

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The frequency of free vibrations is known as	A. free frequency B. forced frequency C. <b>natural frequency</b> D. un-natural frequency
2	The pressure exerted by the gas is	A. directly proportional to the P.E B. inversely proportional to the P.E C. inversely proportional to the K.E D. <b>directly proportional to the K.E</b>
3	Which of the following substances has got positive temperature coefficient of resistance?	A. Carbon B. Germanium C. Silicon D. <b>Aluminium</b> E. None of these
4	When a force is applied on a body, several effects are possible Which of the following effect could not occur?	A. the body rotates B. the body speeds up C. <b>the mass of the body decreases</b> D. the body changes its direction
5	One radian is:	A. <b>Greater than one degree</b> B. Less than one degree C. Equal to one degree D. None of these
6	Tick the conservation force:	A. Tension in a string B. Air resistance string C. <b>Elastic spring force</b> D. Frictional force
7	if the field is directed along the normal to the area, then flux is:	A. <p style="font-size: 12pt; margin: 0;">Maximum</p> B. <p style="font-size: 12pt; margin: 0;">Equal to zero</p> C. <p style="font-size: 12pt; margin: 0;">Equal to BA</p> D. <p style="font-size: 12pt; margin: 0;">Minimum</p> E. <b>Both (A) and (C)</b>
8	Michael Faraday is known by his work on	A. Nuclear strong force B. Gravitational force C. Nuclear weak force D. <b>Electric force</b> E. None of these
9	When the bob of simple pendulum is at extreme position, its K.E. will be	A. maximum B. minimum C. <b>zero</b> D. all of them
10	When a body moves against the force of friction on a horizontal plane, the work done by the body is:	A. Positive B. <b>Negative</b> C. Zero D. None of these

11	Amperean path is a:	<p>height: 107%;font-family:", serif",&gt;Closed path&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt; <p>B. &lt;p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"&gt;&lt;span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:", serif",&gt;Rectangular path&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt; <p>C. &lt;p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"&gt;&lt;span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:", serif",&gt;Circular path&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt; <p>D. &lt;p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"&gt;&lt;span style="font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: ", Times New Roman", serif;"&gt;Any of above&lt;b&gt;&lt;o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/b&gt;&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt; <p>E. &lt;p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"&gt;&lt;span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:", serif",&gt;Broken path&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</p> </p></p></p></p>
12	When a force of 0.5 N displaces a body through a distance of 2m in the direction of force, the work done is	<p>A. 0.5 J  B. 2 J  C. 0.25 J  D. 1 J</p>
13	The resistance of an incandescent lamp is	<p>A. Smaller when switched on  B. Greater when switched off  C. The same whether it is switch off or switch on  D. Greater when switched on</p>
14	On colliding in a closed container, the gas molecules	<p>A. Transfer momentum to the walls  B. Momentum becomes zero  C. Move in opposite directions  D. Perform Brownian motion</p>
15	The temperature of gas is produced by	<p>A. At potential energy of its molecules  B. The kinetic energy of its molecules  C. The attractive force between its molecules  D. The repulsive force between its molecules</p>
16	An object thrown in arbitrary direction in space with an initial velocity and moving freely under gravity will follow	<p>A. a circular path  B. a straight line  C. a hyperbola  D. a parabola</p>
17	The SI unit of spring constant is identical with that of	<p>A. Force  B. Surface tension  C. Pressure  D. Loudness</p>
18	OP-AMP has the following input terminals	<p>A. one  B. two  C. three  D. four</p>
19	The fractional change in resistance per kelvin is known as	<p>A. temperature coefficient  B. resistance coefficient  C. super temperature  D. critical temperature</p>
20	The electrons in the outermost shell of an atom are called	<p>A. core electrons  B. valence electrons  C. high energy electrons  D. none of them</p>