PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	X-rays can cause	A. Malaria B. Dysentery C. Cancer D. Blood pressure
2	The use fulness of x rays is largely due to their	A. Mass B. Density C. Penetrating power D. Rest mass
3	x-rays can cause fluorescence in materials such as	A. Cadmium B. Zinc sulphide C. Palatinocyanide D. All of these
4	X-rays are a part of electromagnetic spectrum and are characterized by frequencies higher that those of.	A. Infrared radiation B. Ultraviolet radiation C. Far ultraviolet radiation D. Far infrared radiation
5	X-rays eject electrons from matter by	A. Pair production B. Pair annihilation C. Compton effect D. Photoelectric effect
6	The penetrating power of X rays is least with materials of.	A. High mass density B. High volume density C. High electron density D. High weight
7	X-rays travels ins straight line with velocity	A. Less than light B. Greater than light C. Equal to light D. Equal to sound
8	In the experiment of production of X rays the anti cathode should be bombarded with.	A. A particles B. Beta particles C. Electrons D. Protons
9	operation of a LASER depends upon	A. Spontaneous emission of radiation B. The existence emission of radiation C. The existence of atoms in normal state D. The existence of atoms in metastable state
10	Mostly widely used types of gas LASER are.	A. Neon B. Argon ion C. Helium D. All of these
11	LASER is a device which can produce	A. Monochromatic beam of light B. Coherent beam of light C. An intense beam of lgiht D. All of these
12	X -rays are similar in nature to.	A. Alpha particles B. Beta particles C. Gama rays D. Photons
13	The maximum energy of photons emitted from ab X rays tube is certain to be increased by	A. Increasing the voltage across the tube B. Decreasing the voltage across the tube C. Heating the metal target D. Putting a barrier in the way of photons
14	In the experiment of production od x rays electrons are accelerated towards the anode by	A. Thermionic emission B. Potential difference C. Breaking potential

		D. Cut of currrent
15	Bracket and plunk series of spectral lines lye in the	A. Visible region B. Ultraviolet region C. Far infrared region D. Infrared region
16	The wavelength of Pascha series lies is the	A. Visible region B. Ultraviolet region C. Infrared region D. Invisible region
17	Balimer series lies in the	A. Visible region B. Invisible region C. Infrared region D. Far infrared region
18	The spectrum of radiation due to transitions between energy levels in an atom, other absorption or emission is called.	A. Atomic spectrum B. Molecular spectrum C. Grating spectrum D. Normal specturm
19	Which of the following is an example band spectra.	A. Black body radiation spectrum B. Atomic spectra C. Molecular spectra D. Anomalous spectrum
20	Which of the following is an example of continuous spectra.	A. Black body radiation spectrum B. Molecular spectra C. Atomic spectra D. grating spectrum
21	A Spectrum of radiation in which the quantity being studied, such as frequency or energy takes on discrete values is called.	A. Continuous spectra B. Band spectra C. Discrete spectra D. Normal spectrum
22	Laser light is considered to be coherent because it consists of.	A. Many wavelengths B. Uncoordinated wavelengths C. Coordinated waves of exactly the same wavelength D. Divergent beams
23	A radiation spectrum which is continuously distributed over a frequency region without being broken up into lines or bands is known as.	A. Continuous spectrum B. Band spectrum C. discrete spectra D. Absorption spectrum
24	Which are different types of emission spectrum	A. Continues spectrum B. Line spectrum C. Band spectrum D. all of the above
25	Which of the following gives discrete emission spectrum.	A. Sun B. Candle C. Incandescent filament D. Mercury vapour lamp
26	Which term best describes the nature of light from modern view point.	A. Waves B. Rays C. Particles D. Photons
27	What is an elementary particle, the basic unit of light and all other form of electromagnetic radiation.	A. Phonon B. Photon C. Neutron D. Proton
28	Which instrument measures properties of light over a specific portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.	A. Photometer B. Spectrometer C. Hydrometer D. Lactometer
29	What is the emission of light by a substance that has observed light or others electromagnetic radiations of a difference wavelength.	A. Fluorescence B. Illuminance C. Luminance D. Incandescence
30	Wave length of a LASER can be sued as a standard of.	A. Angle B. Time C. Length D. Temperature