

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Time period of simple pendulum is independent of	<p>A. length B. mass C. acceleration due to gravity D. none of them</p>
2	An eV is unit of:	<p>A. Potential B. Energy C. Work D. Power E. Both (B) and (C)</p>
3	A vector which has magnitude 'one' is called:	<p>A. Resultant vector B. A unit vector C. Position vector D. None of these</p>
4	If the distance between two charges is doubled, the force between them will become	<p>A. Double B. Half C. Three times D. One fourth E. One third</p>
5	To convert galvanometer into ammeter we connect	<p>A. small resistance in parallel with galvanometer B. small resistance in series with galvanometer C. high resistance in series with galvanometer D. high resistance in parallel with galvanometer</p>
6	In the equation $E=mc^2$ value of c is?	<p>A. 186000 miles per hour B. 186000 miles per sec C. 3×10^8 m/sec D. Both A and C E. Both B and C</p>
7	If N is the total number of molecules and V is the volume of the container, then the expression for the pressure of gas is	<p>A. $P = \frac{1}{2} \frac{N}{V} m v^2$ B. $P = 2 \frac{N}{V} m v^2$ C. $P = \frac{2}{3} \frac{N}{V} m v^2$ D. $P = \frac{2}{3} \frac{N}{V} m v^2$</p> <p>A. 2.120×10^8</p>

8	If the radius of first orbit of hydrogen atom is 0.53 \AA the radius of second orbit will be	<p>A. 0.53 \AA</p> <p>B. 0.212 \AA</p> <p>C. 21.2 \AA</p> <p>D. 0.14 \AA</p>
9	In a voltmeter the conduction takes place due to	<p>A. Electrons only</p> <p>B. Holes only</p> <p>C. Electrons and holes</p> <p>D. Electrons and ions</p>
10	First law of thermodynamic is special case of	<p>A. Law of conservation of energy</p> <p>B. Charle's law</p> <p>C. Law of conservation of mass</p> <p>D. Boyle's law</p>
11	When a source of light is at very large distance, the shape of wavefront is:	<p>A. Spherical</p> <p>B. Cylindrical</p> <p>C. Plane</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
12	Cause of heat production in a current carrying conductor is	<p>A. Collisions of free electrons with one another</p> <p>B. High drift speed of free electrons</p> <p>C. Collisions of free electrons with atoms or ions of conductor</p> <p>D. High resistance value</p>
13	Fluids can transmit:	<p>A. Transverse wave</p> <p>B. Compressional wave</p> <p>C. Both of them</p> <p>D. None of them</p>
14	The ohm's is defined as	<p>A. 1 ampere / 1 volts</p> <p>B. 1 coulomb / 1 volt</p> <p>C. 1 volt / 1 ampere</p> <p>D. 1 volt / 1 coulomb</p>
15	Work is always done on a body when:	<p>A. A force acts on it</p> <p>B. It moves through certain distance</p> <p>C. None of A or B is correct</p> <p>D. Both A and B is correct</p>
16	If an electron of charge 'e' is accelerated through a potential difference V., it will acquire energy	<p>A. Ve</p> <p>B. V/e</p> <p>C. e/V</p> <p>D. 2Ve</p>
17	Units of impedance are	<p>A. Henry</p> <p>B. Ohms</p> <p>C. moh</p> <p>D. Watt</p>
18	The direction of lines of force depends upon the direction of	<p>A. voltage</p> <p>B. current</p> <p>C. charges</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
19	Which of the following is an example of a S.H.M?	<p>A. motion of a projectile</p> <p>B. motion of a train along a circular path</p> <p>C. motion of swing</p> <p>D. electrons revolving sound the nucleus</p>
20	Which of the following phenomenon proves the particle nature of light	<p>A. interference</p> <p>B. diffraction</p> <p>C. photoelectric effect</p> <p>D. none of these</p>