

## MDCAT Physics Chapter 7 Light Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Diffraction of light occurs, due to the interference between rays coming from the same wavefront of	A. The same parts B. The different parts C. Mixed rays D. None of these
2	In young s interference experiment one slit is covered with a cellophane paper which absorbs half the intensity then	A. No fringes are observed B. All fringes will be darks C. bright fringes will be less bright and dark will be less dark D. Bright fringes will be brighter and dark fringes will be darks
3	A converging lens is used to form an image on a screen when the upper half of the lens is covered by an opaque screen	A. Half the image will disappear B. No change either in size or in intensity C. Intensity of image will increase D. Intensity of the image will decrease
4	Propagation of light in an optical fibre requires	A. Total internal reflection B. Continuous refraction C. Both D. None of these
5	The phenomenon is found to be prominent when size of the opening (aperture) is	A. Greater than wavelength of light B. Smaller than wavelength of light C. Equal of light used D. None of these
6	The unpolarized light is	A. An ordinary incandescent bulb B. Sun C. Moon D. All of these
7	An optical instrument used to see very far off objects is called	A. Telescope B. Camera lens C. Microscope D. Spectrometer
8	Layer of oil on water in sunlight appears coloured due to	A. diffraction of light B. dispersion C. interference of light D. polarization of light
9	The diameter of an optical fibre with its protective case may be typically	A. 7.62 cm B. 67.62 mm C. 6.0 mm D. 90 mm
10	Michelesion's interferometer is an instrument usually used to measure	A. intensity of light B. speed of light C. wavelength of light D. dispersion of light
11	The components of a fibre optic communication system is/are	A. At transmitter B. An optical fibre C. Receiver D. All of these
12	In case of destructive interference of two waves, the amplitude of the resultant wave will be _____ either of the waves:	A. Greater than B. Smaller than C. Equal to D. none of these
13	In an interference fringes pattern the fringes are	A. Equally spaced B. Wider near the centre and narrower away from it C. Narrower near the centre and wider away from it D. None of these
14	Monochromatic light directly means waves of	A. Same frequency B. Same color C. Same wavelength D. All of these

		D. All of them
15	Due to Plano convex lens and the plane glass plate the thickness of air film changes from the center to outward	A. Increasing gradually B. Decreasing gradually C. It is constant at the centre D. None of these
16	Fringe spacing $\Delta Y$ is the distance between two adjacent bright fringes on the screen is	A. $\Delta Y = L\lambda/d$ B. $\Delta Y = Ld/\lambda$ C. $\Delta Y = d\lambda/L$ D. $\Delta Y = L\lambda/d m$
17	Which one of the following phenomenon cannot be explained by the wave theory of light ?	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Photoelectric effect D. Diffraction
18	The magnifying power of a simple microscope can be increased if we use eye piece of	A. Higher focal length B. Smaller focal length C. Higher diameter D. Smaller diameter
19	Who confirm the wave theory of light ?	A. Newton B. Michelson C. Newton D. Thomas Young
20	In order to observe interference , the interfering beams must be	A. monochromatic B. coherent C. either of them D. both of them