

## Physics ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A sinusoidally alternating voltage or current can be graphically represented by a:	A. Vector B. Rotating vector C. Clockwise vector D. <b>Anticlockwise voltage vector</b> E. None of these
2	The critical temperature of mercury is	A. 1.18 K B. <b>4.2 K</b> C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
3	The working of galvanometer depends upon torque exerted on a current carrying coil in	A. <b>magnetic field</b> B. electric field C. gravitational field D. nuclear field
4	In order to get interference using two light rays	A. The sources should be monochromatic and coherent B. The sources should have the same frequency C. Superposition should be linear D. <b>All of these</b>
5	The value of threshold frequency for different metals is	A. <b>different</b> B. same C. may be different or may be same D. none of these
6	Light year is a unit of:	A. Time B. <b>Distance</b> C. Velocity D. Intensity of light
7	If the vector 5 N lies along with x-axis, then its component along y-axis will be:	A. <b>Zero</b> B. 5 N C. 7 N D. 10 N
8	The minimum wavelength of X-rays produced of 1KV potential difference is applied across the anode and cathode of the tube is	A. $1.24 \times 10^{-10}$ m B. $7.92 \times 10^{-20}$ m C. $2.78 \times 10^{-14}$ m D. <b><math>3.88 \times 10^{-11}</math> m</b>
9	The equation of continuity is	A. $A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 = \frac{V}{\rho}$ B. $A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 = \frac{V}{\rho}$ C. $A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 = \frac{V}{\rho}$ D. <b><math>A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 = \frac{V}{\rho}</math></b> E. $A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 = \frac{V}{\rho}$
10	Laplace formula is derived from	A. Isothermal change B. Adiabatic change C. <b>Isobaric change</b> D. None of these
11	The application of Bernoulli's equation is	A. Torricelli's theorem B. Venture relation C. Binomial theorem D. <b>Both a and b</b>
12	When three identical bulbs of 60 watt, 200 volt rating are connected in series to a 200 volt supply, the power drawn by them will be	A. <b>180 watt</b> B. 10 watt C. 20 watt D. 60 watt
13	Peak value of alternative current is:	A. <b>one of its Instantaneous value</b> B. Equal to its RMS value C. The same as its peak-to-peak value D. Both (B) and (C) E. None of these

14	Dimension of mass is written as:	A. M B. [M] C. (M) D. [m]
15	A ball is dropped from a height of 4.2 meters. To what height will take it rise if there is no loss of KE after rebounding?	A. 4.2 m B. 8.4 m C. 12.6 m D. none of these
16	When a platinum wire is heated, it appears orange red at	A. 500 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C</span> B. 900 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C</span> C. 1100 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C</span> D. 1300 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C</span>
17	Which quantity is important in stating the entropy of the system	A. initial entropy B. final entropy C. change in entropy D. none of them
18	According to the second law, which is must to produce work	A. a source contains a large amount of heat energy B. two sources at the same temperature C. two sources at the different temperatures D. a source contains a small amount of energy
19	The smallest three dimensional basic structure in a crystalline solid is called	A. lattice point B. crystal lattice C. cubic crystal D. unit cell
20	Photons must have energy equal to	A. $ev$ B. $En$ C. $hf$ D. None of these