

Physics ICS Part 1 Full Book Mcq's Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A convex lens can be used as	A. Simple microscope B. Compound microscope C. Telescope D. Spectrometer
2	The magnifying power is also called	A. Resolving power B. Angular magnification C. Strength of eye D. None of these
3	The ratio of size of image and size of object is	A. Focal length B. Magnification C. Resolving power D. Principle focus
4	The location of near point changes with	A. Age B. Size of the eye C. Sharpness of the eye D. None of these
5	The minimum distance from eye at which an object appears to be distinct is	A. Near point B. Focal length C. Image distance from lens D. Object distance from lens
6	According to Huygen's principle the points on primary wave front can be considered as	A. Secondary wavelets B. Ray of light C. Source of light D. None of these
7	Interplaner distance can be determined by	A. Newton's rings B. Bragg's law C. Diffraction pattern D. Interferometer
8	The Bragg's equation is given by	
9	The property of bending of light around obstacles is	A. Interference B. Diffraction C. Polarization D. Superposition
10	In young's double slit experiment for the interference the central region will be	A. Dark B. Bright C. Coloured D. None of these
11	Standard metal according to Michelson's interferometer is equivalent to	A. 1553163.5 wave meter B. 3 x 108meter C. 15503000 meter D. None of these
12	The centre of Newton's rings will be	A. Dark B. Bright C. Coloured D. Not visible
13	Dark fringes are also called as	A. Minima B. Maxima C. Wave front D. Ray of light
13	Dark fringes are also called as Bright fringes are also called as	B. Maxima C. Wave front
		B. Maxima C. Wave front D. Ray of light A. Minima B. Maxima C. Wave front

	D. Three wave length
17 A ray of light is a line	A. Parallel to wave front B. Normal to wave front C. Anti-parallel to wave D. Any one of these