Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	The intensity of light when it passes through a polarizer.	A. Decreases B. Increases D. Remain same E. Become Zero
5	What are gravitational waves.	A. Electromagnetic waves B. Mechanical waves C. Ocean waves D. Ripple in the fabric of spacetime
6	Who predicted the existence of gravitational waves.	A. Galileo Galilei B. Albert Einstein C. Issac Newton D. Leonardo da 1venci
7	We van polarize the light by passing it through.	A. Water B. Polaroid C. Glass D. Prism
8	Optically acgive crystals are	A. Quartz B. Sodium Chlorate C. Sodium Chlorade D. Botha a and b
9	Bending of light around the edges of an obstacle is called.	A. Refraction B. Polarization C. Diffraction D. Interference
10	Longitudinal waves do not exhibit.	A. Polarization B. Reflection C. Diffraction D. Refraction
11	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
		A. To polarize the light B. To measure the intensity of

12	The key purpose of an analyzer in a polarization experiment is.	light C. To change the direction oflight D. To filter out onwanted light
13	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
14	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
15	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
16	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>
17	To distinguish between transverse and longitudinal wae.....is used.	A. Polarization B. Refraction C. Interference D. Diffraction
18	Light can be polarized by	A. Selective absorption B. Reflection C. Scattering D. All of these
19	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
		A. Optical telescopes

20	Which is the primary method usedot detect gravitational waves.	A. Optical telescopes B. Radio telescopes C. LASER interferometry D. Gravitational lensing