*Quiz*

*Applied sci 1-physics*

*1.what is the energy of slow neutrons??*

*a.less than 0.001ev to 0.025ev*

*b. 0.001ev to 0.025ev*

*c.0.025ev to 1ev*

*d.1ev to 1Mev*

*ans b*

*2. ‘’when a beam of unpolarized light is incident upon a transparent surface at the polarizing angle then the reflected and refracted beams are perpendicular to each other’’*

*What is this law called??*

1. *Brewster’s law*
2. *Law of malus*
3. *Biots law*
4. *Newtons law*

*Ans a*

*3.the relative abundance of uranium(238) is:*

*a.99.28 %*

*b.0.714%*

*c.0.0006%*

*d.0.900%*

*ans a*

*4.* Which of the following is NOT a type of polarization?  
Circular   
Linear   
Rectangular   
Elliptica

5.A beam of light is propagating in the x direction. The electric field

vector

**A.** can oscillate in any direction in space.

**B.** must oscillate in the z direction

**C.** must oscillate in the x direction

**D.**

must oscillate in the yz plane (The E field is in a plane

perpendicular to the direction of propagation. But it can be in

any direction in that plane)

**E.** must have a constant component in the x direction

Ans d

6. Light is a form of energy produced by a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | luminous object |
| 2. | transparent object |
| 3. | non-luminous object |
| 4. | opaque object |

**Answer:**    1

7. An example for non-luminous object is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | a candle |
| 2. | the sun |
| 3. | an electric bulb |
| 4. | the moon |

**Answer:**    4

8. The phenomenon by which the incident light falling on a surface is sent back into the same medium is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | polarization |
| 2. | reflection |
| 3. | refraction |
| 4. | absorption |

**Answer:**    2

9. An object becomes invisible when it undergoes \_\_\_\_\_\_ reflection.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | regular |
| 2. | irregular |
| 3. | diffused |
| 4. | normal |

**Answer:**    1

10.Radius of curvature of a concave mirror is always \_\_\_\_\_ to the mirror.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | parallel |
| 2. | perpendicular |
| 3. | inclined at 60o |
| 4. | inclined at 45o |
| 11. Which mirror has a wider field of view?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. | Convex mirror | | 2. | Concave mirror | | 3. | Plane mirror | | 4. | Cylindrical mirror |   12. Butter paper is an example for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ object.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. | a transparent | | 2. | a translucent | | 3. | an opaque | | 4. | a luminous |   13. If an incident ray passes through the centre of curvature of a spherical mirror, the reflected ray will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. | pass through the focus | | 2. | pass through the centre of curvature | | 3. | pass through the pole | | 4. | retrace its path |   **Answer:**    4  True or false  Which of the following statements are true statements about interference?   1. Interference occurs when two (or more) waves meet while traveling along the same medium.   True: This is the definition of interference - "the meeting of two or more waves along the same medium."   1. Interference can be constructive or destructive.   B - True: These are the two possible types of interference.   1. Interference of two waves at a given location results in the formation of a new wave pattern which has a greater amplitude than either of the two interfering waves.   C - False: When interference occurs, there are two possible results: a resulting wave with a greater displacement than either of the original waves (constructive interference) or a resulting wave with a smaller displacement than one or both of the original waves (destructive interference)   1. The meeting of a trough of one wave with a trough of another wave results in destructive interference.   D - False: This is an example of constructive interference leading to a resulting wave with a greater displacement than the individual wave; a "super-trough" would be formed.   1. The only way for two waves to interfere constructively is for a crest to meet a crest or a trough to meet a trough.E – False 2. It is only a theory that light can interfere destructively; the theory is based on the assumption that light is a wave and most waves exhibit this behavior. Experimental evidence supporting the theory has not yet been observed. F - False: |  |