

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The work performed on an object does not depend on:	A. Force applied B. Angle at which force is inclined to the displacement C. Initial velocity of the object D. Displacement
2	Vibratory motion is always under	A. Applied force B. Restoring force C. Periodic force D. Gravitational force
3	Thermistors are prepared under	A. High pressure and low temperature B. High pressure and high temperature C. Low pressure and low temperature D. Low pressure and high temperature E. None of these
4	When the waveform of one voltage is increasing and that of second is decreasing and vice versa, then phase difference between these voltage is	A. $90^\circ$ B. $75^\circ$ C. $0^\circ$ D. $180^\circ$
5	When a wave is travels from one place to another, it transfers:	A. Matter B. Energy C. Momentum D. Both B and C
6	When a positron comes close to an electron they annihilate into	A. one photon B. two photons which travel in the same direction C. two photons which travels in the opposite direction D. two photons which travel in any direction
7	A metal plate of thickness half the separation between the capacitor plates of capacitance C is inserted. The new capacitance is	A. C B. C/2 C. Zero D. 2C
8	Which one is the least multiple:	A. Pico B. Femto C. Nano D. Atto
9	Nucleus of a hydrogen atom may contain:	A. One neutron only B. Two protons and one neutron C. Two protons and two neutrons D. Any of above E. One proton only
10	In a semi-conductor material, current flows due to	A. positive charge B. negative charge C. both of them D. none of them
11	If the value of galvanometer constant $k = C/BAN$ is made small, the galvanometer can be made	A. Sensitive B. Accurate C. Stable D. None of these
12	Thermocouple is an arrangement of two different metals	A. To convert heat energy in to electrical energy B. To produce more heat C. To convert heat energy into chemical energy D. To convert electric energy in to heat energy
13	The consumption of energy by a 1000 watt heater in half an hour is:	A. 5 Kwh B. 0.5 Kwh C. 2.5 Kwh D. 3.2 Kwh
14	To observe interference of light, the condition, which must be met with is that the sources must be:	A. Monochromatic B. Phase coherent C. Both of above D. All of above

		D. None of above
15	Two dissimilar metals joined at their ends kept at constant temperature constitute:	<p>A. <span style='font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", "serif"'>Cell</span></p> <p>B. <span style='font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", "serif"'>Voltmeter</span></p> <p>C. <span style='font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", "serif"'>Thermocouple</span></p> <p>D. <span style='font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", "serif"'>Potentiometer</span></p> <p>E. None of these</p>
16	If we increase the distance between two plates of the capacitor, the capacitance will	<p>A. Increase</p> <p>B. Decrease</p> <p>C. Remain same</p> <p>D. First increase then decrease</p>
17	The force exerted by the fluid in a hydraulic pump on the piston is $10 \text{ cm}^2$ , the fluid pressure on the piston is, in $\text{N/cm}^2$	<p>A. 20</p> <p>B. 200</p> <p>C. 2000</p> <p>D. 20,000</p>
18	A mass difference of 0.0012 u is equivalent to and energy of:	<p>A. 0.5 Me V</p> <p>B. 1.13 MeV</p> <p>C. 5.13 MeV</p> <p>D. 1.13 keV</p> <p>E. 1.13 eV</p>
19	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>
20	The mass of the object is a quantities measure of its	<p>A. speed</p> <p>B. velocity</p> <p>C. acceleration</p> <p>D. inertia</p>