

PPSC Physics Chapter 5 Waves and Wave Properties of Light

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Electromagnetic waves transmit.	A. Energy only B. Momentum only C. Energy and momentum D. Light
2	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
3	The polarization of an electromagnetic wave is determined by	A. The magnetic field B. The electric field C. The electric and magnetic fields D. The field direction of propagation of electromagnetic waves
4	The phenomenon of interference occurs because waves obey	A. Laws of reflection B. Principle of super position C. Laws of motion D. Inverse square law of intensities
5	Diffraction is a special type of.	A. Polarization B. Interference C. Dispersion D. Scattering
6	Two light waves which are not coherent cannot produce.	A. Interference B. Diffraction C. Reflection D. Dispersion
7	Which one of the following cannot be polarized.	A. Radiowave B. Ultraviolet rays C. X- rays D. Sound waves
8	Light of passing through a polaroid is	A. Plane polarized B. Unpolarized C. Circularly polarized D. Elliptically polarized
9	Polarization of light shows that light is.	A. Corpuscular in nature B. Of extremely short waves C. Longitudinal waves D. Transverse waves
10	We get light inside a room in a day time due to	A. Interferences B. Polarization C. Diffraction D. Refraction
11	Michelson's interferometer can be used to find	A. Velocity of light B. Velocity of sound C. Wavelength of light D. Wavelength of sound
12	Newton's rings are formed due to	A. Diffraction of light B. Interference of light C. Polarization of light D. Reflection of light
13	Blue colour of sky is due to.	A. Diffraction B. Reflection C. Polarization D. Scattering
14	Fringe spacing in double slit experiment can be increased by decreasing.	A. Wavelength of light B. Width of slits C. Slit separation D. Distance between the slits and screen
15	The appearance of colours in their film is due to	A. Diffraction B. Dispersion C. Interference D. Scattering

		C. Interference D. Polarization
16	A thin layer of oil the surface of water looks coloured due to.	A. Pillarization of light B. Different elements present in the oil C. Interference of light D. Transmission of light
17	Soap film in sunlight appears coloured due to	A. Dispersion of light B. Diffraction of light C. Scattering of light D. Interference of light
18	Interference fringe spacing depends on	A. The wavelength of light used B. The distance screen from the coherent sources C. Separation between the sources D. All of the above
19	The distance between any two consecutive bright or dark fringes is called.	A. Wavelength B. Amplitude C. Fringe spacing D. Wavelet
20	Which of the following is nearly monochromatic light.	A. Light from fluorescent tube B. Light from neon lamp C. Light from sodium lamp D. Light from simple lamp