

Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 20 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	For Holography we use	A. X ray B. Laser C. gama rays D. Beta rays
2	Which is not characteristic of Laser.	A. Monochromatic B. Coherent C. Intense D. Multi direction
3	The first laser was built by	A. ArthursSchawalow B. T.H.Maiman C. Peter Sorokin D. C.H.Townes
4	In Helium Neon laser, the discharge tube is filled with	A. 80% He, 20% Neon B. 85% He, 15% Neon C. 83% He, 17% Neon D. 90% He, 10% Neon
5	Laser is a beam of light which is	A. Monochromatic B. Coherent C. Unidirectional D. All of these
6	Helium Neon Laser Beam emitted from discharge tube has a colour.	A. Blue B. Green C. Red D. Black
7	Laser can be made by creating.	A. Meta stable B. Population inversion C. Excited state D. All of these
8	When meta l is heated sufficiently electrons are given off by the metal. This phenomenon is known as.	A. Photoelectric effect B. Piezo electric effect C. Thermionic emission D. Secondary emission
9	Bremsstrahlung radiation are examples of	A. Atomic spectra B. Molecular spectra C. Continuous spectra D. Discrete spectra
10	X- ray diffraction reveals that these are	A. Particle type B. Wave type C. Both wave and particle D. None of above
11	Kx -Xrays are produced due to transition of electron from.	A. K to L shell B. L to K shell C. M to K shell D. M to L shell
12	In Helium Neon laser, discharge tube is filled with Neon gas.	A. 10% B. 15% C. 85% D. 90%
13	The rest mass x ray photon is	A. Infinite B. Zero C. 1.67×10^{-17} kg D. All of the above
14	Which is not true for X rays	A. X rays are not deflected by electric field B. X rays are polarized C. X rays consist of electromagnetic waves D. X rays can be diffracted by grating
15	Production of x rays is reverse process of	A. Photo electric effect B. Compton effect

C. An nihilation
D. Pair production

16 Photons emitted in inner shell transition are.

A. Continuous X-rays
B. Discontinuous X rays
C. Characteristic X rays
D. Energetic X rays

17 In an electronic transition atom cannot emit.

A. Infrared radiations
B. Visible radiations
C. Ultraviolet radiations
D. Gama radiations