

Physics FSC Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	One ohm is equal to	A. VC-1 B. CV-1 C. AC-1 D. VA^{-1}
2	The energy of the photon of wavelength 500 nm is.	A. 3.10 eV B. 2.49 eV C. 1.77 eV D. 1.52 eV
3	Paschen series lies in the	A. Far ultraviolet region B. Visible region C. Ultraviolet region D. Inferred region
4	The direction of induced current is always so as to oppose the change which causes the current, this is the statement of	A. Lenz's law B. Faraday's law C. Ampere's law D. Coulomb's law
5	If I_0 is the peak value of current, then its root mean square value is given by	B. $2 I_{0}$ C. I_{0} D. $0.7 I_{0}$
6	Soft magnetic material is	A. Sodium B. Steel C. Iron D. Copper
7	Kirchhoff's voltage rule is a way of stating conservation of.	A. Mass B. Charge C. Energy D. Momentum
8	An inductor of 1 henry inductance has a reactance 500 ohms, then the frequency required is approximately	A. 50 Hz B. 100 Hz C. 80 Hz D. 120 Hz
9	Compton effect proves.	A. Wave nature of radiation B. Wave nature of particle C. Dual nature of particle D. Particle nature of radiations
10	The binding energy per nucleon is maximum for	A. Helium B. Iron C. Potassium D. Radium
11	The ratio of potential barriers of Ge to Si at room temperature is.	A. 7:3 B. 1:3 C. 2:5 D. 3:7
12	The first theory about the structure of an atom was introduced by	A. Neil Bohr B. Einstein C. Compton D. Rutherford
13	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
14	Which of the following has bulk modulus?	A. Water B. Gas C. Honey D. All
15	The SI unit of decay constant is	A. m B. m^{-1} C. s^{-1} D. Nm^{-1}

16	The electric intensity due to two oppositely charged plates is	D. None of these
17	The critical temperature of mercury is.	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
18	If the coil is wound on iron core, the flux through it.	A. Decreases B. Becomes zero C. Increases D. Remains constant
19	Current passing through the coil of galvanometer	A. CO/BAN B. CoN /BA C. NAB/CO D. AN/BCO
20	The direction of induced current is always so as to oppose the change which causes the current is:	A. Faraday's law B. Lenz's law C. Ohm's law D. Kirchhoff's 1st rule