

## MDCAT Physics MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Photo phone was invented by	A. Edison B. Graham Bell C. Bardeen D. None of these
2	Is there any physical distinction between the valence and conduction band	A. Yes B. No C. Very small D. None of these
3	In nuclear fission reaction, when the products are $^{140}\text{X}$ and $^{94}\text{Sr}$ , the number of neutrons emitted is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 5 D. 9
4	The ultimate tensile strength (UTS) can be regarded as the	A. Maximum strength of the material B. Nominal strength of the material C. Minimum strength of the material D. None of these
5	A _____ lens is used in the apparatus to get Newton's rings	A. Plano-concave B. Plano-convex C. Convexo-concave D. Double convex
6	Resolving power of a telescope depends on:	A. The magnification of eyepiece B. The focal length of objective lens C. Diameter of objective lens D. Refractive index of objective lens
7	In Newton's rings apparatus, we also use:	A. Spectroscope B. Telescope C. Microscope D. Any of these
8	When the velocity of a body is doubled:	A. Its K.E is doubled B. Its P.E is doubled C. Its momentum is doubled D. Its acceleration is doubled
9	A normal to the wave front showing direction of propagating of wave is called	A. Photon B. Particle C. Ray D. Line
10	The energy of photon of wavelength 620 nm is:	A. 0.5 eV B. 1.0 eV C. 1.5 eV D. 2.0 eV
11	The cohesive forces between atoms, molecules or ions in crystalline solids maintain	A. short range order B. long range order C. both of them D. none of them
12	When a silicon crystal is doped with trivalent impurity which are	A. Indium B. Arsenic C. Phosphorous D. None of these
13	The absence of light in the optical fibres represents the number	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. -1
14	Ordinary light has components of vibrations in	A. one direction only B. two directions C. four directions D. all directions
15	A driver in a lake wants to signal his distress to a person sitting on the edge of the lake flashing his water proof torch He should direct the beam	A. Vertically up wards B. Horizontally C. At angle to the vertical which is slightly less than the critical angle D. At angle to the vertical which is slightly more than the critical angle

		D. At an angle to the vertical which is slightly more than critical angle
16	The ability of an instrument of reveal the minor details of an object under examination is called	A. Resolution B. Magnification C. Resolving power D. Dispersion
17	The magnifying power of an instrument is expressed in	A. Radians B. Degrees C. No units D. None of these
18	Light is a type of energy which produces sensation of	A. Sound B. Feeling C. Vision D. None of these
19	An optical instrument used to see very far off objects is called	A. Telescope B. Camera lens C. Microscope D. Spectrometer
20	The materials which are used in selective absorption method to polarize the light are	A. chronic substances B. organic substances C. inorganic substances D. diachronic substance