

PPSC Physics Mcq's For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The mechanical equivalent of heat is.	A. Physical quantity B. Constant C. Conversion factor D. Zero
2	In scattering experiment which force scatters alpha particle.	A. Nuclear force B. Coulomb's force C. Gravitational force D. Centripetal force
3	The necessary condition for nuclear fusion is.	A. High temperature and high pressure. B. Low temperature and high pressure C. Low temperature and low pressure D. High temperature and low pressure.
4	The product of cross sectional area of the pipe and the fluid velocity at any point along the pipe is equal to.	A. Zero B. Flow rate C. A constant D. A varibale
5	Andrews isothermal helps to measure	A. Boiling point B. Boyle's temperature C. Temperature of inversion D. Critical temperature
6	In which of the following the loss of energy is less.	A. Direct current B. Alternating current C. Thermoelectricity D. Photoelectricity
7	the ratio of applied stress to volumetric strain is called.	A. shear modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Young's modulus D. elastic limit
8	When velocity of the body is doubled, which one is doubled too.	A. K.E. B. P.E C. Momentum D. Acceleration
9	A semiconductor diode conducts only when it is	A. Not biased B. Zero biased C. Reverse biased D. Forward and biased
10	Why a positively charged object is made neutral by someone touching it.	A. Electrons flow from the object B. Protons flow onto the object C. Protons flow from the object D. Protons flow onto the object
11	A Fly is found to be sitting on a telescope when it is focused towards the moon What effect is expected on the photograph of the moon.	A. Intensity remains unchanged B. No effect C. The complete field of view is blocked D. Coloured image will be seen
12	When a dielectric material is placed in an electric field it	A. Conducts B. Exhibits an electrical discharge C. Become polarized D. Undergoes electrolysis
13	One gray is equal to.	A. 1 J-1 kg -1 B. 1 J -1 kg -2 C. 1 J 1 -g-1 D. 1 j kg -2
14	If an object moves with velocity of light the apparent length of the object moving the direction of motion becomes.	A. Larger B. Smaller C. Zero D. Infinity

15	When a projectile reaches the highest point the vertical component of velocity becomes.	A. Small B. $V_i \cos \theta$ C. Zero D. Maximum
16	It is possible to distinguish between transverse and longitudinal waves from the property of.	A. Refraction B. Interference C. Diffraction D. Polarization
17	When did Max Planck suggest that energy is released or absorbed in discrete packets.	A. 1899 B. 1900 C. 1905 D. 1911
18	The conductivity of a conductor is independent of the	A. Electric charge B. Electric potential C. Electric field D. Internal resistance
19	The product of mass and specific heat of a substance is called.	A. Latent heat B. Water equivalent C. Atomic heat D. Heat capacity
20	In a projectile motion, the horizontal range depends upon.	A. Initial velocity B. Velocity at the highest position C. Angle of projection D. Vertical component of velocity