

Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The intensity of light when it passes through a polarizer.	<p>A. <p>Decreases</p> B. <p>Increases</p> D. <p>Remain same</p> E. <p>Become Zero</p></p>
2	An unpolarized beam of transverse wave is that whose vibrations.	<p>A. <p>Are confined to a single plane</p> B. <p>Takes place in direction perpendicular to their direction of propagation</p> C. <p>Takes place in all direction</p> D. <p>Take place in direction parallel to the direction of propagation</p></p>
3	Polarized sun glasses decrease glare on sunny day because they.	<p>A. <p>Completely absorb the light</p> B. <p>Have a special colour</p> C. <p>Refract the light</p> D. <p>Block a portion of light</p></p>
4	Light can be polarized by	<p>A. <p>Selective absorption</p> B. <p>Reflection</p> C. <p>Scattering</p> D. <p>All of these</p></p>
5	The condition of maximum intensity of light in a polarization experiment is when.	<p>A. <p>The light wave and analyzer are perpendicular</p> B. <p>The light wave and analyzer are parallel</p> C. <p>The light wave and analyzer are at an angle of 45°</p> D. <p>The light wave and analyzer are at an angle of 60°</p></p>
6	The key purpose of an analyzer in a polarization experiment is.	<p>A. <p>To polarize the light</p> B. <p>To measure the intensity of light</p> C. <p>To change the direction of light</p> D. <p>To filter out unwanted light</p></p>
7	Which of the following is a primary source of gravitational waves.	<p>A. <p>Binary black hole merger</p> B. <p>Solar flares</p> C. <p>Earthquake</p> D. <p>Solar wind</p></p>
8	The effect of increasing the angle between the light wave and the analyzer on the intensity of light is.	<p>A. <p>The intensity increases</p> B. <p>The intensity decreases</p> C. <p>The intensity remains the same</p> D. <p>The intensity becomes zero</p></p>
9	Longitudinal waves do not exhibit.	<p>A. <p>Polarization</p> B. <p>Reflection</p> C. <p>Diffraction</p> D. <p>Refraction</p></p>
10	The unwanted light that interferes with vision is termed as.	<p>A. <p>Haze</p> B. <p>glare</p> C. <p>CONTRAST</p> D. <p>Flare</p></p>
11	Which is the primary method used to detect gravitational waves.	<p>A. <p>Optical telescopes</p> B. <p>Radio telescopes</p> C. <p>LASER interferometry</p> D. <p>Gravitational lensing</p></p>
12	We can polarize the light by passing it through.	<p>A. <p>Water</p> B. <p>Polaroid</p> C. <p>Glass</p> D. <p>Prism</p></p>

13	Polarization of light shows that light is	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Corpuscular in nature</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Of extremely short waves</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Longitudinal waves</p> <p>D. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Transverse waves</p>
14	Malus's law states that	<p>A. <input checked="" type="radio"/> The intensity of light is directly proportional to the square of the cosine of the angle between the light wave and the analyzer</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> The intensity of light is directly proportional to the square of the sine of the angle between the light wave and the analyzer</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> The intensity of light is directly proportional to the angle between the light wave and the analyzer</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> The intensity of light is inversely proportional to the angle between the light wave and the analyzer</p>
15	A polaroid is.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> A device used in polarimeter</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> A light filter</p> <p>C. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A device used to analyze polarized light</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> All of these</p>
16	Which of the following rays cannot be polarized.	<p>A. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Sound Waves</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Light Waves</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> X-Rays</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Infrared rays</p>
17	Optically active crystals are	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Quartz</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Sodium Chlorate</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Sodium Chloride</p> <p>D. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Both a and b</p>
18	What are gravitational waves.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Electromagnetic waves</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Mechanical waves</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Ocean waves</p> <p>D. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Ripple in the fabric of spacetime</p>
19	Who predicted the existence of gravitational waves.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Galileo Galilei</p> <p>B. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Albert Einstein</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Issac Newton</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Leonardo da Vinci</p>
20	Bending of light around the edges of an obstacle is called.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Refraction</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Polarization</p> <p>C. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Diffraction</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Interference</p>