PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A double convex an bubble in water will behave as.	A. Plane slab B. Concave mirror C. Convex lens D. Concave lens
2	The image formed on the film of a simple camera is.	A. Real inverted and diminished B. Virtual, upright, and diminished C. Virtual, upright and magnified D. Real, inverted and magnified
3	In case of a convex lens, image formed at 2 F is	A. Virtual, erect and larger than the object B. Real, inverted and large than the object C. Real, inverted and same size as the object D. Real, inverted and smaller than the object
4	In case of a convex lens when object is placed at 2F image is formed.	A. At B. 2F C. away from 2F D. Between F at and 2 F
5	In case of a convex lens when object is placed away from 2F, image is formed.	A. at F B. at 2F C. away from 2 F D. Between F and 2 F
6	The distance between the optical centre and principal focus is	A. Focal plane B. Focal length C. Optical centre D. Principal axis
7	In case of a convex lens the rays closed to and parallel to the principal axis will converge after refraction by the lens at a point.	A. Optical centre B. Principal focus C. Focal plane D. Principal axis
8	The line passing symmetrically though the optical center of the lens is.	A. Focal plane B. Principal focus C. Principal axis D. Focal length
9	The point midway between the lens surface on its participial axis	A. Optical centre B. Principal focus C. Focal plane D. Focal length
10	To obtain is parallel beam from the headlight of a car it must be fitted with.	A. A convex mirror B. A concave mirror C. A convex lens D. A concave lens
11	Light entering glass will not suffer change in	A. Frequency B. wavelength C. Speed D. Direction
12	The magnifying power of a convex lens of focal length 5 cm is	A. 3 B. 5 C. 6 D. 20
13	The image of an object 5 mm high is only 1 cm high. The magnification of the lens is	A. 0.2 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. 2
14	Linear magnification is equal to the ratio of.	A. Size of the object to the size of the image B. Size of the image to the size of the object C. size of the object focal length

		D. Size of the image focal length
15	The power of convex lens of focal length 50 cm will be	A. 1,0 dioptre B. 2.0 dioptre C. 4.0 dioptre D. 5.0 dioptre
16	The diameter of a lens is called.	A. Focal length B. Principal axis C. Optical centre D. Aperture
17	A fixed point inside the lens through which a ray of light does not change its path is called.	A. Pole B. Focus C. Centre of curvature D. Opticla centre
18	a spectrometer is used to study	A. Spectrum B. Waveform C. Interference D. Diffraction
19	A lens whose thickness is small as compared to focal length is a	A. Concave lens B. Double concave lens C. Convex lens D. Plano concave lens
20	Lenses are commonly made of.	A. Glass only B. Plastic only C. Glass and clear plastic D. Aluminium
21	The refractive index of benzenes is 1.5 What is the critical angle of benzene.	A. 0.667 ^o B. 42 ^o C. 48^o D. 90^o
22	The phenomenon of total internal reflection occurs in	A. Optical fibre B. Rainbow C. Mirage D. All of these
23	The focal length of a thin converging lens is 10 cm What is the maximum distance from the lens that the object can be placed so the lens acts as a magnifying glass.	A. 5 cm B. 10 cm C. 15 cm D. 20 cm
24	The main advantage of step index fiber is.	A. The size of the cable B. The equality of the cbale C. Difference in the wavelengths of signals D. All of the above
25	A negative magnification always means the the image is.	A. Erect B. Real C. Virtual D. Inverted
26	Total internal reflection occurs when the angle of incidence is.	A. Greater than the angle of refraction B. Equal to the critical angle C. Greater than the critical angle D. Greater than 45^o
27	The index of refraction for a substance is	A. Constant B. Constant for a given wavelwngth C. Variable with the speed of light D. Never constant
28	Telecommunication by Optical fibers is done by	A. Single mode step index fibre B. Multimode step index fibre C. Multimode graded index fibre D. All of the above
29	A double convex lens acts as diverging lens when the object is.	A. Inside the focus B. At the focus C. Between F and 4 F D. a 4F
30	use of outer layer in optical fires called cladding is mainly to.	A. Scatter thelight B. Absorb unwanted light C. Transmit the light D. Produce total internal reflection