

## Energy

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The part of atmosphere where all living bodies reside is..... thick.	A. 4 to 10 km B. 6 to 18 km C. 8 to 20 km D. 10 to 20 km
2	We can save energy.	A. 1- By increasing personal vehicles. B. 2- By making vehicles of heavier bodies. C. 3- By not walking D. 4- By avoiding unnecessary of energy.
3	One Btu is equal to.	A. 1100 joules B. 1055 Joules C. 1050 Joules D. 1040 Joules
4	Cause of air pollution is.	A. Carbon Monoxide B. Sulphur di oxide C. Nitrogen oxide D. All of them
5	Organic material and their residues are called:	A. Biomass B. Nuclear waste C. Smog D. Garbage
6	The solar energy falling on the atmosphere of Earth is almost:	A. 1.2 Kilowatt per square meter B. 1.4 kilowatt per square meter C. 1.6 kilowatt per square meter D. 1.8 kilowatt per square meter
7	Energy resources consumed by industries is approximately.	A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 50%
8	The ability to do work is called.	A. Power B. Force C. Energy D. All of them
9	The SI unit of energy :	A. meter per second B. meter C. joule D. kilowatt hour
10	The energy due to motion is called.	A. Potential energy B. Kinetic energy C. Nuclear energy D. Chemical energy
11	By burning fossil fuels we get.	A. Solar power B. Tidal power C. Nuclear power D. Thermal power
12	Excessive growth in population is also one reason of enhancement in.	A. Pollution B. Radiations C. Conduction D. None of them
13	The unit of energy is.	A. Newton B. Metre C. Joule D. Second
14	The practical unit of electricity is;	A. kilowatt hour B. watt C. Joule D. ...

		D. Ampere&nbsp;
15	Natural gas is measured in:	A. square meter&nbsp; B. cubic meters&nbsp; C. Btu&nbsp; D. B and C both&nbsp;
16	Breaking of the heavy nucleus of an atom is called:	A. Nuclear fission&nbsp; B. Nuclear fusion C. conservation&nbsp; D. pollution&nbsp;
17	One thousand watt power is called.	A. One mega watt B. One giga watt C. One hector watt D. One kilowatt
18	The part of atmosphere where all living bodies reside is:	A. 8 to 20 kilometers&nbsp; B. 8 to 40 kilometers&nbsp; C. 8 to 30 kilometers&nbsp; D. 2 to 10 kilometers
19	Energy of moving charges is called.	A. Heat energy B. Light energy C. Electricla energy D. Kinetic energy
20	Prodcut of forces and distance is called.	A. Work B. Energy C. Power D. Heat
21	The conversion of the kinetic energy of running water to electrical energy is called	A. power production&nbsp; B. Thermal power&nbsp; C. Hydroelectric power&nbsp; D. Nuclear power&nbsp;
22	Sunlight is directly transformed to electricity with the help of:	A. Solar cells&nbsp; B. Diod&nbsp; C. Rectifier&nbsp; D. Transistor&nbsp;
23	Production of electricity with help of high tides is called.	A. Tidal power B. Tharmal power C. Wind power D. Geothermal power
24	In Brazil, most of the vehicles run with:	A. petrol B. Bio gas C. Alcohol D. CNG
25	Energy possessed bu a body due to its motion is known as:	A. Kinetic energy&nbsp; B. Heat energy&nbsp; C. Electric energy&nbsp; D. Chemical&nbsp;
26	The production of electricity from tides of water is called:	A. Wind power&nbsp; B. Thermal power&nbsp; C. Tidal power&nbsp; D. Nuclear power&nbsp;
27	The cause of thermal pollution;	A. only green house effect&nbsp; B. only nuclear reactors&nbsp; C. only fossil fuels&nbsp; D. All , A, B and C
28	One kilowatt-hour is the amount of energy that is consumed by a ..... appliance in one hour.	A. 1000 watt B. 100 watt C. 10000 watt D. 500 watt
29	The energy of moving charges is called:	A. Light energy&nbsp; B. Heat energy&nbsp; C. Chemical energy&nbsp; D. Electrical energy&nbsp;
30	The Si unit of power is;	A. Joule B. Ohm C. Watt&nbsp; D. Ampere&nbsp;
31	The largest source of light is.	A. Sun B. Moon C. Stars D. Plants
		A. Hydroelectirc power B. Thermal power

32 The method of production of electricity that does not produce pollution is.

- B. Thermal power
- C. Nuclear power
- D. Burning of biogas

33 the conversion of Kinetic energy of running water to electrical energy is known as.

- A. Thermal power
- B. Tidal power
- C. Hydroelectric power
- D. Nuclear power