ECAT Pre General Science MCQ's Test For Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The unit of viscosity is SI system is:	A. Kg⁻¹m sec⁻¹ B. Kgm⁻¹ sec⁻¹ C. Kg⁻¹m⁻¹ sec D. None of these
2	For the working of a heat engine, there must be	A. a source of heat at high temperature B. a sink at low temperature C. both of them D. none of them
3	Kirchhoff's first rule is also called:	A. Loop rule B. Thumb rule C. Point rule D. Right hand rule E. None of these
4	If we draw a graph between d(along x-axis) and F (along y-axis) and get a straight line horizontal to x-axis then area under this straight line represents:	A. Power B. Work C. Pressure D. None of these
5	Force acting upon a charged particle kept between the plates of a charged condenser if F. IF one of the plates of the condenser is removed, force acting on the same will become	A. Zero B. F/2 C. F D. 2F
6	Stars twinkle due to	A. The fact that they do not emit light continuously B. The refractive index of earth's atmosphere fluctuates C. The Star's atmosphere absorbs its light intermittently D. None of these
7	High speed meteors rushing through air reduces to ashes because of:	A. Force of gravity B. High resistance of air C. Drag force D. None of these
8	Density of fluid is defined as:	A. Its volume to mass ratio B. Product of volume and mass C. Its mass of volume ratio D. None of these
9	The highest value reached by the voltage or current:	A. In quarter cycle is called Instantaneous value B. In half cycle is called peak-to-peak value C. In one cycle is called peak value D. In half cycle is called Instantaneous value E. None of these
10	The weight 'mg' of the bob is resolved into	A. one component B. two components C. three components D. four components
11	When a body is pulled away from its rest or equilibrium position and then released, the body oscillates due to	A. applied force B. momentum C. restoring force D. none of them
		A. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast">Shape of geometry of

12	The flux through a closed surface depends upon:	the closed surface<o:p></o:p> B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast">Charge enclosed<o:p></o:p> C. <span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast">Nature of the medium<o:p></o:p> D. <span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p> E. <span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast">Both (B) and (C)<o:p></o:p>
13	Question Image	A. 5μF B. 10μF C. 3μF D. 6μF
14	The SI unit of permitivity is	A. Nm²C² B. N⁻¹m⁻²C² C. NmC² D. Nm²C⁻¹
15	When the shear stress and shear stain are involved, then their ratio is called	A. Young's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Shear modulus D. all of them
16	For a moving body, at any instant of time	A. If the body is not moving the acceleration is necessarily zero B. If the body is slowing, the retardation is negative C. If the body is slowing, the distance is negative D. If displacement, velocity and acceleration at that instant are known, we can find the displacement at any given time in future
17	The useful unit of angular replacement in SI unit is:	A. Degree B. Revolution C. Radian D. Metre

		D. Metre
18	Charge on neutron is	A. 1.6 x 10⁻¹⁹C B. zero C. -1.6 x 10⁻¹⁹C D. 1.2 x 10⁻¹⁹C
19	When sound waves travel from air to water which of these remains constant?	A. Velocity B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. All the above
20	The force acting as one meter length of the conductor placed at right angle to the magnetic field, when one A current is passing through it, defines the	A. magnetic flux B. magnetic induction C. magnetic field D. self inductance