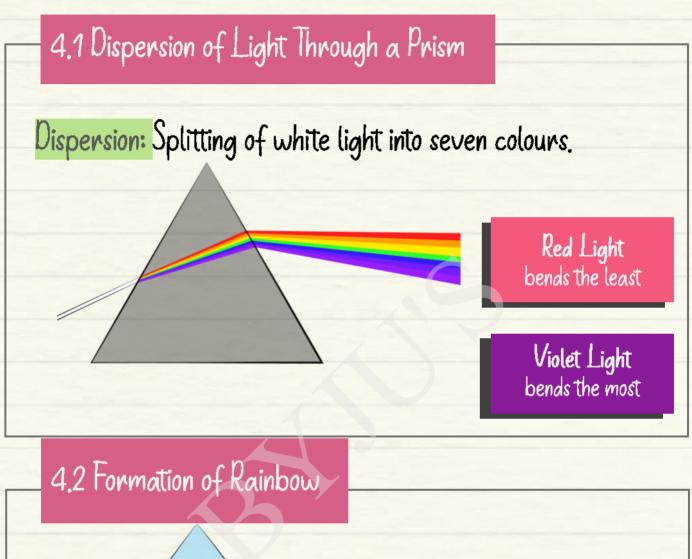


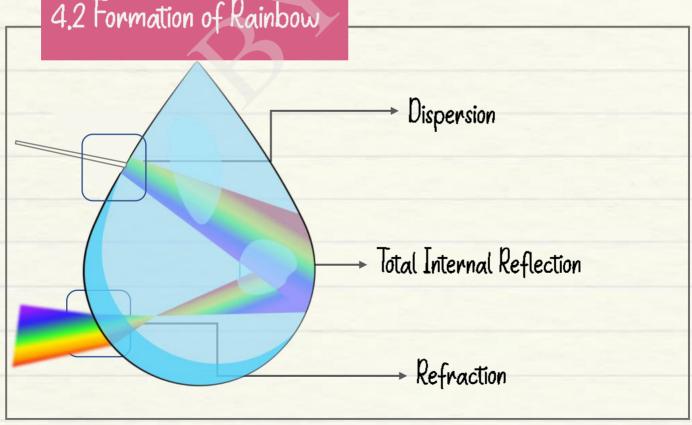
3. Refraction of Light Through a Phism





= 4. Dispersion of Light:

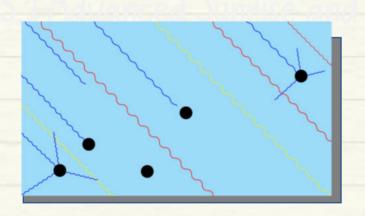






b. Scattering of Light

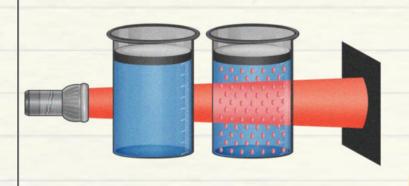
When light interacts with particles, it gets scattered



This scattering depends on size of scattering particles.

- Very fine particles scatter mainly blue light
- Particles of larger size scatter light of longer wavelengths.

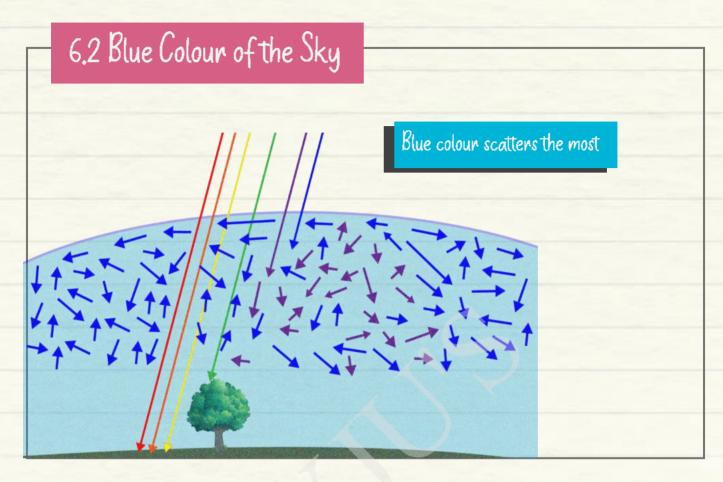
6.1 Tyndall Effect

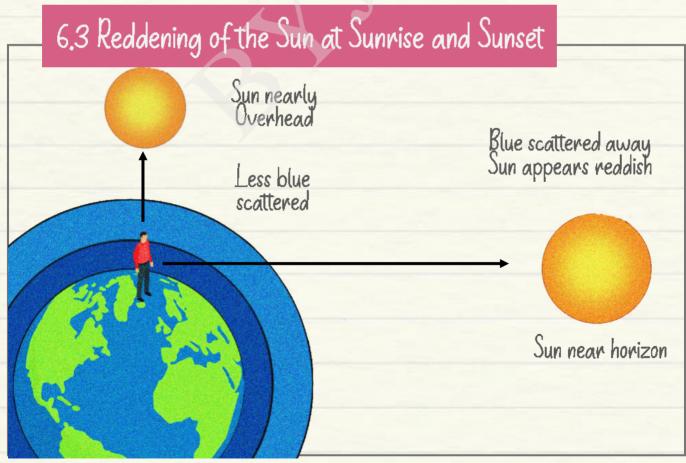


Scattering of light by colloidal particles give rise to Tyndall effect

Path of light is visible through a colloid, but not through a solution.









Presbyopia

Mind Map



Reddening of the Sun Tyndall Effect Power of Accommodation Blue Sky Scattering Incident, Refracted and The Human of Light Emergent Rays Eye Refraction of Light Through a Prism Parts and Their Function The Human Eye and the Colourful World Dispersion of Defects of Vision Light VIBGYOR Myopia Atmospheric Refraction Formation of Rainbow Hypermetropia Advanced Sunrise & Twinkling Delayed Sunset

of Stars