MDCAT Physics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Angle between ray of light and the corresponding wavefront is:	A. 0<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° B. 60<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° C. 90<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° D. 120<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">°
2	Doping is the process in which the small amount of impurity is added into pure semiconductor lattice in the ratio	A. 1 to 10³ B. 1 to 10⁴ C. 1 to 10⁵ D. 1 to 10⁶
3	The structure of the polymeric solid is:	A. An ordered structure B. A disordered structure C. Intermediate between order or disorder D. Any of these E. None of these
4	Which mode can carry more than 14 TV channels or 14000 phone cells?	A. single mod step index B. multimode step index C. multimode graded index D. all of them
5	On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste-like state before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost	A. 600°C B. 7600°C C. 800°C D. 900°C
6	A body is dropped from a height of 20 m and rebounds to a height of 10 m. the loss of energy is:	A. 10% B. 45% C. 50% D. 75%
7	If a source of emf is traversed from positive to negative the potential change will be:	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero

		C. Zero D. Constant
8	The modulus of rigidity of a liquid is:	A. Zero B. 1 C. Infinite D. None of these
9	The ability of anybody to return, to its original shape is called	A. Elasticity B. Elastic force C. Stress D. Strain
10	To observe diffraction phenomenon the size of a obstacle	A. Should be much larger than the wavelength B. Should be of the same order as the wavelength C. Have no relation of wavelength D. Should be exactly λ/2
11	Bulk modulus for tungsten is	A. 50 B. 100 C. 150 D. 200
12	The wave propagates in space by the motion of the	A. Particles B. Wavefronts C. Wavelength D. None of these
13	To observe interference of light the condition which must be met with is that the sources must be:	A. Monochromatic B. Phase coherent C. Both of above D. None of above
14	Conductivity of semiconductor is of order of	A. 10⁻⁶ to 10⁴ Ω⁻¹ m⁻¹ B. 10⁻¹⁰ to 10⁻²⁰ (Ωm)⁻¹ C. 10⁷ Ωm⁻¹ D. None
15	Zero order image formed by the grating when the angle the along the direction of normal to grating is	A. Zero B. 90^o C. 180^o D. None of these
16	Arsenic, antimony and phosphorous are the elements from	A. third group B. fourth group C. fifth group D. none of them
17	In superconductors, the resistance of a material drops to zero and no	A. Power is dissipated B. Energy is dissipated C. Current is dissipated D. None of these
18	The magnetic field of a solenoid is quite similar to that of a:	A. Straight conductor B. A horse shoe magne C. Any magnet D. A bar magnet
19	The least distance of he distinct vision is	A. 20 cm B. 22 cm C. 25 cm D. 30 cm
20	The graph showing the variation of displacement with time is a:	A. Sine curve B. Straight line C. Parabola D. None of these