

## MDCAT Physics Chapter 7 Light Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	There will be no change in of light entering glass	A. Velocity B. Frequency C. Direction D. Wavelength
2	We can use Fibre optics system for	A. Image transmitting     B. Word processing     C. Image processing and receiving     D. All
3	Who gave the corpuscular nature of light	A. Einstein B. Newton C. Maxwell D. Thomas young
4	According to Young s experiment the distance between two adjacent bright fringes of blue light is than for oranges light	A. Less B. Maximum C. Equal D. May be less may be greater depending upon slit spacing
5	Sky seems blue due to	A. Diffraction B. Polarization C. Dispersion D. Scattering
6	The wave length of x-rays is of the order of	A. 10 <sup>-17</sup> m B. 10 <sup>-4</sup> cm C. 10 <sup>-9</sup> m D. 10 <sup>-10</sup> m
7	Michelson interferometer is based upon	A. Interference B. Diffraction C. Polarization D. Reflection
8	Bending of light around sharp edges is known as	A. Interference B. Diffraction C. Reflection D. Dispersion
9	In thin film colours are due to	A. Reflection B. Interference C. Diffraction D. Refraction
10	For a point source of light the wave front produced are	A. Circular B. Spherical C. Cylinrical D. None
11	If a light of $\lambda$ = 588 nm falls on half silvered glass plate in Michelson s interferometer if movable mirror is moved through 0.233 mm the number of fringes will be observed to shift	A. 795 B. 792 C. 786 D. None
12	Which Phenomenon proves that nature of light is transverse	A. Interference B. Diffraction C. Scattering D. None
13	In single slit diffraction the condition for second minimum is	A. $Sin\theta = Anbsp;\lambda$ B. $d Sin\theta = 2\lambda$ C. $d Sin\theta = 3\lambda$ D. $d Cos\theta = 0$
14	We can achieve polarization by	A. Absorption B. Reflection C. Scttering D. All of above
15	A ray of light always points	A. Anti parallel to wave front B. Perpendicular to wave front C. Parallel to wave lets

<ul> <li>A. Integral multiple of λ/2</li> <li>B. Integral multiple of λ</li> <li>C. Odd integral multiple of λ</li> <li>D. Odd integral multiple of λ/2</li> </ul>
A. 2/3 B. Double C. Remains constant D. Fringe
A. Huygens B. Galileo C. Einstein D. Newton
A. 0° B. 4 <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: Georgia; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px,">π</span> C. 2 <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: Georgia; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px,">π</span> D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: Georgia; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px,">π</span> /2
A. Real erect and diminished     B. Virtual inverted magnitude     C. Real inverted and magnified     D. Virtual inverted and magnified