

ECAT Pre General Science Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The inkjet printer ejects a thin stream of:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Water<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Oil<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Ink<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Any of above<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","None of these<o:p></o:p></p></p> </p></p></p></p></p>
2	Aluminum is a:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Good insulator<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Bad conductor<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Excellent conductor<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Semiconductor<o:p></o:p></p></p> </p></p></p></p></p>
3	Selenium is:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","An insulator<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","A conductor<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Insulator in the dark and becomes conductor when exposed to light<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Conductor in the dark only<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","None of these<o:p></o:p></p></p> </p></p></p></p></p>
		<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","Toner cartridge<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Deflection plates<p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt;line-height: 107%;font-family: "Times New Roman","serif","<o:p></o:p></p></p> </p></p>

4	An important part of photocopier is:	C. Charging electrode D. Print head E. None of these
5	An example of photoconductor is:	A. Boron B. Carbon C. Iron D. Aluminum E. Selenium
6	Xerography means:	A. Dry writing B. Wet writing C. Poor writing D. Excellent writing E. Both (A) and (B)
7	Static electricity is produced by the transfer of:	A. Electrons B. Protons C. One fluid D. Two fluids E. None of these
8	Electrostatics is the branch of physics which deals with the study of electro charges:	A. At rest B. At rest under the action of electric forces C. In motion under the action of electric forces

9	In case of two identical charges placed certain distance apart, the electric field lines are:	D. <p class="MsoNormal">In motion<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal">At rest under the action of nuclear forces<o:p></o:p></p> A. <p class="MsoNormal">Straight lines<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Sine curves<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Curved<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal">None of these<o:p></o:p></p>
10	Field lines are closer to each other in the region where the field is:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Stronger<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Weaker<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Much weaker<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Absent<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal">None of these<o:p></o:p></p>
11	Electric field lines emerge from the charge in:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">One dimension<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Two dimensions<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Three dimensions<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Four dimensions<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal">None of them<o:p></o:p></p>
12	The value of relative permittivity of different dielectrics are:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Equal</p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Different</p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Greater than one</p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Smaller than one</p> E. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (B) and (C)<o:p></o:p></p>

13	The value of Egin coulomb's law is:	A. $9 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$ B. $8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ C. $8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$ D. $9 \times 10^9 \text{ C}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$
14	If the distance between two charges is doubled, the force between them will become:	A. Double B. Half C. Three times D. One fourth E. One third
15	Average KE of a gas molecule has:	A. Direct relation with absolute temperature and inverse relation with pressure B. Direction relation with both absolute temperature and pressure C. Inverse relation with both absolute temperature and pressure D. None of these
16	Gas constant per molecule is called:	A. Universal gas constant B. Stefan's constant C. Boltzmann constant D. Gravitation constant
17	Tick the correct pair when M denotes the molecular mass and other symbols carry usual meanings:	A. $N = nN_A$, $m = MN_A$ B. $n = N/N_A$, $M = mN_A$ C. $M = N/N_A$, $N = m/n$ D. $N = nN_A$, $M = mN_A$
18	In the formula $P = N_0KT$, N_0 denotes:	A. Number of molecules per unit per volume B. Number of moles C. Number of molecules D. None of these
19	The volume of universal gas constant R is:	A. 8.314 J/K mole K B. 8314 J/K mole K C. 8.314 J/mole K D. None of these
20	If the formula $PV = nRT$, n denotes:	A. Number of molecules per unit volume B. Number of moles C. Number of molecules D. None of these
21	While deriving equation of pressure by kinetic theory of gases, we take into account:	A. Only linear motion of molecules B. Only rotational motion C. Only vibratory motion D. All of these
22	Pressure applied at any point of gas at rest is transmitted equally to all parts of the gas. This is the statement of:	A. Newton's second law B. Pascal's law C. Carnot theorem D. Second law of thermodynamics
23	If denotes the total number of molecules in cubic vessel such that m is mass of each milecule and l is length of each side of vessel, then mN/l^3 gives the:	A. Force B. Density C. Work done D. Pressure
24	The rate of change of momentum of a molecule is equal to:	A. Pressure B. Work C. Density D. Force
25	If a molecule with momentum mv strikes a wall and rebound then the change in momentum will be:	A. -2 mv B. Zero C. 2 mv D. mv
26	Pressure may be define as _____ per second per unit area:	A. Change in force B. Change in momentum C. Change in energy D. Work done
27	Truth of kinetic energy is confirmed by:	A. Diffusion of gases B. Brownian motion C. Both A and B D. None of these
28	Electromagnetic waves emitted by hot bodies are called:	A. Photoelectrons B. Alpha rays C. Thermal radiation D. None of these
		A. Ultraviolet rays B. Light rays

29	The nature of thermal radiation is similar to:	B. Light rays C. Both of them D. None of these
30	The relationship between Boltzmann constant k with R and N_A is given as:	A. $k = R/N_A$ B. $k = R/N_A$ C. $k = N_A R$ D. None of these