PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Infrared radiation is also known as	A. Radio signals B. Heat radiation C. Magnetic resonance waves D. RADAR
2	Which form of electromagnetic radiation is used in RADAR.	A. Long wavelength ultraviolet waves B. short wavelength microwaves C. short wavelength infrared wave D. Long wavelength radiowaves
3	Which of the following form of electromagnetic energy has the highest frequency.	A. X rays B. Game rays C. Ultraviolet waves D. Infrared waves
4	Which of the following forms of electromagnetic energy has the longest wavelength.	A. Microwaves B. Radio waves C. Infrared waves D. ^{Visible light}
5	Which of the following is not electromagnetic .	A. x-rays B. Gama rays C. Cathood rays D. Infrared rays
6	Electromagnetic waves are produced by	A. Charge at rest B. Accelerated changes C. Heating a conductor D. Electroplating
7	Which of the following is electromagnetic wave.	A. X rays B. Micro waves C. Light D. All of these
8	Electromagnetic waves transmit.	A. Energy only B. Momentum only C. Energy and momentum D. Light
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	Diffraction is a special type of.	A. Polarization B. Interference C. Dispersion D. Scattering
13	Two light waves which are not coherent cannot produce.	A. Interference B. Diffraction C. Reflection D. Dispersion
14	Which one of the following cannot be polarized.	A. Radiowave B. Ultraviolet rays C. X- rays D. Sound waves
15	Light of passing through a polaroid is	A. Plane polarized B. Unpolarized C. Circularly polarized

		D. Elliptically polarized
16	Polarization of light shows that light is.	A. Corpuscular in nature B. Of extremely short waves C. Longitudinal waves D. Transverse waves
17	We get light inside a room in a day time due to	A. Interferences B. Polarization C. Diffraction D. Refraction
18	Michelson's interferometer can b e sued to find	A. Velocity of light B. Velocity of sound C. Wavelength of light D. Wavelength of sound
19	Newton's rings are formed due to	A. Diffraction of light B. Interference of light C. Polarization of light D. Reflection of light
20	Blue colour of sky is due to.	A. Diffraction B. Reflection C. Polarization D. Scattering
21	Fringe spacing in double slit experiment can be increased by decreasing.	A. Wavelength of light B. Width of slits C. Slite separation D. Distance between the slits and screen
22	The appearance of colures in their film is due to	A. Diffraction B. Dispersion C. Interference D. Polarization
23	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
24	Soap film in sunlight appears coloured due to	A. Dispersion of light B. Diffraction of light C. Scattering of light D. Interference of light
25	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
26	The distance between any two consecutive bright or dark fringes is called.	A. Wavelength B. Amplitude C. Fringe spacing D. Wavelet
27	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
28	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
29	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
30	Which of the following proves that light waves are transverse in nature.	A. Diffraction B. Interference C. Polarization D. Refraction