PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The phenomenon of regular refraction of light illustrates taht.	A. Light is reflected in one direction only B. Light is reflected through a range of different angles C. Light is refracted in one direction only D. Light is refracted through a range of different angles.
2	Shadow formation and the pin hole camera illustrate the	A. Phenomenon of reflection B. Phenomenon of refraction C. Phenomenon of total internal reflection D. Rectilinear propagation of light
3	A part of electromagnetic spectrum that can be detected by the human aye	A. Angle of incidence B. Angle of refraction C. Light D. Angle of reflection
4	Which of the following is a thermodynamic potential	A. Internal energy B. Enthalpy C. Gibb's free energy D. All of these
5	Why an even Carnot engine Carnot give 100% efficiency.	A. We cannot find ideal sources B. We cannot eliminate friction C. We cannot reach absolute zero temperature D. We cannot remove heat
6	Which of the following can be used visualize the third law thermodynamics	A. Light B. Heat C. Water D. All of these
7	Because of second law of thermodynamics about the direction of energy flow what is possible.	A. Heat B. Light C. Energy D. life
8	Internal energy of a gas decreased when	A. It gains heat B. Change in cycle C. Change in adiatatic D. Change in reversible
9	Which of the following gases has the maximum rms speed at STP.	A. O2 B. H2 C. N2 D. CO2
10	What kind of movement is dictated by the laws of thermodynamcis.	A. Energy motion B. Heat work C. Light heat D. Energy light
11	How does heat transfer between objects.	A. From cold to hot objects B. From hot to cold objects C. By electromagnetic radiations D. From hotter to hottest objects.
12	How do solar heat and light reach the Earth.	A. By radiation B. By convection C. By conduction D. By conduction and convection
13	When the temperature of a body is equal to that of the surrounding then the body appears	A. Dull black B. Red hot C. In thermal equilibrium D. To be cold
14	If the pressure of a gas is doubled, then its thermal conductivity will	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remain constant

		D. Be zero
15	The zero point of Kelvin scale is called.	A. Critical point B. Terminal point C. Absolute zero D. Mid point
16	What is the total entropy change during an reversible cycle.	A. Unity B. Infinite C. Zero D. Cannot be detected
17	When all the systems taking part in a process are included, the entropy.	A. Decreases B. Either remains constant of increases C. Either remains constant or decreases D. Remains constnat
18	What is a measure of the total energy of a thermodynamics system.	A. Entropy B. Enthalpy C. Randomness D. Chaos theory
19	Which quantity provides a quantitative measure of disorder.	A. Entropy B. Enthalpy C. Randomness D. Chaos
20	Triple point of water in Kelvin scale is	A. 0 K B. 100 K C. 273 .15 K D. 373.15 K
21	If we place oure hand below a lighted lamp we feel warmer due to.	A. Conduction B. Convection C. Radiation D. None of these
22	If two gases have same reduced pressure volume and temperature it is according to	A. Boyle's law B. Charles law C. Law of corresponding state D. Zeroth law
23	Advantage of using gases as thermornetic substrates is taht	A. Gases have a small coefficient of expansion B. Expansion of gases is irregular C. Gases can be obtained in pure form D. Gases have a large coefficient of expansion.
24	The specific heat of liquid	A. Decreases with temperature B. Increases with temperature C. Remains constant with change in temperature D. Increases with pressure
25	The product of mass and specific heat of a substance is called.	A. Latent heat B. Water equivalent C. Atomic heat D. Heat capacity
26	What makes the air coming out of a punctured tyre cool.	A. Isothermal expansion B. Adiabatic expension C. Flow at high speed D. Atmospheric pressure
27	How solid hydrogen is obtained.	A. By cascade process B. By joule kelvin effect C. By adiabatic expansion D. Lowering temperature below melting point
28	In four stroke cycle the crank makes	A. One complete revolution B. Two complete revolutions C. three complete revolutions D. Four complete reveolutions
29	Which of the given geometries will result in the largest convection consfficient.	A. Vertical plate B. Diagonal plate C. horizontal plate facing upwards D. Horizontal plate facing downwards
30	When a perfect gas is supposed to expand freely in an isolated vessel the gas has undergone.	A. An increase in pressure B. An increase in temperature C. A change in phase D. A change in entropy