

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The energy of a photon is represented by	A. $h/c^2$ B. $h/T$ C. $hc^2$ D. $hf/c^2$
2	Max plank received the Nobel Prize in physics for his discovery of energy quanta in	A. 1900 B. 1906 C. 1912 D. 1918
3	An electron is accelerated through a potential difference of 50v. its de-Broglie wavelength is	A. $1.66 \times 10^{-29}$ m B. $1.74 \times 10^{-10}$ cm C. $17.4 \times 10^{-6}$ m D. $1.74 \times 10^{-10}$ m
4	As compared to the distance measured by an observer on Earth, the distance from Earth to a star measured by an observer in a moving spaceship would seem:	A. Smaller B. LARGER C. Same D. Much larger E. None of these
5	Newton's law of motion do not hold in	A. an accelerated frame of reference B. an unaccelerated frame of reference C. both of these D. none of these
6	When a positron comes close to an electron they annihilate into	A. one photon B. two photons which travel in the same direction C. two photons which travel in the opposite direction D. two photons which travel in any direction
7	Photoelectric effect takes place with a photon of:	A. Very high energy B. Very low energy C. Low energy D. High energy E. None of these
8	According to Einstein, with the great increase in the speed of the body, the relativistic mass of the body	A. Remains constant B. Decreases C. Increases to infinity D. Reduced to zero
9	According to the special theory of relativity, time is	A. absolute quantity B. not absolute quantity C. constant quantity D. none of these
10	The location and speed anywhere on earth can now be determined using relativistic effects by NAVISTAR to an accuracy of	A. 2 cm/s B. 20 cm/s C. 200 cm/s D. 2000 cm/s
11	According to the special theory of relativity	A. mass and energy are same entities B. mass and energy are same entities but interconvertible C. mass and energy are different entities but interconvertible D. mass and energy are different entities but non-interconvertible
12	The general theory of relativity treats problems involving	A. inertial frame of references B. accelerating frame of references C. both of these D. none of these
13	The nature of radiations emitted by a hot body depends upon its:	A. Material B. Temperature C. colour D. Volume E. Length

14	When a positron comes close to an electron they annihilate into photons such that	<p>A. each photon has energy 0.51 MeV</p> <p>B. each photon has energy 1.02 MeV</p> <p>C. each photon has energy 0.25 MeV</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
15	When a platinum wire is heated, it appears orange red at	<p>A. 500°C</p> <p>B. 900°C</p> <p>C. 1100°C</p> <p>D. 1300°C</p>
16	If $A$ represents linear momentum and $c$ , the velocity of light, then unit of $pc$ in international system of units is:	<p>A. Newton</p> <p>B. Joule</p> <p>C. Joule-Sec</p> <p>D. Joule-sec<sup>-1</sup></p> <p>E. Watt</p>
17	According to the special theory of relativity, a moving clock	<p>A. runs faster</p> <p>B. runs slower</p> <p>C. neither runs faster nor slower</p> <p>D. all of these</p>
18	The ratio of energy $E$ to the corresponding frequency ( $f$ ) of the radiation (emitted or absorbed) is called:	<p>A. Wien's constant</p> <p>B. Stefan's constant</p> <p>C. Planck's constant</p> <p>D. Boltzmann's constant</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
19	The positron was discovered by:	<p>A. In cosmic radiation</p> <p>B. In 1932</p> <p>C. By Carl Anderson</p> <p>D. All above</p> <p>E. By direct</p>
20	At high temperature, the proportion of shorter wavelength radiation, emitted by the body	<p>A. decreases</p> <p>B. first increases then decreases</p> <p>C. increases</p> <p>D. any one of them</p>