

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Specific heat at constant pressure is greater than the specific heat at constant volume because	<p>A. Heat is used up to increase temperature at constant pressure</p> <p>B. Heat is used by gas for expansions purposes at constant pressure</p> <p>C. Heat is use dup to increase internal energy</p> <p>D. The above statement is invalid</p>
2	The force which maintain the strict long-range order between atoms of a crystalline solid is the:	<p>A. Nuclear force</p> <p>B. Cohesive force</p> <p>C. Adhesive force</p> <p>D. Coulomb force</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
3	In SHM, there is always a constant ratio between displacement if body and its:	<p>A. Velocity</p> <p>B. Period</p> <p>C. Mass</p> <p>D. Acceleration</p>
4	Which one of the following is the unit of electric field intensity	<p>A. JC^{-1}</p> <p>B. Vm^{-1}</p> <p>C. Cm^{-1}</p> <p>D. CJ^{-1}</p>
5	Energy stored in the spring of a watch is called	<p>A. Potential energy</p> <p>B. Kinetic energy</p> <p>C. Nuclear energy</p> <p>D. Elastic potential</p>
6	On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste like before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost	<p>A. $600^{\circ}C$</p> <p>B. $7600^{\circ}C$</p> <p>C. $800^{\circ}C$</p> <p>D. $900^{\circ}C$</p>
7	Choose the set of physical quantities, which have both numerical and directional properties:	<p>A. Velocity, mass</p> <p>B. Speed, acceleration</p> <p>C. acceleration weight</p> <p>D. Distance, force</p>
8	During the whole carnot cycle	<p>A. Thermal equilibrium is maintained</p> <p>B. mechanical equilibrium is maintained</p> <p>C. both the thermal and mechanical equilibriumis maintained</p> <p>D. both the thermal and mechanical equilibrium is not maintained</p>
9	The nucleus/nuclei of hydrogen is/are:	<p>A. Proton</p> <p>B. Deuteron</p> <p>C. Triton</p> <p>D. All of these</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
10	Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction has been used in the construction of:	<p>A. Galvanometer</p> <p>B. Voltmeter</p> <p>C. Electric motor</p> <p>D. Electric generator</p> <p>E. Commutator</p>
11	In case of destructive interference of two waves, the amplitude of the resultant wave will be _____ either of the waves:	<p>A. Greater than</p> <p>B. Smaller than</p> <p>C. Equal to</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
12	To see the minor details of the object by microscope, it should have:	<p>A. High magnifying power</p> <p>B. High resolving power</p> <p>C. Am objective of larger focal length</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
13	The superposition of the two waves of same frequency and amplitude travelling in the same	<p>A. Diffraction</p> <p>B. Interference</p>

	direction gives to an effect called	C. Polarization D. Dispersion
14	When a wall is pushed by a person very strongly, he has done:	A. Maximum work B. Zero work C. Positive work D. Negative work
15	A thermistor is a resistor which is:	A. Light Sensitive B. Heat Sensitive C. Sound Sensitive D. All of these E. None of these
16	A ten ohm electric heater operates on a 110 V line. Calculate the rate at which it develops heat in watts	A. 1310 W B. 670 W C. 810 W D. 1210 W
17	A fluid at a certain point has 50 J of potential energy per unit volume, 75 J of kinetic energy per unit volume, and 35 J of pressure energy per unit volume. the total energy of the fluid is	A. 125 J B. 90 J C. 160 J D. 85 J
18	If the external driving force is periodic with a period comparable to the natural period of the oscillator, then we get	A. diffraction B. beat C. interference D. resonance
19	An eV is unit of:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Potential</p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Energy</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Work</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Power</p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (B) and (C)</p></p>
20	The conventional current in a circuit is defined as " current which passes from a point at higher potential to a point at lower potential as if it represent a movement of	A. negative charges B. positive charges C. protons D. electrons