

## Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 19 Dawn of Modern Physics

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice   |
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| 1  | In process of annihilation of matter, the two photons produced move in opposite direction to converse              | A. momentum<br>B. charge<br>C. energy<br>D. mass   |
| 2  | G.P. Thomson observer experimentally that electrons and neutrons possess   | A. particle-like properties<br>B. wave-like properties<br>C. neither particle nor wave like properties<br>D. none of these   |
| 3  | Max Planck received the Nobel Prize for his discovery of energy quants in:   | A. 1718 AD<br>B. 1918 AH<br>C. 1818 AD<br>D. 1918 AD<br>E. None of these   |
| 4  | If A represents linear momentum and c, the velocity of light, then unit of pc in international system of units is: | A. Newton<br>B. Joule<br>C. Joule-Sec<br>D. Joule-s <sup>-1</sup><br>E. Watt   |
| 5  | The emission of electrons from a metal surface when exposed to light of suitable frequency is called the           | A. pair production<br>B. Compton effect<br>C. photoelectric effect<br>D. relativity  |
| 6  | The mass of an object will be doubled at speed   | A. $1.6 \times 10^{8} \text{ ms}^{-1}$<br>B. $2.6 \times 10^{8} \text{ ms}^{-1}$<br>C. $2.6 \times 10^{7} \text{ ms}^{-1}$<br>D. $2.6 \times 10^{9} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ |
| 7  | As the light shines on the metal surface, the electrons are ejected  | A. slowly<br>B. instantaneously<br>C. either of these<br>D. none of these  |
| 8  | Position was discovered by Carl Anderson in  | A. 1920<br>B. 1925<br>C. 1928<br>D. 1932   |
| 9  | A particle of mass 5.0 mg moves with a speed of 8.0 m/s. Its de-Broglie wavelength is                              | A. 1.66 m<br>B. $1.66 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$<br>C. $1.66 \times 10^{-29} \text{ cm}$<br>D. $1.66 \times 10^{-29} \text{ m}$                                      |
| 10 | A particle having mass and charge equal to that of an electron is called:  | A. Proton<br>B. Positron<br>C. Pion<br>D. Pi-meson<br>E. Both (C) and (D)  |
| 11 | Compton shift refers to:   | A. Photon<br>B. Meson<br>C. Proton<br>D. Positron<br>E. Both (B) and (D)   |
| 12 | When a high energy photon interact with a metal, which of the following effect is most likely to be taken place    | A. pair production<br>B. photoelectric effect<br>C. Compton effect<br>D. None of these   |
| 13 | When low energy photon interact with a metal, which of the following effect is likely to be taken place            | A. pair production<br>B. photoelectric<br>C. Compton effect<br>D. None of these  |
|    |  | A. in its own frame of references  |

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| 14 | Absolute motion cannot be detected  | B. in a different frame of references<br>C. both in its frame and different frame of references<br>D. none of these    |
| 15 | Newton's law of motion do not hold in   | A. an accelerated frame of reference<br>B. an unaccelerated frame of reference<br>C. both of these<br>D. none of these |
| 16 | The location and speed anywhere on earth can now be determined using relativistic effects by NAVISTAR to an accuracy of                     | A. 2 cm/s<br>B. 20 cm/s<br>C. 200 cm/s<br>D. 2000 cm/s   |
| 17 | In photoelectric effect the energy of ejected electrons depend on   | A. The frequency<br>B. The intensity<br>C. Both frequency and intensity<br>D. None of these                            |
| 18 | The threshold frequency of sodium is $6 \times 10^6$ MHz. The cut-off wavelength for this metal will be                                     | A. 500 m<br>B. 500 nm<br>C. 500 km<br>D. 500 cm<br>E. None of these  |
| 19 | If you are moving at relativistic speed between two points that are a fixed distance apart, then the distance between the two points appers | A. larger<br>B. shorter<br>C. equal<br>D. none of these  |
| 20 | There is certain frequency below which no electrons are emitted from the metal surface, this frequency is known as                          | A. maximum frequency<br>B. minimum frequency<br>C. threshold frequency<br>D. all of these                              |