

Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 19 Dawn of Modern Physics

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | When platinum wire is heated, then at the temperature of 500 °C, it becomes: | A. Yellow B. Orange red C. Dull red D. White E. Cherry red |
| 2 | From the theory of relativity, momentum p of the photon is related to energy as | A. $p = hfc$ B. $p = hf/c$ C. $p = f(hc, f)$ D. $p = cf/h$ |
| 3 | 0.1 kg mass will be equivalent to the energy | A. $9 \times 10^{15} \text{ J}$ B. $5 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$ C. $6 \times 10^{16} \text{ J}$ D. $9 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J}$ |
| 4 | the symbol to be used in relativity problems denotes: | A. Dilated time B. Proper time C. Life time D. Half time E. None of these |
| 5 | The existence of positron was predicted by Dirac in | A. 1920 B. 1925 C. 1930 D. 1928 |
| 6 | In process of annihilation of matter, the two photons produced move in opposite direction to converse | A. momentum B. charge C. energy D. mass |
| 7 | With the help of 50 K v electron microscope, a resolution of | A. 0.5 to 1 m is possible B. 1 m to 10 m is possible C. 0.5 to 1 nm is possible D. 1 to 10 nm is possible |
| 8 | S.I. unit of plank's constant is | A. $\text{J}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ B. $\text{J}\cdot\text{s}$ C. $\text{J}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$ D. $\text{J}\cdot\text{s}^2$ |
| 9 | Victor de-Brogile received the Nobel prize in physics in | A. 1925 B. 1929 C. 1932 D. 1935 |
| 10 | Momentum is a parameter associated with | A. wave motion B. particle motion C. neither wave nor particle motion D. none of these |
| 11 | An electron is accelerated through a potential difference of 50v. its de-Brogile wavelength is | A. $1.66 \times 10^{-29} \text{ m}$ B. $1.74 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}$ C. $17.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ D. $1.74 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ |
| 12 | According to the de-Brogile relation, an object of large mass and ordinary speed has | A. very small wavelength B. very large wavelength C. very small frequency D. all of these |
| 13 | The special theory of relativity is based on the | A. one postulate B. two postulates C. three postulates D. four postulates |
| 14 | When a positron comes close to an electron they annihilate into photons such that | A. each photon has energy 0.51 Me v B. each photon has energy 1.02 Me v C. each photon has energy 0.25 Me v D. none of these |
| | | A. an accelerated frame of reference B. an unaccelerated frame of |

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| 15 | Newton's law of motion do not hold in | reference C. both of these D. none of these |
| 16 | According to the electromagnetic wave theory of light, increasing the intensity of incident light should increase the | A. number of photoelectrons B. size of the photoelectrons C. charge on photoelectrons D. K.E of photoelectrons |
| 17 | The ratio of energy E to the corresponding frequency (f) of the radiation (emitted or absorbed) is called: | A. Wien's constant B. Stefan's constnat C. Planck's constant D. Boltzmann's constant E. None of these |
| 18 | Max plank founded a mathematical model resulting in an equation that describes the shape of observed black body radiation curves exactly, in | A. 1890 B. 1895 C. 1900 D. 1905 |
| 19 | A particle of mass 5.0 mg moves with a speed of 8.0 m/s. Its de-Brogile wavelength is | A. 1.66 m B. 1.66×10^{-10} m C. 1.66×10^{-29} cm D. 1.66×10^{-29} m |
| 20 | Wave nature of particle was proposed by | A. Einstein B. Plank C. De-Brogile D. Max well |