

## PPSC Physics Topic 7 Modern Physics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Push pull amplifiers employ	A. One transistor B. Two transistors C. Three transistors D. Four transistors
2	Which of the following propagates at the same speed as velocity of light.	A. Heat waves B. Sound waves C. Shock waves D. Beta particles
3	What are isotopes.	A. Atoms of the same element with different numbers of neutrons. B. Atoms of the same element with different numbers of protons. C. Atoms which are radioactive D. Atoms which have gained or lost an electron
4	The neutral atoms of all isotopes of the same element contain the same numbers of.	A. Electrons and protons B. Electrons and neutrons C. Neutrons D. Neutrons and protons
5	Which particle are not emitted by a radioactive substance.	A. Alpha particles B. Beta particles C. Gama particles D. Neutrons
6	Lissajou's figures are used in a Cathode Ray Oscilloscope while measuring.	A. Time period B. Frequency C. Voltage gain D. phase angle
7	The necessary condition for nuclear fusion is.	A. High temperature and high pressure. B. Low temperature and high pressure C. Low temperature and low pressure D. High temperature and low pressure.
8	Which one of the following is a convenient energy unit to express the energy of sub atomic particles.	A. Joule B. electron volt C. Watt D. Curie
9	The input exultation for a JFET is	A. Current signal B. Voltage signal C. Voltage and current signals D. Neither voltage nor current signal
10	According to Max. Planck, energy is released or absorbed in discrete packets called.	A. quanta B. Meson C. Energy shells D. Position
11	The ionization energy for hydrogen atom is	A. -11.6 eV B. -12.6 eV C. -13.6 eV D. -19.6 eV
12	The change in wavelength of an X-ray when scattered from an electron is called.	A. Compton shift B. Doppler shift C. Stefan's law D. Fraunhofer lines
13	the alpha particle does not travel for enough in air.	A. Due to its intense ionization B. Due to its large mass C. Due to its high charge D. Due to its Hight Ionization
14	A newly prepared radioactive nuclide has a decay constant Lamda of $10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$ What is the approximate half life of the nuclide.	A. 1 hour B. 1 day C. 1 week D. 1 month

		D. 1 month
15	Which type of radiation would be stopped completely by a thin piece of cardboard.	A. Alpha particles B. Beta particles C. Gama rays D. X-rays
16	Which BJT configurations used for signal inversion.	A. CE B. CC C. CB D. BE
17	The reciprocal of decay constant lamda of a radioactive element is.	A. Half life B. Mean life C. Total life D. Curie
18	Alpha particles are used for the treatment of skin of a patient due to.	A. Highly ionizing power B. Low penetration power C. Positively charged particles D. Helium nucler
19	In a fission reactor which particle causes a uranium -235 nucleus to split.	A. Alpha particle B. Gama ray C. Neutron D. Proton
20	The nucleus of tritium is called.	A. Proton B. Triton C. Deuleron D. Positron