General Physics Job Interview Questions And Answers

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General Physics Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:
What is the difference between optical zoom, digital zoom and smart zoom?

Ans:
optical zoom makes by lens over lens and digitalzoom act on lens with electronic component and power of chips

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Question - 2:
How does a basic rubber ink filler work?

Ans:
first we press the ink filler it takes out the air. then we release the filler there is some vaccum is created. so ink is filled that vaccum space.

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Question - 3:
What is the proper definition of LIGHT?

Ans:
light is a energy source that is used to see objects clearer and easier to read and one example of the defanton of light is if you turn on a flashlight in a dark room or a lamp in a dark room or a fire in a cave or in a house.

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Question - 4:
WHICH ONE FEELS COLDER METAL SURFACES OR WOODEN SURFACES?

Ans:
metal surface ,bcoz metal is agood conductor of heat

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Question - 5:
In one optical instrument, what is the effect of using two converging lenses?

Ans:
more focus

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Question - 6:
Suppose a car is traveling at 72kmph, and if that car slows down to 60kmph it takes an extra 1 hour to cover that same distance. at 72kmph, how long did it take for the car to cover that distance?

Ans:
The answer is 5 hrs. The description is below.
D/72 + 1.0 = D/60
12 D = 72 x 60
D = 72 * 5 = 360 km
t= 360 / 72 = 5 hrs

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Question - 7:

Graph between frequency of photon and velocity of photo electron?

Ans:

photon energy proportional to frequency
is given to electron as kinetic energy
which is proportional to square of velocity
graph will be parabolic

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Question - 8:

Name of the ten satellite launched from India and year of launch?

Ans:

1. Aryabhata(1975)
2. Bhaskara-I(1979)
3. Bhaskara-II(1981)
4. APPLE(1981)
5. Rohini(1980)
6. IRS(1980)
7. INSAT(1982)
8. INSAT-2B(1993)
9. INSAT-2C(1995)
10.GSAT-I(2001)

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Question - 9:

What is the meaning of 'steady state' in the context of transmission of heat?

Ans:

It refers to heat flowing(transmitted) at a constant rate.

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Question - 10:

What is the melting point of copper?

Ans:

copper melt at 1084 degrees

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Question - 11:

Which of the following would be the most suitable for making an electromagnet?

Ans:

soft iron core is most suitable for making an electromagnet

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Question - 12:

The principle of action of points is used in _____?

Ans:

lightning arrestors

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Question - 13:

How we are getting light from electrical bulb?

Ans:

shortly by thermionic emission the light bulb contains a
filament. this filament has a cathode and an anode. when we
switch on the bulb.then the cathode of the filament becomes
hot. due to this thermal electrons are ejected from the
cathode and move towards anode.on the path of electrons,
they make an elastic collision with the gas molecules
within the tube or filament. so the atoms of the gas are
raised to higher energy states. when these atoms dexcite
then light is emitted as predicted by Bohr theory

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Question - 14:

What is the difference between collector & emitter of transistor, even though material used for both same?

Ans:

Emitter is highly doped whereas collector is moderately doped.Width of collector region is most and that of emitter is less than it.Charges moves from emitter to collector.

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Question - 15:

What is the difference between photodiode & photocell?

Ans:

A photocell, also refered as a photoresistor has a resitance that depends on the intensity of light that is hitting it.
This is not the case for photodiodes, which light to current (or tension) conversion depends not on the intensity of light but on the operating mode : (photovoltaic zero biased for example)

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Question - 16:

What is H1N1?

Ans:

H1N1 is a type of virus causing swine flu.

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Question - 17:

Why ship doesnt sink sea?

Ans:

Ship displyed much more water as compared to its weight.

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Question - 18:

What is relation between magnetic and electricity and why?

Ans:

magnet is produced the magnetic lines of forces.these lines are called magnetic flux.whenever varying magnetic flux linked with the coil, the induced emf is produced.this emf is called induced emf. the corresponding current is known as induced current.current is nothing but a electricity.

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Question - 19:

Why are metals able to conduct current so well?

Ans:

because of the very small band gap between the valence band and the conduction band, making it very easy for electrons to go from one to another and be qualified as "free" electrons.

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Question - 20:

When taken to the top of a mountain, a clock will go fast or go slow or no change or stop?

Ans:

The mountain clock will run faster IF COMPARED TO A SEA LEVEL CLOCK because the flow of TIME is Slowed by gravity and the gravity is slightly less on the mountain top. The flow of time affects ALL processes though, so compared to the (local) speed of light, or (any other mountain top measurement) the clock will appear to run exactly at the same rate. It is only a RELATIVE measurement (compared to the sea-level clock) that would show a different rate. The Scientists Pound-Rebka at Harvard University verified this effect with an atomic clock experiment. The effect would be WAY WAY too small to see with an ordinary clock though. It might take millions of years to see a one-second difference in two ordinary clocks.

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Question - 21:

Can a huge amount can be saved in a capacitor?

Ans:

no. It depends on its storage capacity

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Question - 22:

What type(amount) of capacitors are used in fan?

Ans:

fixed capacitors are used in fans.As you can see on the capacitor by yourself. its capacitance is generally from 4-6 micro farad.variable capacitor is used in radio

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Question - 23:

Why is n-type conductor is neutral?

Ans:

N-type semiconductors are prepared by doping pentavalent atom (e.g. phosphorus) with the intrinsic semiconductor. we know that atoms are neutral. out of five electron of P-atom four makes covalent bond. one of the electron is only free to move. it is remains in the material not escaping so the n-type semiconductor material is neutral.

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Question - 24:

Two person are waking same speed. One is walking state and another walking circle. Who will go long distance?

Ans:

both travell same distance bcoz they tarvel with same speed

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Question - 25:

Direction of friction on a front and rear wheel of a bicycle when accelerated?

Ans:

its direction is backward because of this friction the moving object has non-zero net force and get acceleration.

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Question - 26:

What does quantity of matter in an object denote?

Ans:

Mass of substance.

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Question - 27:

When a bar of iron is heated, it expands. What will happen to its weight when it is heated?

Ans:

the weight remains the same as weight depends on mass and acceleration due to gravity
W = m * g
as mass does not change and acceleration due to gravity does not change so weight remains same

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Question - 28:

Explain the domestic consumption of electricity is calculated in?

Ans:

watt

View All Answers

Question - 29:

Explain application of optical fibers and sensors?

Ans:

in communication,as sensors,endoscopes

View All Answers

Question - 30:

What is Optical Medium?

Ans:

A substance through which light can pass is called optical medium e.g. air, water, glass.

View All Answers

Question - 31:

What is the Homogenous?

Ans:

When a substance possess the same properties at all points

and in all directions e.g. water.

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Question - 32:

What is the Heterogenous?

Ans:

In chemistry, heterogeneous mixture is a mixture of two or more different substances in the form of solution or colloids. For example, salad is an heterogeneous mixture
A heterogeneous mixture is a mixture that can be separated.
Here are some examples of heterogeneous mixtures
Sandy water
cake mix and cookie dough
sugar and salt mixed in a bowl
carbonated beverage or beer (the CO2 gas is mixed with the liquid)
orange juice with pulp in it
water with ice cubes in it
chicken noodle soup

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Question - 33:

What is the Transparent?

Ans:

A substance which allows light to pass thought it but through which allows light to pass through it easily and through which objects can be seen distinctly is called transparent e.g. glass, water.

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Question - 34:

What is the Translucent?

Ans:

It is a substance which allows light to pass through it easily and through which objects cannot be seen clearly e.g. ground glass, greased paper.

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Question - 35:

What is the Opaque?

Ans:

It is substance which does not allow any light to pass thought it e.g. metal or stone.
Terms transparent and opaque are only relative terms as there is no substance which is perfectly transparent or opaque.

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Question - 36:

What is the Ray of Light?

Ans:

The straight line along which light travels is called a ray of light.
A collection of rays of light is called a beam of light.
A narrow beam is called a pencil of light.
If the rays converge to a point, the beam is to be convergent.
Rays coming from a distant object like a star are called paroled.

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Question - 37:

What is the Rectilinear Propagation of Light?

Ans:

Light travels in a straight line through an homogenous medium. It can be proved by an experiment given below.
Arrange two pieces of cardboard, having pin holes at the centre of each, vertically, one behind the other. They should be arranged in such a way that the two holes are exactly in the same level with each other. Now place a candle behind and in level with the hole of the second

cardboard. It will be visible when viewed through the hole of the first cardboard. Now displace one of the cardboards slightly to its life or right candle would no longer be visible. This shows that light travels in a straight line.

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Question - 38:

What is the Shadows?

Ans:

When light is incident on an opaque object the space behind it is dark as light cannot penetrate thought opaque body. This dark space is called the shadow of the object.

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Question - 39:

What is Photometry?

Ans:

It deals with measurement of illuminating power and involves measurement of the quantity of light.
Illuminating power of two sources of light is directly proportional to the squares of the distances at which they can produce equal intensities of illumination.
The instruments used for comparing the illuminating powers of two sources of light are called photometers. They are.
1.Runford?s Shadow Photometer
2. Bunsen?s Grease-Spot Photometer
3. Flicker Photometer.

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Question - 40:

Explain Reflection of Light?

Ans:

The point where a ray of light strikes the surface of a mirrors is called the point of incidence.
If a normal is drawn to the surface at this point, the angle4 which the incident ray makes with it is called the angle of incidence.
The angle which the reflected ray makes with the normal is called the angle of reflection.
The plane containing normal and incident ray is called the plane of incidence and the plane containing normal and reflected ray is called the pane of reflection.
Law of Reflection :- They are
1. The incident ray, the reflected ray and the normal to be surface at the point of incidence. All lie in the same plane.
2. the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.

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Question - 41:

Explain Real and Virtual Image?

Ans:

When a pencil of ray, diverging from a point, after reflection and refraction, actually passes through a second point that second point is called the real image of the first point.
When a pencil of rays after reflection; and refraction only appear to pass through a point, the image is said to be virtual.
The difference between the two is that if a image can be received upon a screen while a virtual image cannot be received on a screen but can only be seen by the eye.

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Question - 42:

What is refraction of light?

Ans:

Refraction:-When a pencil of light passes obliquely from one transparent medium into another, it undergoes some deflection from its straight path. This change in direction is called refraction
Law of Refraction:-
1. The incident ray the refracted ray and the normal to the

surface separation at the point of incidence, all lie in the same plane
2. Irrespective of the obliquity of the incident ray, the ration of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction is a constant quality of any two given media. This is called Snell?s law of refraction
Total internal reflection:-Whenever a ray of light traveling from a denser into a rare medium is incident at an angle greater than the critical angle for the two media, the ray is totally reflected back into the same medium
Mirage:-In this optical illusion inverted images of distant objects are seen, as if reflects from a pool or as if suspended from atmosphere. In sandy districts objects are seen reflected from a pond while in colder regions they are seen suspended from atmosphere. In sandy deserts the payers of air near surface of earth get heated so soon that density adjustments do not take place. Hence densities and refractive indices of the layers just above sand are lower than the layers higher up. The rays of light form a distant object after passing through layers which are gradually less refracting, bend more and more still they fall on layer at an angle greater than the critical angle for it and get totally reflected. These rays then travel and undergo a series of refractions but in the opposite direction for now they pass through layers which are gradually more and more refraction, till they reach the eye of the observer, who sees an image of the object as though reflected from surface of the water.
Twinking of Stars:-A ray coming from a star at night has to pass through layers of air having different refractive indices. It is therefore bent different till the observer sees it in a particular position. The densities and hence the refractive indices of the payers go on changing due ti wind. Due t this the star appears to be at different place at the very next moment. The difference of place being very small, therefore the star appears to be moving in a small area and hence it twinkles
Planets do not appear to twinkle as due to their being nearer the amount of light received from them id greater and so the variation in their brightness is not appreciable
Lena:-It is a portion of a transparent refraction medium bounded by the surfaces one of which is spherical and the other is either spherical or plant

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Question - 43:

What is Dispension of Light?

Ans:

Dispension:-Light consists of seven columns. They are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. This coloured bend i.e. called spectrum and the phenomenon of white light splitting up into seven constituent columns is called dispersion
Spectrum:-To get a pure spectrum light from a slit is allowed to pass through a convex lens placed in such a position that a clear image of the slit is formed on the screen. A spectrum will appear on the screen on inserting a prism between the screen and the lens. On rotating the prism, the spectrum will move towards the original image and after sometime will become stationary
The essentials for pure spectrum are:-
1.The slit must be very narrow.
2.The prism should be paced in the position of minimum deviation
3.The rays of light must be paralled to each other as they fall on the prism
4.A convex lens must be used to focus rays of different column on the screen

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Question - 44:

What is Fluorescence?

Ans:

Some substance become luminous when light of a certain wave length falls upon them. The wave length of the light emitted by them is always different from that by which they are illuminated. This phenomenon is called fluorescence e.g. floorsper, chlorophylle.

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