Physics ICS Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Wave nature of particle was given by:	A. Clemensen B. Louis de Broglie C. Laster H. Germer D. Clinton S. Davisson
2	An electromagnetic wave goes from air to glass which of the following does not change?	A. Radio waves B. X-rays C. Ultra violet radiation D. Ultra sond waves
3	To convert a galvanometer into an ammeter, we connect with it a	A. Shunt resistance B. Low value parallel C. Low value by pass resistor D. All of above
4	A material which is insulator at 0 K and conduct at room temperature is.	A. Silver B. Lead C. Germanium D. Polythene
5	Platinum wire becomes yellow at a temperature of.	A. 900^oC B. 1300^oC C. 1600^oC D. 500^oC
6	The vector sum of electric force and magnetic force is called:	A. Deflecting force B. Lorentz force C. Newton force D. Faraday's force
7	Photodiode is used for:	A. Detection of current B. Detection of heat C. Detection of light D. Both a & b
8	A device which converts low voltage or current to high voltage or current is called.	A. Transformer B. AC generator C. Amplifier D. Rectifier
9	One of the applications of electrostatic induction is	A. Laser B. Photocopier C. X ray machine D. Wilson cloud chamber
10	The binding energy per nucleon is maximum for	A. Helium B. Iron C. Potassium D. Radium
11	The critical temperature of mercury is.	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
12	Torque is produced in a current carrying coil when it is placed in a	A. Magnetic field B. Electric field C. Gravitational field D. Nuclear field
13	A charge on 4 coulomb is in the field of intensity 4N/C the force on the charge is.	A. Uniform B. Non uniform C. Weak D. Strong
14	The ratio of potential barriers of Ge to Si at room temperatrue is.	A. 7:3 B. 1:3 C. 2:5 D. 3:7
15	Which one of the following is crystalline solid.	A. Zirconia B. Glassy solid C. Natural rubber D. Poly strene

16	The converses of annihilation of matter is:	A. Photoelectric effect B. Relativistic effect C. Pair production D. Compton effect
17	Torque on a current carrying coil	A. τ=lBA cos B. τ = lLB sinα C. τ = lBA sinα D. τ = lLBcosα
18	If F1 and F2 are teh magnetic forces acting on a particle and electron respectively when moving perpendicular to the magnetic field then.	A. F1=F2 B. F1>F2 C. F1<F2 D. F1 = 4F2
19	The main reason for world wide use of A.C is because:	A. It is very high power B. It can be transmitted over long distance C. It is cheaper to use D. ALl of above
20	The circuit in which current and voltage are in phase, the power factor is:	A. Zero B. 1 C. -1 D. 2