PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The maximum K.E of photo electrons depends upon	A. Energy of incident radation B. Frequency of incident radiation C. Wavelength of incident radiation D. Mass of incident radiation
2	In annitilation of matter, positron and electron pair disappears into two	A. Alpha particles B. Beta particles C. Game particles D. X-rays
3	The converse of pair production is	A. Annihilation of matter B. Materialization C. Compton effect D. Photo electric effect
4	The process of pair production will take place if the energy of photon is greater than	A. 0.21 MeV B. 0.51 MeV C. 1.51 MeV D. 1.21 MeV
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6	For an electron or position the rest mass energy is equal to.	A. 0.21 MeV B. 0.51 MeV C. 1.51 MeV D. 1.21 MeV
7	X-rays are absorbed maximum by	A. Paper B. Copper C. Steel D. Lead
8	Why hydrogen atom does not emit x-rays.	A. its size is very small B. It contains only single electron C. In it energy levels are for apart D. In it energy levels are close to each other
9	The possible values of principal quantum number are.	A. only zero B. 0,1,2,...................7 C. 1,2,3.......................8 D. 2,3,4,6...............10
10	In scattering experiment which force scatters alpha particle.	A. Nuclear force B. Coulomb's force C. Gravitational force D. Centripetal force
11	During transition, atom cannot emit	A. Visible light B. Ultraviolet radiation C. Infrared radiations D. gama rays
12	The radius of second orbit of hydrogen atom is	A. 0.071 A B. 0.142 A C. 4.752 A D. 9.5298 A
13	The energy in an electromagnetic wave is carried in the units called.	A. Protons B. Electrons C. Neutrons D. Nucleus
14	White light a tungsten filament lamp is passed through sodium vapor and viewed through a diffraction gritting Which of the following best describes the spectrum which would be seen.	A. Coloured lines on a black background B. Coloured lines on a white background C. Dark lines on a coloured background D. Dark lines on a white background

15	The unit of Rydberg constant R is	A. m B. m3 C. m^{-1} D. m-2
16	The process of conversation of a photon into an electron and a position is called.	A. Pair annihilations B. Pair production C. Photoelectric effect D. Compton effect
17	The phenomenon of Compton's effect process that right has	A. Wave nature B. Particle nature C. Dual nature D. Corpuscular nature
18	In Compton's effect the change in wavelength of a scattered photon is called.	A. Angle of emergence B. Angle of refraction C. Angle of deviation D. Compton shift
19	The angle of scattering for which the Compton shift is maximum is.	A. 0° B. 45° C. 80 o D. 180°
20	The phenomenon in which a photon of frequency 'f' is scattered by an electron and the scattered photon has frequency f <f is known as.	A. Pair production B. Pair annihilations C. Photoelectric effect D. Compton's effect
21	In Compton's effect it was considered that X-rays consist of	A. Electrons B. Holes C. Neutrons D. Protons
22	The phenomenon is which the wavelength of scattered X-rays is larger than the incident X-rays is known as.	A. Zeeman's effect B. Photoelectric effect C. Compton's effect D. Annihilation of matter
23	Which one of the following spectra series is in the ultraviolet region.	A. Lyman series B. Paschen series C. Brackett series D. Plund series
24	Which given element has lowest work function	A. Na B. Al C. si D. C
25	The minimum amount of energy in an individual electron has to gain to escape from a particular surface is called.	A. Threshold frequency B. work function C. Wave number D. Kinetic energy
26	The total energy of the hydrogen atom is	A. zero B. Infinite C. positive D. Negative
27	Lines of Balmer series are emitted by hydrogen atom when the electron jumps from	A. The first orbit to any other orbit B. Higher orbits to second orbit C. Higher orbits to first orbit D. The third orbit to higher orbit
28	What will be excitation energy in the third orbit of hydrogen atom.	A. 0.66 eV B. 0.85 eV C. 1.5 eV D. 5.4 eV
29	Which of the following quantities is discrete according to Bohr's hypothesis.	A. Momentum B. Potential energy C. Angular velocity D. Angular momentum
30	The Rutherford atom according to classical theory is	A. Stable B. Unstable C. Partially stable D. Quantized