

PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The length of piano wire is 1 m and mass is 20 g and it is stretched by a force of 200 N the fundamental frequency of sound waves produced by the piano will be	A. 50 Hz B. 100 Hz C. 150 Hz D. 250 Hz
2	If the wave length of a wire is 1 cm and its period is 0.02 s, the velocity of the wave will be	A. 20 cm s ⁻¹ B. 50 cm s ⁻¹ C. 60 cm s ⁻¹ D. 100 cm s ⁻¹
3	A water wave is an example of.	A. Transverse wave B. Longitudinal wave C. Hair wave D. Shock wave
4	On average there is no energy transfer in.	A. Sound waves B. Water waves C. Standing waves D. Mechanical waves
5	A wave that remains in a constant position is called.	A. Standing wave B. Transverse wave C. Shock wave D. Longitudinal wave
6	Which of the following is a transverse wave.	A. Sound wave B. Shock wave C. Hair wave D. Radiowave
7	Waves that have the same direction of vibration as their direction of travel are.	A. Longitudinal waves B. Transverse wave C. Standing waves D. hair wave
8	A wave that consists of oscillations occurring perpendicular to the direction of energy transfer is called.	A. Transverse wave B. Longitudinal wave C. Stationary wave D. Shock wave
9	A disturbance that travels through space and time usually accompanied by energy transfer is called.	A. sound B. Wave C. Echo D. Frequency
10	In case of stationary waves every particle of the medium has fixed	A. Velocity B. Displacement C. Amplitude D. Phase
11	Distance between two consecutive nodes or antinodes is equal to.	A. $\lambda/4$ B. λ C. $\lambda/2$ D. 2 λ
12	What will be the effect on the speed of a Transverse wave in a string. If tension is made 4 times.	A. Remains the same B. Increase 4 times C. Becomes double D. Becomes 3 times
13	If the wavelength of a wave is 1 cm and its period is 0.02 s, velocity of the wave will be	A. 20 cm s ⁻¹ B. 50 m s ⁻¹ C. 60 cm s ⁻¹ D. 100 cm s ⁻¹
14	A wave reflected from the boundary of a rarer medium will have phase change	A. 0 B. 60 C. 90 D. 180
15	A wave reflected from the boundary of a denser medium will have phase change	A. 45 B. 60 C. 90 D. 180

16	A large ripple tank with a vibrator working at a frequency of 30 Hz produce 25 complete waves in a distance of 50 cm. The velocity of the wave is.	A. 9.53 cm s ⁻¹ B. 60 cm s ⁻¹ C. 750 cm s ⁻¹ D. 1500 cm s ⁻¹
17	Which of the following characteristics of a wave is independent of the others.	A. speed B. Frequency C. Amplitude D. Wavelength
18	Which of the following devices can be used to produce both transvers and longitudinal waves.	A. A string B. A ripple tank C. a helical spring D. A turning fork
19	In vacuum all electromagnetic waves have the same.	A. Frequency B. Amplitude C. Speed D. Wavelength
20	Which of the following is a method of energy transfer.	A. Conduction B. Wave motion C. Radiation D. All of these
21	Waves transfer	A. Frequency B. Velocity C. Energy D. Wavelength
22	Persistence of vision is the phenomenon of the eye by which an afterimage is thought to persist for approximately one twenty faith of a second on the.	A. Retina B. Heart C. Mind D. Liver
23	Which parameter determines the brightness of a light source sensed by an eye.	A. Light energy entering the eye B. Wavelength of light C. Total radiant flux entering the eye D. Total luminous flux entering the eye
24	What is the type of corrective lens used to correct or enhance the vision is only one eye.	A. Axicon B. Monocle C. Zoom lens D. Camera lens
25	Which eye defect can be rectified by using diverging lens.	A. Near sightedness B. Far sightedness C. presbyopal D. Astigmatism
26	Which type of microscope was the first to be developed.	A. Optical microscope B. Digital microscope C. Electron microscope D. All were developed at the same time
27	Which is the branch of medicine that deals with the anatomy physiology and diseases of the eye.	A. Ophthalmology B. Psychology C. Andrology D. Gynecology
28	Which is the health care profession concerned with eyes as well as vision visual system and vision information processing in humans.	A. Optometry B. Ophthalmology C. Telemetry D. Psychology
29	What is the refractive power of cornea in humans.	A. 13 dioptres B. 23 diaoptres C. 33 dioptres D. 43 dioptres
30	Which was the transparent front part of the eye that covers the pupil, iris and interior chamber.	A. Cornea B. Fovea C. Sclera D. Choroid