Physics ECAT Pre Engineering MCQ's Test For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	The magnitude of induced emf depends upon the:	A. Rate of decrease of magnetic field B. Rate of change of magnetic field C. Rate of increase of magnetic flux D. Constancy of magnetic field E. None of these
3	One complete round trip of the body about its mean position is called	A. displacement B. vibration C. a complete motion D. an acceleration
4	An atom in which there is a resultant magnetic field, behaves like a tiny magnet and is called as	A. magnetic B. magnetic dipole C. magnetic monopole D. none of them
5	Neutron was discovered by	A. Curie B. Roentgen C. Chadwick D. Rutherford
6	The photocopying process is called:	A. Geography B. Sonography C. Xerography D. Zerography E. None of these
7	Mass of neutron is	A. 1.67 x 10⁻³¹kg B. 1.67 x 10⁻²⁷kg C. 9.1 x 10⁻³¹kg D. 1.67 x 10⁻19kg
8	The ratio of the diameter of two convex lenses is _____-the ratio of their focal lengths:	A. Greater than B. Less than C. Equal to D. None of these
9	The existence of position was predicted by Dirace in	A. 1920 B. 1925 C. 1930 D. 1928
10	The net force acting on a 100 kg man standing in an elevator accelerating downward with a = 0.8 m sec^{-2}comes out to:	A. 980 N B. 580 N C. 1380 N D. Zero
11	Astrophysics is a branch of physics, which deals with:	A. Sub-atomic particles B. Stars and galaxies C. Light and sound D. Music
12	When the magnitude of two component vectors are equal to that of their resultant, then the	A. 60<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° B. 90<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">°

	angle between the components is:	C. 120<span style= font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° D. 150<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">°
13	There is a regular arrangement of molecules in a	A. amorphous solids B. polymeric solids C. crystalline solids D. none of them
14	A particle of mass 0.5 g moving along x-axis is located of x_1= 15 m at t_1= 5s and x_2= 33 m at t_2= 13s its average velocity is	A. 6 m s⁻¹ B. 2.45 m s⁻¹ C. 2.25 m s⁻¹ D. 4.45 m s⁻¹
15	The reverse saturation current in a PN junction diode is only due to	A. Majority carriers B. Minority Carriers C. Acceptor ions D. Donor ions
16	γ-rays behave like a particle because they explain the	A. Compton effect B. Photoelectric effect C. Pair-production D. all the above
17	How many number of anodes used in electron gun	A. one B. two C. three D. six
18	Pressure exerted by a gas is	A. Independent of density of the gas B. Inversely proportional to the density of the gas C. Directly proportional to the square of the density of the gas D. Directly proportional to the density of the gas
19	A body is thrown from a height h with speed u, it hits the ground with speed V	A. The value of V is maximum if the body is thrown vertically downward B. The value of V is maximum if the body is thrown vertically upwards C. The value of V is minimum if the body is thrown horizontally D. The value of V does not depend on the direction of which it is thrown
20	Amorphous solids:	A. Have definite melting points B. Are called glassy solids C. Have no definite melting point D. Both (B) and (C) E. Both (A) and (C)