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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Work is a always done on a body when	A. A force acts on it B. It moves through certain distance C. None of A or B is correct D. Both A and B are correct
2	At low speeds, the drag force is	A. proportional to speed B. inversely proportional to speed C. not simply proportional to speed D. none of them
3	The locus of all the points in the same phase of vibration is called	A. Wave pocket B. Wavefront C. Wave number D. None of these
4	The force experienced by charged particle is maximum, if it moves	A. parallel to magnetic field B. perpendicular to magnetic field C. opposite to the magnetic field D. none of these
5	The obvious effect/s of current is/are:	A. Heating effect<o:p></o:p> B. Magnetic effect<o:p></o:p> C. Chemical effect<o:p></o:p> D. Both (C) and (B)<o:p></o:p> E. All of these
6	Electrons are	A. positive charged B. negatively charged C. massless D. neutral
7	A long wire wound tightly on a cylindrical core is called:	A. Potentiometer B. Solenoid C. Toroid D. Wheat and stone bridge E. None of these
8	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
9	A person starts his journey from a point 0, travels 4 Km SW, then 4 Km NW, and finally 4 Km north-east. At what distance is he now from point 0?	A. 0 Km B. 4 Km C. 8 Km D. 12 Km
10	In which process the condition for the application of Boyle's law on the gas is fulfilled	A. isochoric process B. adiabatic process C. isothermal process

		D. none of them
11	The peak value of alternating voltage is given by	
12	In the case of an incompressible fluid in stead flow the net rate of flow of mass entering one end of the tube of flow is equal to the net rate of flow of mass leaving the other end. This equation is called	A. Quadratic equation B. Equation of discontinuity C. Equation of continuity D. None of the above
13	γ-rays are	A. electrostatic waves B. electromagnetic waves C. heavy particles D. longitudinal waves
14	The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the Crystal breaks up, is called:	A. Critical temparature B. Temperature of vaporization C. Melting point D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B)
15	The special theory of relativity treats problems invoving	A. inertial frame of references B. accelerating frame of references C. both of these D. none of these
16	Centripetal force performs:	A. Maximum work B. Negative work C. Positive work D. None of these
17	An eV is unit of:	A. <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">Potential<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">Energy<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">Work<o:p></o:p> D. Power E. Both (B) and(C) <o:p></o:p>
18	Which of the following is an example of a S.H.M?	A. motion of a projectile B. motion of a train along a circular path C. motion of swing D. electrons revolving sound the nucleus
19	The unit of decay constant is:	A. Second B. Metre C. Hour D. Year E. Second⁻¹
20	Most of the geysers occur in:	A. Volcanic regions B. Magnetic regions C. Northern region D. None of these