

PPSC Physics Mcq's For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A device which converts electrical energy into mechanical energy is called.	A. A.C generator B. D.C. generator C. Motor D. Commutator
2	At room temperature the potential difference between the two sides of depletion region for silicon is of the order of.	A. 0.3 v B. 0.5 V C. 0.7 V D. 0.9 V
3	Which of the following is a non conservative force.	A. Gravitational force B. Air resistance C. Elastic force D. Tension in a string
4	The SI unit of magnetic flux is	A. gauss B. Maxwell C. Oersted D. Weber
5	An ice making machine extracts energy at the rate of 500 W The specific latent heat of fusion of ice is 300 kJ kg ⁻¹ . How long does it take to freeze 2 kg of water at 0 °C.	A. 120 s B. 150 s C. 1200 s D. 1500 s
6	Which one of the following is based on the diffraction and repulsion of electric charge.	A. Capacitor motor B. Transformer C. Induction motor D. synchronous motor
7	When the temperature of source and sink of a heat engine become equal the entropy change will be.	A. Zero B. Maximum C. Minimum D. Negative
8	Which statement is true about the Magnetic poles.	A. Unlike poles repel B. Like poles attract C. Magnetic poles do not effect each other D. A single magnetic pole does not exist
9	Candela is the SI base unit of.	A. illuminance B. Luminous flux C. Luminous intensity D. Radiant energy
10	In CC configuration voltage gain is.	A. Less than one B. More than one C. One D. Zero
11	Which one of the following temperature scales is independent of the properties of any particular substance.	A. Kelvin scale B. Gas scale C. Thermodynamic scale D. Celsius scale
12	Which six particles and their antiparticles interact by the weak interaction.	A. Leptons B. Hadrons C. Muons D. pi mesons
13	A perfect gas is one whose	A. Molecules are massless B. Molecules are energetic C. Molecules are perfectly elastic D. Molecules are at rest
14	Which equation in electromagnetism describes the magnetic field B generated by an electric current.	A. ampere's circuital law B. Bio savart law C. Gauss's law for electromagnetism D. Coulomb's law
		A. Leads the current by 90° in phase B. Lags the current by 90°

15	The instantaneous voltage across a pure inductance.	<p><sup>0</sup> in phase</p> <p>C. Is in phase with the current</p> <p>D. Leads the current by a phase angle which depends on the frequency</p>
16	X-rays used for	<p>A. Cutting boring and precision welding</p> <p>B. Retina stitching in eye operations</p> <p>C. Detecting heavy elements under the earth</p> <p>D. Deflecting flaws in welding and casting</p>
17	Andrews isothermal helps to measure	<p>A. Boiling point</p> <p>B. Boyle's temperature</p> <p>C. Temperature of inversion</p> <p>D. Critical temperature</p>
18	Which was the transparent front part of the eye that covers the pupil, iris and interior chamber.	<p>A. Cornea</p> <p>B. Fovea</p> <p>C. Sclera</p> <p>D. Choroid</p>
19	When a tennis ball is hit by a racket inasmuch a way that it spins as well as moves forward the velocity of the air on one side of the ball	<p>A. Increases</p> <p>B. Decreases</p> <p>C. Remain constant</p> <p>D. Become zero</p>
20	If a gymnast sitting on a rotating stool with his arms outstretched lowers his arms.	<p>A. The angular speed increases</p> <p>B. The angular speed decreased</p> <p>C. The angular speed becomes zero</p> <p>D. The angular speed becomes constant</p>