PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The continuous X rays spectrum is due to an effect.	A. Bremsstrahlung B. Breaking radiation C. Holography D. both a and b
2	Which of the following radiations will burn human skin	A. Infrared B. Ultraviolet C. X rays D. Alpha particles
3	Which animal did Erwin Schrodinger contemplate using in his famous thought experiment.	A. mouse B. Cat C. Dog D. Rabbit
4	Neither the position nor the momentum of a particle can be predicted with arbitrarily great precision is the statement of.	A. Archimede's principle. B. Heisenberg uncertainty principle C. Mosley's law D. Schrodinger's wave equation
5	The change in wavelength of an X-ray when scattered from an electron is called.	A. Compton shift B. Doppler shift C. Stefan's law D. Fraunhofer lines
6	The electrons behave as waves, because they can .	A. Produce ions in gases B. Diffracted by a crystal C. Be deflected by electric fields D. Be deflected by magnetic fields
7	In radiotherapy X-rays are used to.	A. Treat cancer B. Delect bone fracture C. Cure heart diseasee D. All of the above
8	Which of the following phenomenon is observed in obtaining an X ray photograph of our hand.	A. Photoelectric effect B. Zeeman effect C. Shadow photography D. Ionization
9	When objects placed in a room are exposed to X- rays they appear	A. Violet B. Visible C. Red D. Invisible
10	Which one of the following has the largest wavelength.	A. x rays B. Infrared rays C. Visible light D. Radio waves
11	X-rays are also used for	A. Ultrasound imaging B. endoscopy C. Computerized tomography scanning D. Magnetic resonance imaging scanning
12	The photons emitted in inner shell transition are.	A. Alpha particle B. Beta particle C. Gama particle D. Characteristic X-rays
13	The transition of inner shell electrons in heavy atoms gives rise to the emission of.	A. Low energy b-particle B. High energy b-particle C. High energy X- rays D. High energy gama rays
14	The potential due to which an electron is lifted from gerund state to excited state is.	A. Potential gradient B. excitation potential C. Ionization potential D. Potential difference
15	The ionization energy for hydrogen atom is	A. -11.6 eV B. -12.6 eV C. -13.6 eV

		D. -19.6 eV
16	The radius of first Bohr's orbit for hydrogen atom is.	A. 0.53 m B. 0.53 nm C. 0.053 nm D. 0.53 mm
17	The wavelength of Lyman series for hydrogen spectrum lies in the.	A. Visible region B. Ultraviolet region C. Infrared region D. Far infrared region
18	An example of continuous spectrum is.	A. Black body radiation spectrum B. Molecular spectra C. Atomic spectra D. All of the above
19	A single quantum of electromagnetic radiation is termed as.	A. Compton B. Photon C. Hyperon D. Meson
20	The emission of photons by a metal when electrons are incident is called.	A. Photo electric effect B. Pair production C. X-rays production D. Gama ray production
21	The 'x' in X-rays means	A. Xenon B. Explosion C. x for unknown D. X makes the spot
22	X-rays travel with	A. The speed of light B. The speed of sound C. The speed of 3,000 m s-1 D. The speed of 3,500 m s-1
23	X-rays are good for imagining	A. Tendons B. Brain C. Bones D. Heart
24	In electromagnetic spectrum X-rays are next to.	A. Water waves B. Radio waves C. ultraviolet waves D. Infrared waves
25	X-rays are	A. Longitudinal wave B. Transvers waves C. Secondary waves D. Fast sound waves
26	The term used for the emission of electrons when light strikes a surface.	A. The zeeman effect B. The photo electric effect C. Skin effect D. Compton effect
27	LED is a p-n junction that emits	A. Visible light B. X- rays C. Ultraviolet light D. electromagnetic waves
28	X-ray are	A. Streams of negatively charted particles. B. Electromagnetic wave C. Streams of positively charged particles D. Visible light
29	Mosley's law establishes the x rays fluorescence's of target element with its.	A. Atomic weight B. Atomic number C. Density D. Lattice constant
30	What do we study by crystallography.	A. The analysis of X ray spectra of elements and study of crystal structure. B. Visible spectra of sources and crystal study C. Ultraviolet spectra of sources and crystal study D. Characteristics of X-rays