

PPSC Physics Topic 5 Waves and Wave Properties of Light

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The phenomenon of polarization is done by	A. Selective absorption B. Scattering of light C. Refraction of light D. Dispersion of light
2	What will be the sound speed if the frequency is doubled.	A. zero B. Half C. Double D. Unchanged
3	Plane polarized light can be produced by	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Scattering of light D. All of these
4	Bracket and plunk series of spectral lines lie in the	A. Visible region B. Ultraviolet region C. Far infrared region D. Infrared region
5	A point source of light is situated at large distance The nature of the wave front at the point will be.	A. Cylindrical B. Spherical C. Plane D. Elliptical
6	Polarization is characteristic of.	A. Light wave B. sound waves C. Waver waves D. x-rays
7	Diffraction is a special type of.	A. Polarization B. Interference C. Dispersion D. Scattering
8	When wind blows in the same direction in which the sound travels, the sound velocity	A. Decreases B. Increases C. Remains unchanged D. Becomes zero
9	The closed end of an organ pipe having longitudinal stationary waves in it behaves as	A. Antinode B. Source of waves C. Node D. Antinode
10	A application of the phenomenon of polarization is in	A. The scattering of light beams B. Explaining the blue colour of sky C. Identifying chemicals elements D. Analysis of mechanical stress
11	A pulse on the string is inverted when it is reflected from	A. Free end B. Fixed end C. Either of the two D. Rubber cord
12	If a wave vibrates 10 times in one second with a speed of 10 m s ⁻¹ the wavelength will be.	A. 1 m B. 10 m C. 20 m D. 100 m
13	Pitch of the sound determines	A. Its shrillness B. Loudness of sound C. Intensity level D. Quality of sound
14	A pendulum vibrates with a time period of 1 s which range of sound is produced by it	A. Audible B. Infrasonic C. Ultrasonic D. Super sonic
15	The main advantage of a grating over Young's apparatus is the	A. Sharpness of the bright lines B. Absence of dark fringes C. Absence of bright fringes D. Greater deviation of light

16	In a stationary wave the particle velocity at the node is	A. Zero B. Constant C. Minimum D. Maximum
17	Which of the following are examples of transverse and a longitudinal wave.	A. Radio and sound waves B. Radio and light waves C. Light and water ripples D. Light and sound waves
18	The unit of intensity level is.	A. Watt B. Joule C. Bel D. Sabin
19	Infrared radiation is also known as	A. Radio signals B. Heat radiation C. Magnetic resonance waves D. RADAR
20	If a rope in a hand makes 10 oscillations after every 2 s. the frequency of the wave is.	A. 2 C s ⁻¹ B. 5 C s ⁻¹ C. 10 C s ⁻¹ D. 20 C s ⁻¹
