

Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 1 Measurement

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Electron is a particle whose mass is:	A. Greater than that of a proton B. Smaller than that of a proton C. Smaller than that of a proton or a neutron D. Greater than that of an atom
2	The instrument used to gather information form the far side of the universe is	A. Compound microscope B. Radio telescope C. Astronomical Telescope D. Simple microscope
3	The body of physics involves	A. Structure of space and time B. Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter C. Both of them D. Chemical Changes
4	Electron is a particle whose mass is:	A. Greater than that of a proton B. Smaller than of a proton and greater than mass of neutron C. Smaller than that of proton or neutron D. Greater than that of an atom
5	Physical quantities are often divided into categories	A. 3 B. 2 C. 9 D. 5
6	Aerodynamics is a branch of	A. Hydrodynamics B. Thermodynamics C. Both of them D. Statics
7	Addition of 2.189 kg, 11.8 kg and 5.32 kg gives the rounded off answer as:	A. 19.398 B. 19.400 C. 19.4 D. 19.3
8	High energy physics is branch of physics, which deals with:	A. Stars and galaxies B. Sub-atomic particles C. Light and sound D. Molecules
9	In the equation E=mc ² value of c is:	A. 1,86,000 miles per hour B. 1,86,000 miles per sec C. 3 X 10 ⁸ m/sec D. Both A and C E. Both B and C
10	For multiplication and division purposes, percentage uncertainties are:	A. Add B. subtracted C. Multiplied D. Divided
11	The study of physics involves?	A. Structure of space and time B. Interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter C. Both of them D. Chemical changes E. None of them
12	At the present time, the main frontiers of fundamental science are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
13	dimensions are the same for:	A. Work and energy B. Force and weight C. None of these D. Both a and b
	2	A. 10 ³ kg-m ^{- 3} B. 10 ⁻³ kg-m ⁻

14	1 gm-cm⁻ ^ʒ is equal to:	3 C. 1 kg-m ⁻³ D. 10 ⁶ kg-m ⁻¹
15	Particles have the mass smallest of following is:	A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. Quark
16	The mechanics, which deals with the objects moving with velocities approaching that of light is called	A. Relativistic mechanics B. Wave mechanics C. Quantum mechanics D. Statics
17	The error may occur due to:	A. Negligence B. Faulty apparatus C. Inappropriate method D. all of these
18	Which quantity has different dimension:	A. Work B. Pressure C. Energy D. Torque
19	The branch of physics which is mainly concerned with the motion of bodies under the action of forces is called:	A. Optics B. Mechanics C. Thermodynamics D. Astro physics
20	Silicon can be obtained from:	A. Lead B. Uranium C. An isotope of oxygen D. Sand