PPSC Physics Chapter 5 Waves and Wave Properties of Light

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Hygen's principle states that	A. Light travels in straight line B. Light travels in electromagetic waves C. All points of primary wave front are source of secondary wavelets D. Light has dual nature
2	The locus of all points in a medium having the same phase of vibration is called.	A. Creast B. trough C. Wavelength D. Wave front
3	Which of the following proves that light waves are transverse in nature.	A. Diffraction B. Interference C. Polarization D. Refraction
4	Newton proposed his corpuscular theory on the basis on	A. Newton's rings B. Polarization C. Dispersion of white light D. Rectilinear property of light
5	When a newton's right interference pattern a viewd from above by means of reflected light , the central spot is	A. Multicoloured B. Alternately white and black C. Bright D. Dark
6	The phenomenon of polarization is done by	A. Selective absorption B. Scattering of light C. Refraction of light D. Dispersion of light
7	Plane polarized light can be produced by	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Scattering of light D. All of these
8	The apaceing between fringes is a Young's double slit pattern will be increased, if we decrease the	A. Wavelength of the souce light B. Distance from slite to screen C. Width of the slits D. Separation of the slits
9	A sheet of transparent material with fine equality spaced lines ruled parallel on its surface is called.	A. Interferometer B. Grating element C. ruler D. Patch
10	A sheet of transparent material with many fine equally spaced lines ruled parallel on its surface is called	A. Interferometer B. Grating element C. Ruler D. Patch
11	The locus of all points in the same state of vibrations are known as.	A. half period zone B. A wavefront C. A half wave zone D. A full wave zone
12	Michelson's interferometer can be used to measure.	A. Wavelength of light B. Intensity of light C. Amplitude of disturbances D. Frequency of light
13	Interference through thin films depends upon	A. Thickness of thin film B. Nature of material of thin film C. angle of incident light D. All of the above
14	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
15	Which of the following cannot be polarized.	A. Ultraviolet rays B. Radio waves C. T.V waves

		D. Sound waves
16	A fringe is a path of.	A. Constant amplitude B. Constant phase C. Same wavelength D. Constant frequency
17	Which is the correct statement regarding the nature of light.	A. It has wave nature B. It has particle nature C. It has both wave and particle nature at the same time D. It has wave nature sometime and particle nature at some other time.
18	Huygen's concept of secondary waves.	A. Allow us to find the focal length of a thick lens B. Is a geometrical method to find a wave front. C. Is used to determine the velocity of light D. Is used to explain polarization
19	If Young's experiment is performed in water. which of the following change will occur.	A. Fringe width will increases B. Fringe width will decreases C. Fringe width will remain unchanged D. No fringe will be seen
20	Which of the following properties of light does not very with the nature of the medium.	A. Amplitude B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. Time period