

## ECAT Physics Chapter 1 Measurements

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Diameter of the atom is of the order of	A. 10 <sup>-10</sup> m B. 10 <sup>-12</sup> m C. 10 <sup>-15</sup> m D. 10 <sup>-9</sup> m
2	Uncertainty is of following type/types:	A. Absolute B. Fractional C. Percentage D. All of these
3	The branch of physics which deals with the structure and properties of solids is called:	A. Plasma physics B. Solid state physics C. Any of above D. Astrophysics
4	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
5	The information from far side of the universe are gathered by	A. Radio telescope B. Microscope C. Telescope D. Spectro scpe
6	Light year is a unit of	A. Time B. Distance C. Velocity D. Intensity of light
7	Light year is a unit of:	A. Time B. Distance C. Velocity D. Intensity of light
8	For addition and subtraction purposes, absolute uncertainties are:	A. Added B. Subtracted C. Multipiled D. Divided
9	A dimension stands for the nature of certain physical quantity.	A. super B. Quantitative C. Qualitative D. Both B and C
10	Astrophysics is a branch of physics, which deals with:	A. Sub-atomic particles B. Stars and galaxies C. Light and sound D. Music
11	Silicon can be obtained from	A. Lead B. Uranium C. An isotope of oxygen D. Sand
12	The system international (SI) is built from kind of unites	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
13	The machines which deals with the objects moving with velocities approaching that of light is called:	A. Relativistic mechanics B. Wave mechanics C. Quantum D. Statics mechanics
14	Particles have the mass smallest of following is	A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. Quark
15	Which branch of physics deals with the structure and properties of solids	A. Atomic Physics B. Plasma Physics C. Molecular Physics D. Solid state physics

16	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
17	In the equation E=mc <sup>2</sup> value of c is:	A. 1,86,000 miles per hour B. 1,86,000 miles per sec C. 3 X 10 <sup>8</sup> m/sec D. Both A and C E. Both B and C
18	Examples of physical quantities are:	A. Length B. Color C. Effect of music D. All of these
19	High energy physics is branch of physics, which deals with:	A. Stars and galaxies B. Sub-atomic particles C. Light and sound D. Molecules
20	Significant figures in 0.0010 are	A. Four B. Three C. Two D. One