Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	Polarized sun glasses decrease glare on sunny day because they.	A. Completely absorb the light B. Have a special colour C. Refract the light D. Block a portion of light
3	Optically acgive crystals are	A. Quartz B. Sodium Chlorate C. Sodium Chlorade D. Botha a and b
4	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
5	Which of the following rays cannot be polarized.	A. Sound Waves B. Light Waves C. X- Rays D. Infrated rays
6	Bending of light around the edges of an obstacle is called.	A. Refraction B. Polarization C. Diffraction D. Interference
7	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
8	The unwanted light aht interferes with vision is termed as.	A. Haze B. glare C. cONTRAST D. Flare
9	We van polarize the light by passing it through.	A. Water B. Polaroid C. Glass D. Prism
10	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
11	Longitudinal waves do not exhibit.	A. Polarization B. Reflection C. Diffraction D. Refraction
12	Which is the primary method usedot detect gravitational waves.	A. Optical telescopes B. Radio telescopes C. LASER interferometry D. Gravitational lensing
		A. The intensity increases

13	The effect of increasing the angle between the light wave and the analyzer on the intensity of light is.	B. The intensity of decreases C. The intensity remains the same D. The intensity becomes zero
14	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
15	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>
16	Who predicted the existence of gravitational waves.	A. Galileo Galilei B. Albert Einstein C. Issac Newton D. Leonardo da 1venci
17	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
18	Polarizatio of light shows taht light is	A. Corpuscular in nature B. Of extremely shrot waves C. Longitudinal waves D. Transverse waves
19	Light can be polarized by	A. Selective absorption B. Reflection C. Scattering D. All of these
20	The intensity of light when it passes through a polarizer.	A. Decreases B. Increases D. Remain same E. Become Zero