

## ECAT Physics Chapter 1 Measurements Online Test

| Sr | Questions                                                                                                       | Answers Choice                                                                                                   |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | At the present time, the main frontiers of fundamental science are                                              | A. 2<br>B. 3<br>C. 4<br>D. 5                                                                                     |
| 2  | The instrument used to gather information from the far side of the universe is                                  | A. Compound microscope<br>B. Radio telescope<br>C. Astronomical Telescope<br>D. Simple microscope                |
| 3  | The branch of physics which concerned with the ultimate particles of which the universe is composed is known as | A. SolidState physics<br>B. Particle Physics<br>C. Nuclear Physics<br>D. Atomic Physics                          |
| 4  | Computer chips are made from                                                                                    | A. Conductors<br>B. Semiconductors<br>C. Insulators<br>D. Both A and B                                           |
| 5  | Which branch of physics deals with the structure and properties of solids                                       | A. Atomic Physics<br>B. Plasma Physics<br>C. Molecular Physics<br>D. Solid state physics                         |
| 6  | Those quantities which can be measured accurately are known as                                                  | A. Physical Quantities<br>B. Scalar Quantities<br>C. Vector Quantities<br>D. Non Physical Quantities             |
| 7  | Physical quantities are often divided into _____ categories                                                     | A. 3<br>B. 2<br>C. 9<br>D. 5                                                                                     |
| 8  | Distance to nearest galaxy from earth is                                                                        | A. $10^{10}$ m<br>B. $10^{15}$ m<br>C. $10^{40}$ m<br>D. $10^{30}$ m                                             |
| 9  | Diameter of the nucleus s of the order of                                                                       | A. $10^{-10}$ m<br>B. $10^{-12}$ m<br>C. $10^{-15}$ m<br>D. $10^{-18}$ m                                         |
| 10 | Diameter of the atom is of the order of                                                                         | A. $10^{-10}$ m<br>B. $10^{-12}$ m<br>C. $10^{-15}$ m<br>D. $10^{-9}$ m                                          |
| 11 | The principle characteristics of an ideal standard are                                                          | A. Inaccessible and Invariable<br>B. Accessible and Invariable<br>C. Accessible and Variable<br>D. None of these |
| 12 | The system international (SI) is built from _____ kind of unites                                                | A. Two<br>B. Three<br>C. Four<br>D. Five                                                                         |
| 13 | Total number of base units are                                                                                  | A. Three<br>B. Five<br>C. Seven<br>D. Nine                                                                       |
| 14 | Number of supplementary units are                                                                               | A. Three<br>B. Two<br>C. Seven<br>D. Five                                                                        |
| 15 | Which of the following are the units of intensity of light                                                      | A. Pois<br>B. Lux<br>C. Siemen<br>D. Candela                                                                     |

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| 16 | Silicon can be obtained from                                                                           | A. Lead<br>B. Uranium<br>C. An isotope of oxygen<br>D. Sand                                                                         |
| 17 | Light year is a unit of                                                                                | A. Time<br>B. Distance<br>C. Velocity<br>D. Intensity of light                                                                      |
| 18 | $1 \text{ gm-cm}^{-3}$ is equal to                                                                     | A. $10^{3} \text{ kg-m}^{-3}$<br>B. $10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^{-3}$<br>C. $1 \text{ kg-m}^{-3}$<br>D. $10^{6} \text{ kg-m}^{-1}$        |
| 19 | Significant figures in 0.0010 are                                                                      | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One                                                                                             |
| 20 | Which one is the least multiple                                                                        | A. Pico<br>B. Femto<br>C. Nano<br>D. Atto                                                                                           |
| 21 | The body of physics involves                                                                           | A. Structure of space and time<br>B. Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Chemical Changes |
| 22 | Physics deals with the study of                                                                        | A. Matter<br>B. Energy<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Human Body                                                                          |
| 23 | The information from far side of the universe are gathered by                                          | A. Radio telescope<br>B. Microscope<br>C. Telescope<br>D. Spectro scope                                                             |
| 24 | Astrophysics is a branch of physics, which deals with                                                  | A. Sub-atomic<br>B. Stars and galaxies<br>C. Light and sound<br>D. Music                                                            |
| 25 | The mechanics, which deals with the objects moving with velocities approaching that of light is called | A. Relativistic mechanics<br>B. Wave mechanics<br>C. Quantum mechanics<br>D. Statics                                                |
| 26 | Particles have the mass smallest of following is                                                       | A. Electron<br>B. Proton<br>C. Neutron<br>D. Quark                                                                                  |
| 27 | Silicon can be obtained from                                                                           | A. Lead<br>B. Uranium<br>C. An isotope of oxygen<br>D. Sand                                                                         |
| 28 | Aerodynamics is a branch of                                                                            | A. Hydrodynamics<br>B. Thermodynamics<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Statics                                                              |
| 29 | Radio telescope is used to gather information from                                                     | A. Earth<br>B. Moon only<br>C. Far side of the universe<br>D. Sea water                                                             |
| 30 | Light year is a unit of:                                                                               | A. Time<br>B. Distance<br>C. Velocity<br>D. Intensity of light                                                                      |
| 31 | $1 \text{ gm-cm}^{-3}$ is equal to:                                                                    | A. $10^{3} \text{ kg-m}^{-3}$<br>B. $10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^{-3}$<br>C. $1 \text{ kg-m}^{-3}$<br>D. $10^{6} \text{ kg-m}^{-1}$        |

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| 32 | Which one of the least multiple:                                                                                | A. Femto<br>B. Femto<br>C. Nano<br>D. Atto                                                                                                               |
| 33 | Significant figures in 0.0010 are:                                                                              | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One                                                                                                                  |
| 34 | Addition of 2.189 kg, 0.089 kg, 11.8 kg, and 5.32 kg gives the rounded off answer as:                           | A. 19.398<br>B. 19.400<br>C. 19.4<br>D. 19.3                                                                                                             |
| 35 | Which quantity has different dimensions:                                                                        | A. Work<br>B. Pressure<br>C. Energy<br>D. Torque                                                                                                         |
| 36 | The quantity have dimension of $ML^2T^{-02}$ will have SI unit of:                                              | A. Watt<br>B. Newton<br>C. Joule<br>D. Metre                                                                                                             |
| 37 | The time taken by light to travel from moon to earth is:                                                        | A. 80 sec<br>B. 500 sec<br>C. $1.802 \times 10^4$ sec<br>D. Aerophysics                                                                                  |
| 38 | Physics details with the study of:                                                                              | A. Matter<br>B. Energy<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Human body                                                                                               |
| 39 | The information from far side of the universal are gathered by:                                                 | A. Radio telescope<br>B. Microscope<br>C. Telescope<br>D. Spectro scope                                                                                  |
| 40 | Astrophysics is a branch of physics, which deals with:                                                          | A. Sub-atomic particles<br>B. Stars and galaxies<br>C. Light and sound<br>D. Music                                                                       |
| 41 | The mechanics, which deals with the objects moving with velocities approaching that of light is called:         | A. Relativistic mechanics<br>B. Wave mechanic<br>C. Quantum mechanics<br>D. Statics                                                                      |
| 42 | Particles have the mass smallest of following is:                                                               | A. Electron<br>B. Proton<br>C. Neutron<br>D. Quark                                                                                                       |
| 43 | The branch of physics which deals with the properties of fundamental particles is called:                       | A. High energy physics<br>B. Molecular physics<br>C. Astrophysics<br>D. Space physics                                                                    |
| 44 | Aerodynamics is a branch of:                                                                                    | A. Hydrodynamics<br>B. Thermodynamics<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Statics                                                                                   |
| 45 | Electron is a particle whose mass is:                                                                           | A. Greater than that of a proton<br>B. Smaller than that of a proton<br>C. Smaller than that of a proton or a neutron<br>D. Greater than that of an atom |
| 46 | The branch of physics which is mainly concerned with the motion of bodies under the action of forces is called: | A. Optics<br>B. Mechanics<br>C. Thermodynamics<br>D. Astro physics                                                                                       |
| 47 | From sand, we get a material used for construction of computer chips. That material is called:                  | A. Germanium<br>B. Silicon<br>C. Copper<br>D. Lead                                                                                                       |
| 48 | In the equation $E=mc^2$ value of c is:                                                                         | A. 1,86,000 miles per hour<br>B. 1,86,000 miles per sec<br>C. $3 \times 10^8$ m/sec<br>D. Both A and C<br>E. Both B and C                                |
| 49 | High enerav phvsics is branch of phvsics. which deals with:                                                     | A. Stars and galaxies<br>B. Sub-atomic particles<br>C. Light and sound<br>D. Music                                                                       |

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|    |                                                                                                       | C. Light and sound<br>D. Molecules                                                                                                                     |
| 50 | Density is defined as:                                                                                | A. Mass per volume<br>B. Volume per mass<br>C. Mass x volume<br>D. Mass per length                                                                     |
| 51 | The branch of physics, which deals with the structure and properties of solids is called:             | A. Plasma physics<br>B. Solid state physics<br>C. Any of above<br>D. Astro physics                                                                     |
| 52 | Relativistic mechanics is a branch of physics, which deal with the bodies moving with velocities:     | A. More than c<br>B. Approaching c<br>C. Equal to c<br>D. Much less than c                                                                             |
| 53 | Light year is a unit of:                                                                              | A. Time<br>B. Distance<br>C. Velocity<br>D. Intensity of light                                                                                         |
| 54 | 1 gm-cm <sup>3</sup> is equal to:                                                                     | A. 10 <sup>3</sup> kg-m <sup>-3</sup><br>B. 10 <sup>-3</sup> kg-m <sup>-3</sup><br>C. 1 kg-m <sup>-3</sup><br>D. 10 <sup>6</sup> kg-m <sup>-1</sup>    |
| 55 | Which one is the least multiple:                                                                      | A. Pico<br>B. Femto<br>C. Nano<br>D. Atto                                                                                                              |
| 56 | Significant figures in 0.0010 are:                                                                    | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One                                                                                                                |
| 57 | Addition of 2.189 kg, 11.8 kg and 5.32 kg gives the rounded off answer as:                            | A. 19.398<br>B. 19.400<br>C. 19.4<br>D. 19.3                                                                                                           |
| 58 | Which quantity has different dimension:                                                               | A. Work<br>B. Pressure<br>C. Energy<br>D. Torque                                                                                                       |
| 59 | The quantity having dimension of ML <sup>2</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> will earth is:                       | A. 80 sec<br>B. 500 sec<br>C. 1.802 X 10 <sup>4</sup> sec<br>D. Aerophysics                                                                            |
| 60 | The study of physics involves?                                                                        | A. Structure of space and time<br>B. Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Chemical changes<br>E. None of them |
| 61 | The information from far side of the universe are gathered by:                                        | A. Radio telescope<br>B. Microscope<br>C. Telescope<br>D. Spectro scope                                                                                |
| 62 | Astrophysics is a branch of physics, which deals with:                                                | A. Sub-atomic particles<br>B. Stars and galaxies<br>C. Light and sound<br>D. Music                                                                     |
| 63 | The machines which deals with the objects moving with velocities approaching that of light is called: | A. Relativistic mechanics<br>B. Wave mechanics<br>C. Quantum<br>D. Statics mechanics                                                                   |
| 64 | Particles have the mass smallest of following is:                                                     | A. Electron<br>B. Proton<br>C. Neutron<br>D. Quark                                                                                                     |
| 65 | Silicon can be obtained from:                                                                         | A. Lead<br>B. Uranium<br>C. An isotope of oxygen<br>D. Sand                                                                                            |
|    |                                                                                                       | A. Solid state physics                                                                                                                                 |

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| 66 | Branch of physics which deals with the study of stars and galaxies is called:                                      | B. Astrophysics<br>C. Molecular physics<br>D. Chemical physics                                                                                                                   |
| 67 | Physics is one of the branches of:                                                                                 | A. Social sciences<br>B. Physical sciences<br>C. Biological sciences<br>D. Abstract art                                                                                          |
| 68 | Electron is a particle whose mass is:                                                                              | A. Greater than that of a proton<br>B. Smaller than of a proton and greater than mass of neutron<br>C. Smaller than that of proton or neutron<br>D. Greater than that of an atom |
| 69 | From sand, we get a material used for construction with the motion of bodies under the action of forces is called: | A. Optics<br>B. Mechanics<br>C. Thermodynamics<br>D. Astrophysics                                                                                                                |
| 70 | From sand, we get a material used for construction of computer chips. That material is called:                     | A. Copper<br>B. Lead<br>C. Silicon<br>D. Germanium                                                                                                                               |
| 71 | In the equation $E=mc^2$ value of c is?                                                                            | A. 186000 miles per hour<br>B. 186000 miles per sec<br>C. $3 \times 10^8$ m/sec<br>D. Both A and C<br>E. Both B and C                                                            |
| 72 | Examples of physical quantities are:                                                                               | A. Length<br>B. Color<br>C. Effect of music<br>D. All of these                                                                                                                   |
| 73 | Density is defined as:                                                                                             | A. Mass per volume<br>B. Volume per mass<br>C. Mass X volume<br>D. Mass per length                                                                                               |
| 74 | The branch of physics which deals with the structure and properties of solids is called:                           | A. Plasma physics<br>B. Solid state physics<br>C. Any of above<br>D. Astrophysics                                                                                                |
| 75 | 0.0001210 has _____ significant figures.                                                                           | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Seven<br>D. Eight                                                                                                                                      |
| 76 | Significant figures in 0.2020 are:                                                                                 | A. Two<br>B. Three<br>C. Four<br>D. Five                                                                                                                                         |
| 77 | The definite number of significant figures in 5000 is:                                                             | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One                                                                                                                                          |
| 78 | If the absolute uncertainty of an instrument is 0.0a1 cm, then its least count will be :                           | A. 0.005 cm<br>B. 0.01 cm<br>C. 0.02 cm<br>D. 0.001 cm                                                                                                                           |
| 79 | The error may occur due to:                                                                                        | A. Negligence<br>B. Faulty apparatus<br>C. Inappropriate method<br>D. all of these                                                                                               |
| 80 | Uncertainty is of following type/types:                                                                            | A. Absolute<br>B. Fractional<br>C. Percentage<br>D. All of these                                                                                                                 |
| 81 | For addition and subtraction purposes, absolute uncertainties are:                                                 | A. Added<br>B. Subtracted<br>C. Multiplied<br>D. Divided                                                                                                                         |
| 82 | For multiplication and division purposes, percentage uncertainties are:                                            | A. Add<br>B. subtracted<br>C. Multiplied<br>D. Divided                                                                                                                           |
| 83 | The maximum possible error in the reading of an instrument is _____ its least count                                | A. Half of<br>B. Quarter of                                                                                                                                                      |

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| 83  | The maximum possible error in the reading of an instrument is _____ its least count.                            | C. Equal to<br>D. Double than                                                                                    |
| 84  | The maximum possible error in the reading for a meter rod with least count 1 mm is:                             | A. 0.005 mm<br>B. 0.05mm<br>C. 0.5mm<br>D. 5.0mm                                                                 |
| 85  | A dimension stands for the _____ nature of certain physical quantity.                                           | A. super<br>B. Quantitative<br>C. Qualitative<br>D. Both B and C                                                 |
| 86  | Dimension of mass is written as:                                                                                | A. M<br>B. [M]<br>C. (M)<br>D. [m]                                                                               |
| 87  | _____ dimensions are the same for:                                                                              | A. Work and energy<br>B. Force and weight<br>C. None of these<br>D. Both a and b                                 |
| 88  | Which quantity has different dimension?                                                                         | A. Tension<br>B. Work<br>C. Energy<br>D. Torque                                                                  |
| 89  | At the present time, the main frontiers of fundamental science are                                              | A. 2<br>B. 3<br>C. 4<br>D. 5                                                                                     |
| 90  | The instrument used to gather information from the far side of the universe is                                  | A. Compound microscope<br>B. Radio telescope<br>C. Astronomical Telescope<br>D. Simple microscope                |
| 91  | The branch of physics which concerned with the ultimate particles of which the universe is composed is known as | A. SolidState physics<br>B. Particle Physics<br>C. Nuclear Physics<br>D. Atomic Physics                          |
| 92  | Computer chips are made from                                                                                    | A. Conductors<br>B. Semiconductors<br>C. Insulators<br>D. Both A and B                                           |
| 93  | Which branch of physics deals with the structure and properties of solids                                       | A. Atomic Physics<br>B. Plasma Physics<br>C. Molecular Physics<br>D. Solid state physics                         |
| 94  | Those quantities which can be measured accurately are known as                                                  | A. Physical Quantities<br>B. Scalar Quantities<br>C. Vector Quantities<br>D. Non Physical Quantities             |
| 95  | Physical quantities are often divided into _____ categories                                                     | A. 3<br>B. 2<br>C. 9<br>D. 5                                                                                     |
| 96  | Distance to nearest galaxy from earth is                                                                        | A. $10^{10}$ m<br>B. $10^{15}$ m<br>C. $10^{40}$ m<br>D. $10^{30}$ m                                             |
| 97  | Diameter of the nucleus is of the order of                                                                      | A. $10^{-10}$ m<br>B. $10^{-12}$ m<br>C. $10^{-15}$ m<br>D. $10^{-18}$ m                                         |
| 98  | Diameter of the atom is of the order of                                                                         | A. $10^{-10}$ m<br>B. $10^{-12}$ m<br>C. $10^{-15}$ m<br>D. $10^{-9}$ m                                          |
| 99  | The principle characteristics of an ideal standard are                                                          | A. Inaccessible and Invariable<br>B. Accessible and Invariable<br>C. Accessible and Variable<br>D. None of these |
| 100 | The system international (SI) is built from _____ kind of unites                                                | A. Two<br>B. Three<br>C. Four<br>D. Five                                                                         |

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| 101 | Total number of base units are                                                                         | A. Three<br>B. Five<br>C. Seven<br>D. Nine                                                                                          |
| 102 | Number of supplementary units are                                                                      | A. Three<br>B. Two<br>C. Seven<br>D. Five                                                                                           |
| 103 | Which of the following are the units of intensity of light                                             | A. Pois<br>B. Lux<br>C. Siemen<br>D. Candela                                                                                        |
| 104 | Silicon can be obtained from                                                                           | A. Lead<br>B. Uranium<br>C. An isotope of oxygen<br>D. Sand                                                                         |
| 105 | Light year is a unit of                                                                                | A. Time<br>B. Distance<br>C. Velocity<br>D. Intensity of light                                                                      |
| 106 | $1 \text{ gm-cm}^{-3}$ is equal to                                                                     | A. $10^3 \text{ kg-m}^{-3}$<br>B. $10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^{-3}$<br>C. $1 \text{ kg-m}^{-3}$<br>D. $10^6 \text{ kg-m}^{-1}$            |
| 107 | Significant figures in 0.0010 are                                                                      | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One                                                                                             |
| 108 | Which one is the least multiple                                                                        | A. Pico<br>B. Femto<br>C. Nano<br>D. Atto                                                                                           |
| 109 | The body of physics involves                                                                           | A. Structure of space and time<br>B. Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Chemical Changes |
| 110 | Physics deals with the study of                                                                        | A. Matter<br>B. Energy<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Human Body                                                                          |
| 111 | The information from far side of the universe are gathered by                                          | A. Radio telescope<br>B. Microscope<br>C. Telescope<br>D. Spectro scope                                                             |
| 112 | Astrophysics is a branch of physics, which deals with                                                  | A. Sub-atomic<br>B. Stars and galaxies<br>C. Light and sound<br>D. Music                                                            |
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| 115 | Silicon can be obtained from                                                                           | A. Lead<br>B. Uranium<br>C. An isotope of oxygen<br>D. Sand                                                                         |
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| 118 | Light year is a unit of:                                                                                        | A. Time<br>B. Distance<br>C. Velocity<br>D. Intensity of light                                                                                           |
| 119 | 1 gm-cm <sup>3</sup> is equal to:                                                                               | A. 10 <sup>3</sup> kg-m <sup>-3</sup><br>B. 10 <sup>-3</sup> kg-m <sup>-3</sup><br>C. 1 kg-m <sup>-3</sup><br>D. 10 <sup>6</sup> kg-m <sup>-1</sup>      |
| 120 | Which one of the least multiple:                                                                                | A. Pico<br>B. Femto<br>C. Nano<br>D. Atto                                                                                                                |
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| 123 | Which quantity has different dimensions:                                                                        | A. Work<br>B. Pressure<br>C. Energy<br>D. Torque                                                                                                         |
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| 125 | The time taken by light to travel from moon to earth is:                                                        | A. 80 sec<br>B. 500 sec<br>C. 1.802 X 10 <sup>4</sup> sec<br>D. Aerophysics                                                                              |
| 126 | Physics details with the study of:                                                                              | A. Matter<br>B. Energy<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Human body                                                                                               |
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| 131 | The branch of physics which deals with the properties of fundamental particles is called:                       | A. High energy physics<br>B. Molecular physics<br>C. Astrophysics<br>D. Space physics                                                                    |
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| 133 | Electron is a particle whose mass is:                                                                           | A. Greater than that of a proton<br>B. Smaller than that of a proton<br>C. Smaller than that of a proton or a neutron<br>D. Greater than that of an atom |
| 134 | The branch of physics which is mainly concerned with the motion of bodies under the action of forces is called: | A. Optics<br>B. Mechanics<br>C. Thermodynamics<br>D. Astro physics                                                                                       |



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| 135 | From sand, we get a material used for construction of computer chips. That material is called:        | A. Germanium<br>B. Silicon<br>C. Copper<br>D. Lead                                                                                                     |
| 136 | In the equation $E=mc^2$ value of c is:                                                               | A. 1,86,000 miles per hour<br>B. 1,86,000 miles per sec<br>C. $3 \times 10^8$ m/sec<br>D. Both A and C<br>E. Both B and C                              |
| 137 | High energy physics is branch of physics, which deals with:                                           | A. Stars and galaxies<br>B. Sub-atomic particles<br>C. Light and sound<br>D. Molecules                                                                 |
| 138 | Density is defined as:                                                                                | A. Mass per volume<br>B. Volume per mass<br>C. Mass x volume<br>D. Mass per length                                                                     |
| 139 | The branch of physics, which deals with the structure and properties of solids is called:             | A. Plasma physics<br>B. Solid state physics<br>C. Any of above<br>D. Astro physics                                                                     |
| 140 | Relativistic mechanics is a branch of physics, which deal with the bodies moving with velocities:     | A. More than c<br>B. Approaching c<br>C. Equal to c<br>D. Much less than c                                                                             |
| 141 | Light year is a unit of:                                                                              | A. Time<br>B. Distance<br>C. Velocity<br>D. Intensity of light                                                                                         |
| 142 | $1 \text{ gm-cm}^3$ is equal to:                                                                      | A. $10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^3$<br>B. $10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^3$<br>C. $1 \text{ kg-m}^3$<br>D. $10^6 \text{ kg-m}^3$                                        |
| 143 | Which one is the least multiple:                                                                      | A. Pico<br>B. Femto<br>C. Nano<br>D. Atto                                                                                                              |
| 144 | Significant figures in 0.0010 are:                                                                    | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One                                                                                                                |
| 145 | Addition of 2.189 kg, 11.8 kg and 5.32 kg gives the rounded off answer as:                            | A. 19.398<br>B. 19.400<br>C. 19.4<br>D. 19.3                                                                                                           |
| 146 | Which quantity has different dimension:                                                               | A. Work<br>B. Pressure<br>C. Energy<br>D. Torque                                                                                                       |
| 147 | The quantity having dimension of $ML^2T^{-2}$ will earth is:                                          | A. 80 sec<br>B. 500 sec<br>C. $1.802 \times 10^4$ sec<br>D. Aerophysics                                                                                |
| 148 | The study of physics involves?                                                                        | A. Structure of space and time<br>B. Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Chemical changes<br>E. None of them |
| 149 | The information from far side of the universe are gathered by:                                        | A. Radio telescope<br>B. Microscope<br>C. Telescope<br>D. Spectro scope                                                                                |
| 150 | Astrophysics is a branch of physics, which deals with:                                                | A. Sub-atomic particles<br>B. Stars and galaxies<br>C. Light and sound<br>D. Music                                                                     |
| 151 | The machines which deals with the objects moving with velocities approaching that of light is called: | A. Relativistic mechanics<br>B. Wave mechanics<br>C. Quantum                                                                                           |

|     |                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | called.                                                                                                            | C. Quantum<br>D. Statics mechanics                                                                                                                                               |
| 152 | Particles have the mass smallest of following is:                                                                  | A. Electron<br>B. Proton<br>C. Neutron<br>D. Quark                                                                                                                               |
| 153 | Silicon can be obtained from:                                                                                      | A. Lead<br>B. Uranium<br>C. An isotope of oxygen<br>D. Sand                                                                                                                      |
| 154 | Branch of physics which deals with the study of stars and galaxies is called:                                      | A. Solid state physics<br>B. Astrophysics<br>C. Molecular physics<br>D. Chemical physics                                                                                         |
| 155 | Physics is one of the branches of:                                                                                 | A. Social sciences<br>B. Physical sciences<br>C. Biological sciences<br>D. Abstract art                                                                                          |
| 156 | Electron is a particle whose mass is:                                                                              | A. Greater than that of a proton<br>B. Smaller than of a proton and greater than mass of neutron<br>C. Smaller than that of proton or neutron<br>D. Greater than that of an atom |
| 157 | From sand, we get a material used for construction with the motion of bodies under the action of forces is called: | A. Optics<br>B. Mechanics<br>C. Thermodynamics<br>D. Astrophysics                                                                                                                |
| 158 | From sand, we get a material used for construction of computer chips. That material is called:                     | A. Copper<br>B. Lead<br>C. Silicon<br>D. Germanium                                                                                                                               |
| 159 | In the equation $E=mc^2$ value of c is?                                                                            | A. 186000 miles per hour<br>B. 186000 miles per sec<br>C. $3 \times 10^8$ m/sec<br>D. Both A and C<br>E. Both B and C                                                            |
| 160 | Examples of physical quantities are:                                                                               | A. Length<br>B. Color<br>C. Effect of music<br>D. All of these                                                                                                                   |
| 161 | Density is defined as:                                                                                             | A. Mass per volume<br>B. Volume per mass<br>C. Mass X volume<br>D. Mass per length                                                                                               |
| 162 | The branch of physics which deals with the structure and properties of solids is called:                           | A. Plasma physics<br>B. Solid state physics<br>C. Any of above<br>D. Astrophysics                                                                                                |
| 163 | 0.0001210 has _____ significant figures.                                                                           | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Seven<br>D. Eight                                                                                                                                      |
| 164 | Significant figures in 0.2020 are:                                                                                 | A. Two<br>B. Three<br>C. Four<br>D. Five                                                                                                                                         |
| 165 | The definite number of significant figures in 5000 is:                                                             | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One                                                                                                                                          |
| 166 | If the absolute uncertainty of an instrument is 0.0a1 cm, then its least count will be :                           | A. 0.005 cm<br>B. 0.01 cm<br>C. 0.02 cm<br>D. 0.001 cm                                                                                                                           |
| 167 | The error may occur due to:                                                                                        | A. Negligence<br>B. Faulty apparatus<br>C. Inappropriate method<br>D. all of these                                                                                               |
| 168 | Uncertainty is of following type/types:                                                                            | A. Absolute<br>B. Fractional                                                                                                                                                     |

|     |                                                                                      |                                                                                  |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                                                      | C. Percentage<br>D. All of these                                                 |
| 169 | For addition and subtraction purposes, absolute uncertainties are:                   | A. Added<br>B. Subtracted<br>C. Multiplied<br>D. Divided                         |
| 170 | For multiplication and division purposes, percentage uncertainties are:              | A. Add<br>B. subtracted<br>C. Multiplied<br>D. Divided                           |
| 171 | The maximum possible error in the reading of an instrument is _____ its least count. | A. Half of<br>B. Quarter of<br>C. Equal to<br>D. Double than                     |
| 172 | The maximum possible error in the reading for a meter rod with least count 1 mm is:  | A. 0.005 mm<br>B. 0.05mm<br>C. 0.5mm<br>D. 5.0mm                                 |
| 173 | A dimension stands for the _____ nature of certain physical quantity.                | A. super<br>B. Quantitative<br>C. Qualitative<br>D. Both B and C                 |
| 174 | Dimension of mass is written as:                                                     | A. M<br>B. [M]<br>C. (M)<br>D. [m]                                               |
| 175 | dimensions are the same for:                                                         | A. Work and energy<br>B. Force and weight<br>C. None of these<br>D. Both a and b |
| 176 | Which quantity has different dimension?                                              | A. Tension<br>B. Work<br>C. Energy<br>D. Torque                                  |