

PPSC Physics Mcq's For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The interference between two sounds of slightly differed frequency is	A. shock wave B. Beats C. Sonic boom D. Doppler's effect
2	The half life of a radioactive substance as compared to its mean lif eis.	A. 30% B. 50% C. 70% D. 90%
3	The ratio of the magnitude of charge on one of the two conductors in proximity to the potential difference between the two is called.	A. Inductance B. Reactance C. Resistance D. Capacitance
4	Which instrument measures properties of light over a specific portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.	A. Photometer B. Spectrometer C. Hydrometer D. Lactometer
5	The pitch of sound depends on its	A. Wavelength B. Frequency C. Wave amplitude D. Harmonic content
6	If the K.E. of a body becomes 4 times of its initial value, the new momentum will be	A. half B. Same C. Double D. 4 times
7	A man in an elevator ascending with an acceleration will feel that his weight.	A. Has increased B. Has decreased C. Remains the same D. Vanishes
8	Simple harmonic motion is a type of	A. rectilinear motion B. Circular motion C. Rotational motion D. Zig Zag motion
9	Eddy current can be minimized by	A. Moving the conductor rapidly B. Moving the conductor slowly C. Using a metallic core D. Using a laminated core
10	The critical mass of a fissionable material is.	A. 1 kg B. 10 kg C. 100 kg D. 1.,000 kg
11	The relation between horse power and watt is.	A. 1 hp = 546 watts B. 1 hp = 746 watts C. 1 hp = 946 watts D. 1 hp = 1000 watts
12	The steady current which produces the same heating effect in a resistance in a given time as the alternating current does in the same resistance in the same time is called.	A. Induced current B. Root mean square value of an alternating current C. Mean value of alternating current D. Electromotive force
13	An emitter follower has	A. High input impedance and high output impedance B. High input impedance and low output impedance C. Low input impedance and low output impedance D. Low input impedance and high output impedance
14	When a ray of light travelling in a denser medium enters into a rarer medium.	A. It remains undeviated B. It is reflected back C. It bends towards the normal D. It bends away from the normal

15	The part of theory of relativity which deals with accelerated bodies is called.	A. special theory of relativity B. General theory of relativity C. Lorentz's theory of relativity D. Galilean theory of relativity
16	When the velocity of body is doubled which one is doubled too.	A. K.E. B. P.E C. Momentum D. Acceleration
17	The dimensions of viscosity are	A. $[MLT^{-1}]$ B. $[MT^{-2}]$ C. $[ML^{-1}T^{-1}]$ D. $[ML^2T^{-1}]$
18	If a dielectric is placed between the plates of a capacitor, its capacitance.	A. Decreases B. Increases C. Remains unaffected D. Is zero
19	Which of the following is not a mode of radioactive decay	A. Nuclear fusion B. Alpha decay C. Electron capture D. Positron emission
20	In which device is a permanent magnet used	A. An electric bell B. An electromagnet C. A plotting compass D. A relay