PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Due to which phenomenon, diamond shrines so brightly.	A. Scattering of light B. Refraction of light C. Dispersion of light D. Total internal reflection
2	For total internal reflection the light rays enter	A. From rarer to denser medium B. From, denser to rarer medium C. Medium of same refractive index D. At an angle 90 ^o
3	What would be the colour of sky n the absence of atmosphere.	A. Blue B. Indigo C. Red D. Black
4	When a light ray enters from air into water then its wavelength.	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Become infinity D. Remains constant
5	Why does a glass plate inside a colorless liquid become invisible	A. The colours of both are same B. The densities of both are same C. Their refractive indices are same D. Their refractive indices are different
6	A concave mirror is used to form an image of the sun on a white screen IF the lower half of the mirror were covered with an opaque card the effect on the image on the screen would be.	A. Negligible B. To make the image less bright than before C. To make the upper half of the image disappear D. To make the lower half of the image disappear.
7	Maximum detail of an object can be seen by a microscope when the object is illuminated by light of.	A. Longer wavelegth B. Shorter wavelength C. X-rays D. Gama rays
8	A Galilean telescope with objective of coal length 30 cm and eyepiece of focal length.8 cm when focused for infinity has length equal to	A. 7.5 cm B. 2.2 cm C. 38 cm D. 240 cm
9	The length of Galilean telescope is given by	A. fo + fe B. fo- fe C. 1/fo - 1/fe D. 1/fo = 1/fe
10	To final image produced by a compound microscope is.	A. Real and inverted B. Real and erect C. Virtual and erect D. Virtual and inverted
11	Image formed by a concave lens is.	A. Real B. Magnified C. Virtual D. Real and magnified
12	The ability's of convex lens to produce convergence in a parallel beam is called its.	A. Magnification B. Focal length C. Power D. Strength
13	Which mirror be used for obtaining a parallel beam of light from a small lamp.	A. Plane mirror B. Convex mirror C. Concave mirror D. All of these
14	Which is defined as the ration of image height of the object height.	A. Linear magnification B. Angular magnification C. Magnifying power D. Resolution

15	When we look at the sky during daytime the light that we see is sunlight that has been absorbed and then re radiated in different directions, This process is called.	A. Scattering B. Diffusion C. Mirage D. Rainbow
16	What would be the colour of sky through hour the day .If the earth has no atmosphere.	A. Blue B. Red C. White D. Black
17	When an obliquely falling ray of light enters from one medium ot another it changes its path this phenomenon is called.	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Diffusion D. Diffraction
18	The band of colours is called.	A. Spectrum B. Prism C. Medley D. LASER
19	The minimum angle of incidence for which total internal reflection can occur is called.	A. Right angle B. Acute angle C. Critical angle D. Obtuse angle
20	Which law states that the angle of incidence equals the angle of refraction.	A. Law of reflection B. Law of refraction C. Snell's law D. Hygens's principle
21	The working principal of a photograph enlarger is basically the same as that of a.	A. Camera B. Side projection C. Microsopce D. Telecopse
22	The image formed by a projector is	A. Real, inverted and enlarged B. Real, upright and enlarged C. Real ,inverted and diminished D. Virtual, upright and diminished
23	An image formed on the film of camera is	A. Real , inverted and diminshed B. Virtual, inverted and diminshed C. Real upright and diminished D. Virtual, upright and idminshed
24	In case of a convex lens, when object is placed at F	A. the image is formed beyond 2 F B. the image is formed between F and 2 F C. No image is formed D. the image is formed behind the object
25	If a single convex lens is placed closed to the eye then it can be used as	A. Telescope B. Simple microscope C. Compound microscope D. Opera glass
26	Two convex lenses of equal focal length 'f' are placed in contact, the resultant focal length is	A. Zero B. 1 C. 2f D. f/2
27	A simple astronomical telescope consists of two	A. Concave lenses B. Convex mirrors C. Convex lenses D. Plano convex lenses
28	Loss of power is optical fibre result into	A. Poor receipt ion of signals B. Delay in time for reception of signals C. accurate information at the receivers D. All of the above
29	To reduce spherical aberration in optical instruments which of the following should be used.	A. Plano convex lenses B. Concave lenses C. Spherical mirrors D. Plane mirrors
30	A leser beam may be used to measure very large distance because it is.	A. Unidirectional B. Cohernet C. Monochromatic D. Not absorbed