

PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Newton's rings are experimentally derived from the phenomenon of.	A. Polarization of light B. Resolution of light C. Interference of light D. Diffraction of light
2	A light beam is said to be plane polarized when	A. its vibrations are restricted to only one plane B. Its vibrations are very strong in one plane C. Its vibrations take place in any plane D. Its vibrations are very weak in one plane
3	According to Huygen's principle	A. Light bends round corners B. Light travels in a straight line C. All points on primary wave front are considered centre of distances D. Light has wave nature
4	Polarized sunglasses decrease glare on a sunny day because they	A. Completely absorb light B. Block a portion of light C. Have a special colour D. refract light
5	The frequency of the fundamental mode of transverse vibration of a stretched wire 1,000 mm long is 256 Hz When the wire is shortened to 400 mm at the same tension	A. 640 Hz B. 680 Hz C. 720 Hz D. 780 Hz
6	A stretched wire with clamped ends has a fundamental frequency of 1,000 Hz. What will be the new fundamental frequency if tension in the wire is increased by 2%	A. 980 Hz B. 1,000 Hz C. 1,010 Hz D. 1,020 Hz
7	Diffraction is the property according to which light waves.	A. Change their direction on entering a different medium B. Produce chemical effects C. Bend round the corners D. Bend towards the centre
8	In a diffraction pattern, the width of any fringe	A. Is directly proportional to slit width B. Is inversely proportional to slit width C. Has no dependence on slit width D. Is zero
9	The same notes being played on sitar and veena differ in.	A. Pitch B. Quality C. Both quality and pitch D. Neither quality nor pitch
10	A body travels with a speed greater than the speed of sound What would be the wave front shape.	A. Elliptical B. Spherical C. Conical D. Parabolical
11	Two sources of sound are said to be in resonance when.	A. They look like similar B. They produce sound of same frequency C. They are enacted by the same agent D. They differ from each other
12	The sound velocity in moist air as compared to dry air will be	A. More B. Less C. Same D. zero
13	Which of the following properties of sound is affected by change in air temperature.	A. Amplitude B. Intensity C. Frequency D. Wavelength
14	When two identical waves are superimposed the velocity of the resultant wave.	A. Increases B. Decreases C. - D. -

		C. Become zero D. Remain unchanged
15	Which of the following represents an elastic wave.	A. Light waves B. Radiowaves C. X-rays D. Sound waves
16	On which parameter the path difference between two interfering waves depends upon.	A. Amplitude B. Pitch C. Intensity D. Phase angle
17	Plane polarized light can be produce dby	A. Simple reflection B. Double refraction C. Scattering of light D. All of these
18	Intensity of the dark bands in interference pattern becomes zero when two waves.	A. Of light are monochromatic B. Are of the same frequency C. Are of the same amplitude D. Travel in opposite direction
19	Air bubble in water shines because of	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Diffraction D. Total internal reflection
20	The light rays which combine destructively would mean that resultant	A. Intensity increases B. Intensity decreases C. Amplitude increases D. Amplitude decreases
21	The shape of wave front depends on	A. Density of medium B. Shape of medium C. Viscosity of medium D. Length of medium
22	Which of the following is nearly monochromatic	A. Light from sodium lamp B. Light from candle C. Light from gas lamp D. Light from sun
23	Huygen's principle is used to explain the	A. Speed of light B. Dispersion of light C. Propagation of light D. Reflection of light
24	interference and diffraction of light support the	A. Wave nature of light B. Transverse nature of light waves C. Quantum nature of light D. Electromagnetic nature of light
25	On reflection of light from a source there occurs a change in	A. Wavelength B. Velocity C. Period D. Frequency
26	Palaroids can be used	A. To control headlight glare in right driving B. To determine the concentration of the optically active substances C. In curtain less windows to adjust the amount of light D. all of the above
27	The central ring is bright in case of Newton's rigs produced by	A. Reflection B. Wedges C. Refraction D. Transmission
28	All particles, of a wave front vibrate	A. In same phase B. In opposite phase C. Upward down D. Left and right
29	Huygen's wave theory falls to explain	A. Diffraction B. polarization C. Interference D. Refraction
30	If in Young's double slit experiments the separation between two slits is halved then the fringe width	A. Remains unchanged B. Becomes double C. Reduces to half D. Becomes 3 times