



IYACHAMY ACADEMY

Institution For Competitive Exam

GROUP 2 MAINS CRASH COURSE | BATCH 2

STARTS FROM November 22.

(Online Only) English Medium only

DETAILED SCHEDULE

(MICRO ANALYSIS WILL BE GIVEN ONLY TO THE ENROLLED STUDENTS)

- ✓ **ORIENTATION WILL BE GIVEN ON EACH TOPIC WITH DECODED SYLLABUS**
- ✓ **NO MATERIAL WON'T BE PROVIDED , Keys for Every Test Will be Provided**
- ✓ **MENTORSHIP WILL BE PROVIDED FOR (ENRICHMENT OF CONTENT AND ANSWER WRITING)**
- ✓ **CURRENT AFFAIRS | PAPER 1 TEST WILL BE PROVIDED**
- ✓ **No Evaluation**
- ✓ **Current Affairs Material Will be Provided**

FEE IS 12,000

DAY	SYLLABUS TOPICS	Activities
22 11 2022	ORIENTATION	
23 11 2022	APPROACH ON SYLLABUS	
24 11 2022	Nature of universe - General scientific laws - Scientific instruments - Inventions and discoveries - Science glossary	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
25 11 2022	Administration of Union Constitutional features	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
26 11 2022	Population Explosion	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
27 11 2022	Physical quantities, standards and units - Mechanics and properties of matter	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
28 11 2022	State government organization - structure, functions and control mechanism	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
29 11 2022	Unemployment issues in India & Tamil Nadu	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question

30 11 2022	Force, motion and energy	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
01 12 2022	District administration role in people's welfare oriented programmes	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
02 12 2022	Child Labour	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
03 12 2022	Heat light	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
04 12 2022	Social welfare - Government sponsored schemes with reference to Tamil Nadu	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
05 12 2022	Sanitation- Rural and Urban	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
06 12 2022	Full Test	300 Marks
07 12 2022	sound – Magnetism	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
08 12 2022	Social welfare - government sponsored schemes by Government of India	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
09 12 2022	Urbanization and its impact on the society	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
10 12 2022	electricity and Electronics	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
11 12 2022	Industrial map of Tamil Nadu	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
12 12 2022	Education - Linkage between Education and Economic Growth – Illiteracy	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
13 12 2022	Elements and compounds - Acids, bases and salts	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
14 12 2022	role of state government -Public Services - role of recruitment agencies - Public Services role of recruitment agencies in Union Government	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
15 12 2022	Corruption in public life - Anti -Corruption measures - CVC, Lok-adalats, Ombudsman, CAG	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
16 12 2022	Oxidation and reduction Carbon, nitrogen and their compounds	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
17 12 2022	State finance -- resources, budget and financial administration	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
18 12 2022	Women Empowerment	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
19 12 2022	Full Test	300 Marks
20 12 2022	Fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
21 12 2022	Relationship between State and Union	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question

22 12 2022	Role of the Government Women Empowerment Social injustice to womenfolk - Domestic violence, dowry menace, sexual assault	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
23 12 2022	Main concepts of life science - The cell -basic unit of life Classification of living organism	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
24 12 2022	e-governance in the State - use of IT in Adminisration	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
25 12 2022	Impact of violence on the growth of the nation - Religious violence, Terrorism and Communal violence	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
26 12 2022	Nutrition and dietetics – Respiration	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
27 12 2022	Natural calamities -Disaster Management Union and State strategic planning in the State	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
28 12 2022	e-governance in the Union - use of IT in Adminisration	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
29 12 2022	Regional Disparities	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
30 12 2022	Blood and blood circulation -Endocrine system	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
03 01 2023	Current Affairs – August to December 2021	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
04 01 2023	Full Test	300 Marks
05 01 2023	Problems of Minorities	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
06 01 2023	Reproductive system- Animals, plants and human life -	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
07 01 2023	Current Affairs - January to March 2022	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
08 01 2023	Human Rights issues	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
09 01 2023	Govt. policy /organizations on Science and Technology Role, achievement & impact of Science and Technology	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
10 01 2023	Current Affairs - April - June 2022	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
11 01 2023	Right to information - Central and State Commission	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
12 01 2023	Energy -self-sufficiency - oil exploration	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
13 01 2023	Current Affairs - July - september 2022	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
18 01 2023	Government Policy on Health	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
19 01 2023	Genetics - the science of heredity	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question

20 01 2023	Current Affairs - October to Decemeber 2022	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
21 01 2023	Full Test	300 Marks
22 01 2023	Faith and conflict among legislature, executive, judiciary and media	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
23 01 2023	Environment, ecology	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
24 01 2023	January, 2023Current Affairs	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
25 01 2023	Community Development Programme	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
26 01 2023	health and hygiene,	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
27 01 2023	Full Current affairs	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
28 01 2023	Employment Guarantee Scheme - Self Employment and Entrepreneurship Development	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
29 01 2023	Bio - diversity and its conservation	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
30 01 2023	Full Current Affairs	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
31 01 2023	Role of N.G.O's in Social Welfare	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
01 02 2023	Human diseases, prevention and remedies	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
02 02 2023	Full Test	300 Marks
03 02 2023	Full Current Affairs	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
04 02 2023	Communicable diseases and non -communicable diseases	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
05 02 2023	Full Current Affairs	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
06 02 2023	Alcoholism and Drug abuse	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
07 02 2023	Full Current Affairs	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
08 02 2023	Computer science and advancement	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
09 02 2023	Full Current Affairs	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
10 02 2023	Recent Development in Science & technology	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
11 02 2023	Recent Government Schemes	Five 6 Marks , 5 15 Marks question
12 02 2023	Full Test Paper - 1	300 Marks
13 02 2023	Full Test Paper - 2	300 Marks
14 02 2023	Full Test Paper - 3	300 Marks
15 02 2023	Model Test	300 Marks

FOR ENROLL: 9952521550, 9840281550



IYACHAMY ACADEMY

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GROUP 2 MAINS CRASH COURSE - DAY 1

ANSWER WRITING - KEYS - ENGLISH

Nature of universe - General scientific laws - Scientific instruments - Inventions and discoveries - Science glossary

Instructions | அறிவுரைகள்

Attend All Question | அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளி

Answer should not exceed 50 words or 8 lines

விடை 50 வார்த்தைகள் அல்லது 8 வரிக்கு மிகாமல்

Duration 10 Minutes | கால அளவு : 10 நிமிடங்கள்

1. Why is earth able to sustain life while no other planet is known to have life?

வேறு எந்த கிரகத்திலும் உயிர்கள் இருப்பதாக அறியப்படாத நிலையில், பூமியில் ஏன் உயிர்கள் வாழ முடிகிறது?

The Earth's position from the Sun also plays a key role in providing life-sustaining conditions. The earth is located in the Goldilocks zone. This zone receives just enough energy to allow water to stay as the liquid.

Earth is the only planet that can maintain life in the Solar system due to its unique features. The following conditions make Earth hospitable for life:

Presence of water

During the evolution of the earth, water vapour in the primitive atmosphere condensed into liquid water. Three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water. Water is a universal solvent and life originated in water.

Atmosphere

The earth is surrounded by a gaseous atmosphere that sustains life. The earth's atmosphere comprises nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%), small amounts of carbon dioxide, water vapour, ozone, and rare gases like argon, and neon.

Temperature

The average temperature of the earth is 16°C. This is a suitable temperature for the living organisms to survive.

Buffering Capacity

It is one of the unique features of the earth. Due to which a neutral pH (pH7) is sustained in the soil and water bodies. The neutral pH is crucial for the survival and sustenance of living organisms.

2. Give the difference between a star and a planet.

ஒரு நட்சத்திரத்திற்கும் கோள்களுக்கும் உள்ள வித்தியாசத்தைக் கொடுங்கள்.

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	STARS	PLANETS
Meaning	Stars are the astronomical objects, that emit their own light, produced due to thermonuclear fusion, occurring at its core.	Planets refers to the celestial object that has a fixed path (orbit), in which it moves around the star.
Light	They have their own light.	They do not have their own light.
Position	Their position changes but due to substantial distance, it can be seen after a long time.	They change position.
Size	Big	Small
Shape	Dot shaped	Sphere-shaped
Temperature	High	Low
Number	There is only one star in the solar system.	There are eight planets in our solar system.
Twinkle	Stars twinkle.	Planets do not twinkle.
Matter	Hydrogen, Helium and other light elements.	Solid, liquid or gases, or a combination thereon.

3. Why do we see only one side of the moon always?

நாம் ஏன் சந்திரனின் ஒரு பக்கத்தை மட்டும் எப்போதும் பார்க்கிறோம்?

One revolution of the moon around the earth takes about 27 days. Incidentally, the moon's rotation about its own axis also takes nearly the same time. One day of the moon is equal to 27 Earth days. So only one side of the moon can be seen from the earth.

4. Define Snell law

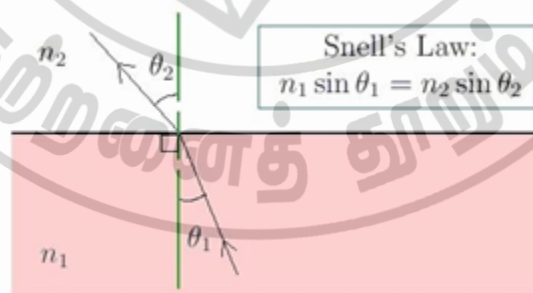
ஸ்நெல் விதியை வரையறு

Snell's law gives the degree of refraction and relation between the angle of incidence, the angle of refraction and refractive indices of a given pair of media. We know that light experiences the refraction or bending when it travels from one medium to another medium. Snell's law predicts the degree of the bend. It is also known as the law of refraction. In 1621, Willebrord Snell discovered the law of refraction, hence called Snell's law.

Snell's law is defined as "The ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction is a constant, for the light of a given colour and for the given pair of media". Snell's law formula is expressed as:

Where i is the angle of incidence and r is the angle of refraction. This constant value is called the refractive index of the second medium with respect to the first.

The following is a diagrammatic representation:



Snell's law formula is derived from Fermat's principle. Fermat's principle states that "light travels in the shortest path that takes the least time".

$$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$$

The normal on the surface is used to gauge the angles that the refracted ray creates at the contact point. n_1 and n_2 are the two different mediums that will impact the refraction. θ_1 is the angle of incidence; θ_2 is the angle of refraction.

Applications of Snell's Law Formula in Real Life:

Snell's law has a wide range of applications in physics especially in the branch of optics. It is used in optical apparatus such as eyeglasses, contact lenses, cameras, rainbows. There is an instrument called a refractometer that uses Snell's law to calculate the refractive index of liquids. It is used all the time in the candy-making industry.

5. Explain -Chandrasekar limit

சந்திரசேகர் எல்லையை விளக்குக

IN 1931, the astrophysicist Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar theorised that a star would not form a stable white dwarf at the end of its life if its mass was greater than 1.44 times the solar mass (1.44 M_s). This is known as the Chandrasekhar limit, above which the white dwarf will explode as what is called a "Type 1a supernova". This work fetched Chandrasekhar the Nobel Prize in 1983.

Instructions | அறிவுரைகள்

Attend All Question | அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளி

Answer should not exceed 200 words or 2 Pages

விடை 200 வார்த்தைகள் அல்லது 2 பக்கத்துக்கு மிகாமல்

Duration 45 Minutes | கால அளவு : 45 நிமிடங்கள்

1. Define a satellite. Describe the salient features of a natural satellite.

துணைக்கோள் வரையறு இயற்கை துணைக்கோளின் சிறப்பம்சங்களை விவரி

- An object orbiting around the sun, earth or any other colossal body is known as a satellite. There are two major types of categorization when it comes down to satellites, one is natural and the other is man-made.
- Some examples of natural satellites are planets, moons, and comets. Jupiter has 67 natural satellites. The earth has one permanent natural satellite, the moon we know, which causes the tides in the sea. Sometimes other objects

(like asteroids) can enter into temporary orbits of the earth and become a natural satellite for a span.

- Apart from these, the earth has many man-made satellites that are placed in the orbit and are used for different applications in communications and information gathering. As the term itself states, an artificial satellite is one that is put in our space by human efforts and follows the orbit of natural satellites.
- Since they have a very large view field, they can collect data a lot faster than instruments that can be used at ground level. Apart from this, their view into space beyond earth is not blocked by clouds, dust, and other obscurities, due to which a satellite can view space a lot more efficiently than telescopes on earth.

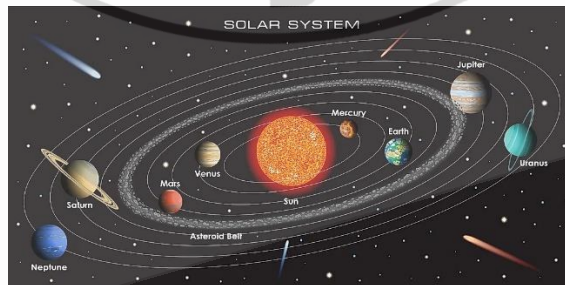
Natural Satellite	Artificial Satellite
1. Natural Satellite is formed by nature. 2. Do not require any energy for revolving. 3. Moon is a Natural Satellite.	1. Artificial Satellites are man made. 2. Need energy for installation and to rotate around any planet. 3. Telecom satellites are an example of Artificial Satellite.

2. Give a brief account of Solar System

சூரியக் குடும்பத்தைப் பற்றி சுருக்கமாக விவரி

Solar System

- The Solar System is the gravitationally bound system of the Sun and the objects that orbit it, either directly or indirectly.
- Our solar system consists of our star, the Sun, and everything bound to it by gravity - the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; dwarf planets such as Pluto; dozens of moons; and millions of asteroids, comets, and meteoroids.
- The Solar System formed 4.6 billion years ago from the gravitational collapse of a giant interstellar molecular cloud.



- Out of the eight planets, mercury, venus, earth and mars are called as the inner planets as they lie between the sun and the belt of asteroids the other four planets are called the outer planets.

- Alternatively, the first four are called Terrestrial, meaning earth-like as they are made up of rock and metals, and have relatively high densities.
- The rest four are called Jovian or Gas Giant planets. Jovian means jupiter-like.
- helium and hydrogen.
- The difference between terrestrial and jovian planets can be attributed to the following conditions:
- The terrestrial planets were formed in the close vicinity of the parent star where it was too warm for gases to condense to solid particles. Jovian planets were formed at quite a distant location.
- The solar wind was most intense nearer the sun; so, it blew off lots of gas and dust from the terrestrial planets. The solar winds were not all that intense to cause similar removal of gases from the Jovian planets.
- The terrestrial planets are smaller and their lower gravity could not hold the escaping gases.
- All the planets were formed in the same period sometime about 4.6 billion years ago.
- Till recently (August 2006), Pluto was also considered a planet. However, in a meeting of the International Astronomical Union, a decision was taken that Pluto like other celestial objects (2003 UB313) discovered in recent past may be called 'dwarf planet'
- Let us briefly review the conditions on the other seven planets of the solar system.
- **Mercury** is closest to the sun. It has a temperature range of 427°C on its side facing the Sun and 270°C , on its dark side. It has no atmosphere.
- **Venus** is the closest neighbour of the earth. It is about 40 mk away. It is an extremely hot planet with a temperature of 480°C . Its atmosphere has 96% carbon dioxide and poisonous gases like sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
- **Earth** is the only planet known to sustain life.
- **Mars** is also close to earth. It is called the red planet. It has 95% carbon monoxide and reddish dust. It is relatively a very cold planet and as of now presence of life on it has not been conclusively established.
- **Jupiter** is the largest planet of the solar system. It is mainly a rapidly spinning ball of gas specially clouds of ammonia, and has no solid surface.
- **Saturn** consists mainly of hydrogen and helium. Its atmosphere has 90% nitrogen and a temperature of (-184°C) . It is also made up of hydrogen

cyanide which is a highly poisonous gas. It is characterized by a ring that surrounds it.

- **Uranus** is also a very cold planet. Uranus is a distant planet of solar system and 7th in order from the sun. Uranus and Neptune are the outermost planets of the solar system. Uranus has a highly tilted rotational axis.
- **Neptune** is cold and dark with its surface coated with frozen methane.

3. What is Bernoulli's Principle. List out its everyday Application

பெர்னோலியின் கொள்கை என்ன? அதன் அன்றாட பயன்பாட்டை பட்டியலிடுக

In fluid dynamics, Bernoulli principle states that, " an increase in the speed of a fluid occurs simultaneously with a decrease in static pressure or a decrease in the fluid's potential energy. "

everyday Application

Watering the plants - When we water the plants with a pipe connected to a far away tap then we press the end of the pipe by our fingers to constrict the opening and the water starts sprinkling on the plants nicely. This is an example which most of us might be aware and have done so and may not be knowing that we were using the Bernoulli's principle. Due to constriction the speed of the water is increases and we can sprinkle it on the plants properly. Otherwise the water would simply fall down just below the end.

2. Attraction between two closely almost parallel moving boats - When two boats move near to each other in the same direction then the water region between them becomes like a constricted space and due to that the pressure there reduces and the water there has slightly more speed than the outside regions and this pressure drop creates an attraction between the boats.

3. Action of a sprayer - There are many spray applications where a liquid is sprayed with the help of atomiser or sprayer. This also works based on the Bernoulli's principle. When we push air by pressing the knob on the sprayer or bulb on an atomiser then due to the high speed of air there, the pressure in that region drops and the liquid comes up from the spray bottle through the vertical tube and tries to escape in the direction of the air movement making a spray or mist.

4. Dynamic lift on an Aeroplane - The wings of the Aeroplanes are designed in such a way that there is difference of air speed above and below and that creates a pressure difference which is utilised for uplifting the Aeroplane. Once this pressure difference is sufficient then the plane would lift up due to enormous upward force on the wings.

5. Movement of a spinning ball - When a ball is thrown with spinning it takes a curvature path due to the difference of pressure along its side. This is understood and utilised by the tennis players while spinning and striking the ball in a particular manner.

6. Gas burner - In any gas burner the gas is taken from a small aperture and it moves with good speed and due to the pressure drop the surrounding air gushes to it and adds to it for proper burning. In earlier kerosine stoves same principle was used. The heated kerosine moved through a small hole and burns above it comfortably taking the oxygen from the surroundings.

7. Blowing of roof of house during storms or high speed winds - Sometimes due to high speed wind the pressure above the roof decreases sharply and this gives a upthrust on the roof from the inside of the house and if the roof is not fastened properly it could blow away.

8. Speed of ship near port or shallow water - In shallow waters the captain of the ship takes care as not to move the ship with more speed as that could make the pressure in the bottom constricted part lower and there would be drag on ship downwards making it vulnerable for striking with the sea bed.

4. Metaverse the next generation of Internet - Explain

மெட்டாவர்ஸ் அடுத்த தலைமுறை இணையம் - விளக்குக

The metaverse is an extension of our real world into the digital realm providing an immersive multi-user experience for anyone accessing it around the globe. The concept is gradually gaining immense significance with many tech giants have already set in motion the progress for this process, with Facebook and Epic leading the pack. The metaverse is not a new idea, science fiction writer Neal Stephenson coined the term in 1992, and the concept is commonplace among video game companies.

What is Meta verse?

- It can be defined as a simulated digital environment that uses Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), and blockchain, along with concepts from social media, to create spaces for rich user interaction mimicking the real world.
- It can be imagined as a 3D virtual world, with ever-evolving aspects which are collectively shared by its inhabitants - a virtual world with real-time events and an online infrastructure.
- In theory, it encapsulates everything that's happening into the real world and will bring real-time events and updates going forward. The user exists in a virtual world without borders.

Metaverse: The future of the internet?

- ✓ The metaverse is not yet a reality, it is still a work in progress.
- ✓ However, metaverse could be the next evolution of the internet.
- ✓ Many are hypothesising that metaverse will be the next repetition of the internet.

How its different from the present form of the Internet?

The present form of the Internet is two-dimensional ie 2D. If you are browsing Facebook, you are seeing your social connections on a 2D screen as 2D images, right? 2D to 3D is the next move .So Metaverse is internet rendered in 3D! OR Internet brought to life!

Potential of Metaverse:

- **Hardware Sales:** Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg believes augmented reality glasses will eventually be as widespread as smartphones. If that is the case, this will be a very big market.
- **Software Sales:** Huge scope in the development of software applications to support the meta-verse ecosystem.
- **Gaming:** Facebook's gaming platform Oculus VR is expected to be the gateway into the metaverse.
- **Physical Sales:** Sales of physical goods and services will be linked to the virtual ecosystem in the future.
- **Immersive Learning:** Immersive Learning is a training methodology that uses Virtual Reality (VR) to simulate real-world scenarios and train students in a safe and engaging immersive training environment.
- **decentralized commerce (dCommerce):** in-world transactions to happen peer-to-peer.

- **Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs):** NFTs - the claim of ownership for a unique, non-interchangeable digital asset that is stored on a blockchain ௫ may be widely adopted.

Simply put, metaverse is a future internet where online experiences like chatting to a friend would eventually feel face-to-face thanks to virtual reality (VR) headset.

5. Write short notes on | சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக

A) Give a few applications of Faraday's law of induction in daily life

தினசரி வாழ்க்கையில் ஃபாரடேயின் தூண்டல் விதியின் சில பயன்பாடுகளைக் கொடுங்கள்

Faraday's law of induction (or Faraday's law) is a basic law of electromagnetism predicting how a magnetic field will interact with an electric circuit to generate an electromotive force (EMF) and a phenomenon called electromagnetic induction. It is the fundamental operating principle of transformers, inductors, and many types of electrical motors, generators, and solenoids

Applications of Faraday's Law

The electromagnetic enlistment standards can be applied in various gadgets just as frameworks. A portion of the electromagnetic enlistment models incorporates the accompanying.

- ✓ Transformers
- ✓ Enlistment engines
- ✓ Electric generators
- ✓ Electromagnetic shaping
- ✓ Corridor Effect meters
- ✓ Current Clamp
- ✓ Enlistment cooking
- ✓ Attractive stream meters

B) Application of refraction of light

ஒளிவிலகலின் பயன்பாடுகள்

refraction of light

In simple terms, refraction is the bending array of light when it passes from one medium to another. The medium can be water, sound, or any other transparent medium.

Applications of refraction of light

The phenomenon of refraction of light is applicable in various branches of optics and technology. Let us know a few of the known applications of refraction of light.

- The laws of refraction are used for the lens in order to form a magnified image.
- The spectacle lenses used by visually defective individuals use the laws of refraction to form the right image.
- The series of colours- VIBGYOR, that we see after a white light passes through a prism is the result of light refraction.
- Equipment like cameras, telescopes, and movie projectors uses the principles of refraction.

