Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Polarizatio of light shows taht light is	A. Corpuscular in nature B. Of extremely shrot waves C. Longitudinal waves D. Transverse waves
2	Which of the following is a primary souce of gravitational waves.	A. Binary blck hole merger B. Soalr flares C. Earth quack D. Solar wind
3	The phenomenon of polarization of light is	A. The process of scattering of light B. The property of light to vibrate in a specific plane C. The ability of light to travel in a straight line D. The phenomenon of light chaning colour
4	The intensity of light when it passes through a polarizer.	A. Decreases B. Increases D. Remain same E. Become Zero
5	The key purpose of an analyzer in a polarization experiment is.	A. To polarize the light B. To measure the intensity of light C. To change the direction oflight D. To filter out onwanted light
6	Longitudinal waves do not exhibit.	A. Polarization B. Reflection C. Diffraction D. Refraction
7	An unpolarized beam of gtransverse wave is that whose vibrations.	A. Are confined to a single plane B. Takes place in direction perpendicular to their direction of propogation C. Takes place in all direction D. Take place i n directio parallel to the direction of propogation
8	The effect of increasing the angle between the light wave and the analyzer on the intensity of light is.	A. The intensity increases B. The intensity of decreases C. The intensity remains the same D. The intensity becomes zero
9	The mathematical representation of Malus's law is.	A. I =I_o Cos 2 <m:omathpara><m:omath><m:r>θ</m:r></m:omath></m:omathpara> B. I = I _oSin <m:omathpara><m:omath><m:r>θ</m:r></m:omath></m:omathpara> C. I = I_oTan2

		<m:omathpara><m:omath><m:r>θ</m:r></m:omath></m:omathpara> D. I = I_o Cot 2 <m:omathpara><m:omath><m:r>θ</m:r></m:omath></m:omathpara>
10	The unwanted light aht interferes with vision is termed as.	A. Haze B. glare C. cONTRAST D. Flare
11	Malus's law states that	A. The intensity of light is directly proportional to the square of the cosine of the angle between the light wave and the analyzer B. The intensity of light is directly proportional to the squae of the sine of the angle betwene the light wave and the analyzer C. The intensity of light is directly proportional to the angle between the light wave and the analyzer D. The intensity of light is invesely proportional to the angle between the light wave and the analyzer
12	Bending of light around the edges of an obstacle is called.	A. Refraction B. Polarization C. Diffraction D. Interference
13	We van polarize the light by passing it through.	A. Water B. Polaroid C. Glass D. Prism
14	What are gravitational waves.	A. Electromagnetic waves B. Mechanical waves C. Ocean waves D. Ripple in the fabric of spacetime
15	A polaroid is.	A. A device used in polarimeter B. A light filter C. A device used to analyze polarized light D. All of these
16	The condition of maximum intensity of light in a polarization experimentis when.	A. The light wave and analyzer are perpendicular B. The ligh wave and analyzer are parallel C. The ligh wave and analyzer are at an angle of 45^o D. The light wave and analyzer are at an angle of 60 ^o
17	Who predicted the existence of gravitational waves.	A. Galileo Galilei B. Albert Einstein C. Issac Newton D. Leonardo da 1venci
18	The process of confining the beam of light to vibrate in one plane is called.	A. Interference B. Diffraction C. Polarizaion D. Total internet refelection
19	Optically acgive crystals are	A. Quartz B. Sodium Chlorate C. Sodium Chlorade D. Botha a and b

20	To distinguish between transverse and longitudinal wae.....is used.	A. Polarization B. Refraction C. Interference D. Diffraction