## Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 1 Measurement Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Light year is a unit of: | A. Time<br>B. Distance<br>C. Velocity<br>D. Intensity of light |
| 2 | Light year is a unit of | A. Time<br>B. Distance<br>C. Velocity<br>D. Intensity of light |
| 3 | 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 |
| 4 | 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 |
| 5 | Relativistic mechanics is a branch of physics, which deal with the bodies moving with velocities: | A. More then c<br>B. Approaching c<br>C. Equal to c<br>D. Much less than x |
| 6 | Total number of base units are | A. Three<br>B. Five<br>C. Seven<br>D. Nine |
| 7 | Physical quantities are often divided into _____ categories | A. 3<br>B. 2<br>C. 9<br>D. 5 |
| 8 | 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 |
| 9 | The information from far side of the universe are gathered by | A. Radio telescope<br>B. Microscope<br>C. Telescope<br>D. Spectro scpe |
| 10 | The quantity having dimension of $ML^2T^{02}$ will earth is: | A. 80 sec<br>B. 500 sec<br>C. $1.802 \times 10^4$ sec<br>D. Aerophysics |
| 11 | Density is defined as: | A. Mass per volume<br>B. Volume per mass<br>C. Mass x volume<br>D. Mass per length |
| 12 | The system international (SI) is built from _____ kind of unites | A. Two<br>B. Three<br>C. Four<br>D. Five |
| 13 | Dimension of mass is written as: | A. M<br>B. [M]<br>C. (M)<br>D. [m] |
| 14 | The quantity have dimension of $ML^2T^{02}$ will have SI unit of: | A. Watt<br>B. Newton<br>C. Joule<br>D. Metre |
| 15 | 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 |

| 16 | Significant figures in 0.0010 are: | A. Four <br> B. Three <br> C. Two <br> D. One |
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| 17 | 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 |
| 18 | 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 |
| 19 | Physics deals with the study of | A. Matter <br> B. Energy <br> C. Both of them <br> D. Human Body |
| 20 | 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 |
| 21 | 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 |
| 22 | 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 |
| 23 | 1 gm-cm$^{-3}$ is equal to: | A. $10^{3}$kg-m$^{-3}$ <br> B. $10^{-3}$kg-m$^{-3}$ <br> C. 1 kg-m$^{-3}$ <br> D. $10^{6}$kg-m$^{-1}$ |
| 24 | 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 |
| 25 | Silicon can be obtained from | A. Lead <br> B. Uranium <br> C. An isotope of oxygen <br> D. Sand |
| 26 | 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 |
| 27 | Which quantity has different dimensions: | A. Work <br> B. Pressure <br> C. Energy <br> D. Torque |
| 28 | Particles have the mass smallest of following is: | A. Electron <br> B. Proton <br> C. Neutron <br> D. Quark |
| 29 | For addition and subtraction purposes, absolute uncertainties are: | A. Added <br> B. Subtracted <br> C. Multipiled <br> D. Divided |
| 30 | The information from far side of the universal are gathered by: | A. Radio telescope <br> B. Microscope <br> C. Telescope <br> D. Spectro scpe |
| 31 | Which one is the least multiple | A. Pico <br> B. Femto <br> C. Nano <br> D. Atto |
| | | A. 1,86,000 miles per hour |

| 32 | In the equation E=mc$^2$value of c is: | A. 1,00,000 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 |
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| 33 | 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 |
| 34 | 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 |
| 35 | 0.0001210 has _____ significant figures. | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Seven<br>D. Eight |
| 36 | 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 |
| 37 | 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 |
| 38 | 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 |
| 39 | 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 |
| 40 | Which one is the least multiple: | A. Pico<br>B. Femto<br>C. Nano<br>D. Atto |
| 41 | Number of supplementary units are | A. Three<br>B. Two<br>C. Seven<br>D. Five |
| 42 | Significant figures in 0.2020 are: | A. Two<br>B. Three<br>C. Four<br>D. Five |
| 43 | Computer chips are made from | A. Conductors<br>B. Semiconductors<br>C. Insulators<br>D. Both A and B |
| 44 | The branch of physics, which deals with the structure an properties of solids is called: | A. Plasma physics<br>B. Solid state physics<br>C. Any of above<br>D. Astro physics |
| 45 | 1 gm-cm$^{-3}$is equal to: | A. $10^3$kg-m$^{-3}$<br>B. $10^{-3}$kg-m$^{-3}$<br>C. 1 kg-m$^{-3}$<br>D. $10^6$kg-m$^{-1}$ |
| 46 | Aerodynamics is a branch of | A. Hydrodynamics<br>B. Thermodynamics<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Statics |
| 47 | 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 |
| 48 | The error may occur due to: | A. Negligence<br>B. Faulty apparatus<br>C. Inappropriate method<br>D. all of these |

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| 49 | Particles have the mass smallest of following is: | A. Electron<br>B. Proton<br>C. Neutron<br>D. Quark |
| 50 | For multiplication and division purposes, percentage uncertainties are: | A. Add<br>B. subtracted<br>C. Multiplied<br>D. Divided |
| 51 | Which one of the least multiple: | A. Pico<br>B. Femto<br>C. Nano<br>D. Atto |
| 52 | 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 |
| 53 | Light year is a unit of: | A. Time<br>B. Distance<br>C. Velocity<br>D. Intensity of light |
| 54 | 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 |
| 55 | Particles have the mass smallest of following is | A. Electron<br>B. Proton<br>C. Neutron<br>D. Quark |
| 56 | A dimension stands for the _____ nature of certain physical quantity. | A. super<br>B. Quantitative<br>C. Qualitative<br>D. Both B and C |
| 57 | Silicon can be obtained from | A. Lead<br>B. Uranium<br>C. An isotope of oxygen<br>D. Sand |
| 58 | Significant figures in 0.0010 are | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One |
| 59 | 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 |
| 60 | The instrument used to gather information form the far side of the universe is | A. Compound microscope<br>B. Radio telescope<br>C. Astronomical Telescope<br>D. Simple microscope |
| 61 | 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 |
| 62 | 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 |
| 63 | Which quantity has different dimension: | A. Work<br>B. Pressure<br>C. Energy<br>D. Torque |
| 64 | 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 |
| 65 | Which of the following are the units of intensity of light | A. Pois<br>B. Lux<br>C. Siemen<br>D. Candela |
| 66 | Density is defined as: | A. Mass per volume<br>B. Volume per mass |

| 66 | Density is defined as: | C. Mass X volume<br>D. Mass per length |
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| 67 | Physics is one of the branches of: | A. Social sciences<br>B. Physical sciences<br>C. Biological sciences<br>D. Abstract art |
| 68 | 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 |
| 69 | 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 |
| 70 | Significant figures in 0.0010 are: | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One |
| 71 | Which quantity has different dimension? | A. Tension<br>B. Work<br>C. Energy<br>D. Torque |
| 72 | 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 |
| 73 | 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 |
| 74 | 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 |
| 75 | 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 |
| 76 | 1 gm-cm$^{-3}$ is equal to | A. $10^{3}$kg-m$^{-3}$<br>B. $10^{-3}$kg-m$^{-3}$<br>C. 1kg-m$^{-3}$<br>D. $10^{6}$kg-m$^{-1}$ |
| 77 | Silicon can be obtained from: | A. Lead<br>B. Uranium<br>C. An isotope of oxygen<br>D. Sand |
| 78 | 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 |
| 79 | Examples of physical quantities are: | A. Length<br>B. Color<br>C. Effect of music<br>D. All of these |
| 80 | 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 |
| 81 | 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 |
| 82 | 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 |
| 83 | Uncertainty is of following type/types: | A. Absolute<br>B. Fractional |

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| 83 | Uncertainty is of following types/types: | C. Percentage<br>D. All of these |
| 84 | The information from far side of the universe are gathered by: | A. Radio telescope<br>B. Microscope<br>C. Telescope<br>D. Spectro scope |
| 85 | The definite number of significant figures in 5000 is: | A. Four<br>B. Three<br>C. Two<br>D. One |
| 86 | Aerodynamics is a branch of: | A. Hydrodynamics<br>B. Thermodynamics<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Statics |
| 87 | Physics details with the study of: | A. Matter<br>B. Energy<br>C. Both of them<br>D. Human body |
| 88 | At the present time, the main frontiers of fundamental science are | A. 2<br>B. 3<br>C. 4<br>D. 5 |