

Physics Fsc Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The unwanted light that interferes with vision is termed as.	A. <p>Haze</p> B. <p>glare</p> C. <p>CONTRAST</p> D. <p>Flare</p>
2	A polaroid is.	A. <p>A device used in polarimeter</p> B. <p>A light filter</p> C. <p>A device used to analyze polarized light</p> D. <p>All of these</p>
3	An unpolarized beam of transverse wave is that whose vibrations.	A. <p>Are confined to a single plane</p> B. <p>Takes place in direction perpendicular to their direction of propagation</p> C. <p>Takes place in all direction</p> D. <p>Take place in direction parallel to the direction of propagation</p>
4	Which of the following is a primary source of gravitational waves.	A. <p>Binary black hole merger</p> B. <p>Solar flares</p> C. <p>Earthquake</p> D. <p>Solar wind</p>
5	The phenomenon of polarization of light is	A. <p>The process of scattering of light</p> B. <p>The property of light to vibrate in a specific plane</p> C. <p>The ability of light to travel in a straight line</p> D. <p>The phenomenon of light changing colour</p>
6	Polarized sunglasses decrease glare on sunny day because they.	A. <p>Completely absorb the light</p> B. <p>Have a special colour</p> C. <p>Refract the light</p> D. <p>Block a portion of light</p>
7	Malus's law states that	A. <p>The intensity of light is directly proportional to the square of the cosine of the angle between the light wave and the analyzer</p> B. <p>The intensity of light is directly proportional to the square of the sine of the angle between the light wave and the analyzer</p> C. <p>The intensity of light is directly proportional to the angle between the light wave and the analyzer</p> D. <p>The intensity of light is inversely proportional to the angle between the light wave and the analyzer</p>
8	The intensity of light when it passes through a polarizer.	A. <p>Decreases</p> B. <p>Increases</p> C. <p>Remain same</p> E. <p>Become Zero</p>
9	To distinguish between transverse and longitudinal waves.....is used.	A. <p>Polarization</p> B. <p>Refraction</p> C. <p>Interference</p> D. <p>Diffraction</p>
10	Optically active crystals are	A. <p>Quartz</p> B. <p>Sodium Chlorate</p> C. <p>Sodium Chloride</p> D. <p>Both a and b</p>
11	Bending of light around the edges of an obstacle is called.	A. <p>Refraction</p> B. <p>Polarization</p> C. <p>Diffraction</p>

D. <p>Interference</p>

- 12 The mathematical representation of Malus's law is.

A. <p> $I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$ </p>
B. <p> $I = I_0 \sin^2 \theta$ </p>
C. <p> $I = I_0 \tan^2 \theta$ </p>
D. <p> $I = I_0 \cot^2 \theta$ </p>

- 13 The condition of maximum intensity of light in a polarization experiment is when.

A. <p>The light wave and analyzer are perpendicular</p>
B. <p>The light wave and analyzer are parallel</p>
C. <p>The light wave and analyzer are at an angle of 45°</p>
D. <p>The light wave and analyzer are at an angle of 60°</p>

- 14 The process of confining the beam of light to vibrate in one plane is called.

A. <p>Interference</p>
B. <p>Diffraction</p>
C. <p>Polarization</p>
D. <p>Total internal reflection</p>

- 15 Light can be polarized by

A. <p>Selective absorption</p>
B. <p>Reflection</p>
C. <p>Scattering</p>
D. <p>All of these</p>

- 16 The effect of increasing the angle between the light wave and the analyzer on the intensity of light is.

A. <p>The intensity increases</p>
B. <p>The intensity decreases</p>
C. <p>The intensity remains the same</p>
D. <p>The intensity becomes zero</p>

- 17 Who predicted the existence of gravitational waves.

A. <p>Galileo Galilei</p>
B. <p>Albert Einstein</p>
C. <p>Issac Newton</p>
D. <p>Leonardo da Vinci</p>

- 18 Which of the following rays cannot be polarized.

A. <p>Sound Waves</p>
B. <p>Light Waves</p>
C. <p>X-Rays</p>
D. <p>Infrared rays</p>

- 19 Which is the primary method used to detect gravitational waves.

A. <p>Optical telescopes</p>
B. <p>Radio telescopes</p>
C. <p>LASER interferometry</p>
D. <p>Gravitational lensing</p>

A. <p>Polarization</p>
B. <p>Diffraction</p>

- 20 Longitudinal waves do not exhibit.
- B. <p>Reflection </p>
C. <p>Diffraction</p>
D. <p>Refraction</p>
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- 21 What are gravitational waves.
- A. <p>Electromagnetic waves</p>
B. <p>Mechanical waves</p>
C. <p>Ocean waves</p>
D. <p>Ripple in the fabric of spacetime</p>
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- 22 We can polarize the light by passing it through.
- A. <p>Water</p>
B. <p>Polaroid</p>
C. <p>Glass</p>
D. <p>Prism</p>
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- 23 Polarization of light shows that light is
- A. <p>Corpuscular in nature</p>
B. <p>Of extremely short waves</p>
C. <p>Longitudinal waves</p>
D. <p>Transverse waves</p>
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- 24 The key purpose of an analyzer in a polarization experiment is.
- A. <p>To polarize the light</p>
B. <p>To measure the intensity of light</p>
C. <p>To change the direction of light</p>
D. <p>To filter out unwanted light</p>