

Introduction to Physics

Physics · Practice Test · 11 Questions

1. What does physics primarily study?

- A) Matter, force, and energy
- B) Living organisms
- C) Chemical reactions
- D) Historical events

2. How is physics traditionally divided?

- A) Theoretical and applied
- B) Classical and modern
- C) Biological and chemical
- D) Pure and experimental

3. In what year did modern physics begin?

- A) 1800
- B) 1950
- C) 1900
- D) 1850

4. Who is credited with starting modern physics?

- A) Isaac Newton
- B) Albert Einstein
- C) Max Planck
- D) Niels Bohr

5. What discovery marked the start of modern physics?

- A) Gravity
- B) Blackbody radiation
- C) The electron
- D) Relativity

6. Which of the following is a branch of classical physics?

- A) Mechanics
- B) Atomic physics
- C) Nuclear physics
- D) Quantum mechanics

7. Which of the following is a branch of classical physics?

- A) Atomic physics
- B) Acoustics
- C) Nuclear physics
- D) Particle physics

8. Which of the following is a branch of classical physics?

- A) Optics
- B) Nuclear physics
- C) Quantum mechanics
- D) Atomic physics

9. Which of the following is a branch of classical physics?

- A) Thermodynamics
- B) Atomic physics
- C) Quantum mechanics
- D) Nuclear physics

10. Which of the following is a branch of classical physics?

- A) Electromagnetics
- B) Atomic physics
- C) Quantum mechanics
- D) Nuclear physics

11. What is the main branch of modern physics mentioned?

- A) Mechanics
- B) Acoustics
- C) Atomic and Nuclear Physics
- D) Optics