PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	The phenomenon of polarization is done by	A. Selective absorption B. Scattering of light C. Refraction of light D. Dispersion of light
4	Plane polarized light can be produced by	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Scattering of light D. All of these
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	Michelson's interferometer can be used to measure.	A. Wavelength of light B. Intensity of light C. Amplitude of disturbances D. Frequency of light
10	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
11	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
12	Which of the following cannot be polarized.	A. Ultraviolet rays B. Radio waves C. T.V waves D. Sound waves
13	A fringe is a path of.	A. Constant amplitude B. Constant phase C. Same wavelength D. Constant frequency
14	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.
		A. Allow us to find the focal length of a thick lens

15	Huygen's concept of secondary waves.	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
16	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
17	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
18	A polaroid is	A. A red light filter B. A device used for a analyzing polarized light C. A device used in polarimeter D. An adjustable shutter
19	Monochromatic ight is of single.	A. Frequency B. Wave length C. Amplitude D. Pitch
20	A monochromatic light beam when passed through a prism is.	A. Diffracted B. Devlated C. Polarized D. Dispersed
21	Light waves can be polarized because they	A. have short wavelength B. Have high frequency C. Can be reflected D. Are transverse
22	Light product by a single Nicole is	A. Unpolarized B. Plane polarized C. Circulatory polarized D. Elliptically polarized
23	A plane of polarization is one in which	A. vibrations take place B. No vibrations take place C. Longitudinal vibrations take place D. Transverse vibrations take place
24	Light wave can be polarized because they	A. Are transverse in nature B. Can be reflected C. Have short wavelength D. Have high frequncies
25	With which factor disputative power of a grating increases.	A. Order of spectrum B. Number of lines per centimeter C. Order and number of lines per centimeter D. Shape of the grating
26	In a diffraction pattern, the width of any fringe is.	A. Directly proportional to slit width B. Inversely proportional to slit width C. independent of slit width D. Zero
27	The dispersive power of a grating is	A. Light used B. Separation of lines C. Frequency of light used D. Independent of wavelength
28	When a ray of light enters from rarer medium to a denser medium its wavelength.	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remain constant D. Vanishes
29	When light enters glass from air it suffers a change in.	A. Wavelength B. Wave front C. Velocity D. All of these
30	One of the device to produce plane polarized light is.	A. A prism B. A bi prism C. A plane mirror D. A nicol prism