ECAT Physics Chapter 1 Measurements

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	In the equation $E=mc^2$ value of c is?	A. 186000 miles per hour B. 186000 miles per sec C. 3 X 10⁸m/sec D. Both A and C E. Both B and C
3	1 gm-$cm^{-3}$is equal to	A. 10³kg-m⁻³ B. 10⁻³kg-m⁻³ C. 1kg-m⁻³ D. 10⁶kg-m⁻¹
4	Silicon can be obtained from	A. Lead B. Uranium C. An isotope of oxygen D. Sand
5	If the absolute uncertainty of an instrument is 0.0a1 cm, then its least count will be :	A. 0.005 cm B. 0.01 cm C. 0.02 cm D. 0.001 cm
6	Density is defined as:	A. Mass per volume B. Volume per mass C. Mass x volume D. Mass per length
7	Particles have the mass smallest of following is	A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. Quark
8	The branch of physics which concerned with the ultimate particles of which the universe is composed is known as	A. SolidState physics B. Particle Physics C. Nuclear Physics D. Atomic Physics
9	Physics deals with the study of	A. Matter B. Energy C. Both of them D. Human Body
10	Diameter of the nucleus s of the order of	A. 10⁻¹⁰m B. 10⁻¹²m C. 10⁻¹⁵m D. 10⁻¹⁸m
11	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
12	The mechanics, which deals with the objects moving with velocities approaching that of light is called:	A. Relativistic mechanics B. Wave mechanic C. Quantum mechanics D. Statics
13	The principle characteristics of an ideal standard are	A. Inaccessible and Invariable B. Accessible and Invariable C. Accessible and Variable D. None of these
14	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
15	dimensions are the same for:	A. Work and energy B. Force and weight C. None of these D. Both a and b
16	1 gm-cm^{-3}is equal to:	A. 10³kg-m⁻³ B. 10⁻³kg-m⁻³ C. 1 kg-m⁻³ D. 10⁶kg-m⁻¹
17	Astrophysics is a branch of physics, which deals with:	A. Sub-atomic particles B. Stars and galaxies C. Light and sound D. Music
18	The system international (SI) is built from _____ kind of unites	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
19	Light year is a unit of:	A. Time B. Distance C. Velocity D. Intensity of light
20	At the present time, the main frontiers of fundamental science are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5