PPSC Physics Chapter 2 Structural Properties of Matter

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The rate of which blood is delivered to the patient in a transfusion depends on	A. Hight of the blood level in the suspended container B. Volume of the container C. Shape of the container D. Material of the container
2	For which position, will the maximum blood pressure in the body have the smallest value.	A. Standing up right B. Sitting relaed C. Lying horizontally D. Standing on one's head
3	High concentration of red blood cells increases the viscosity of blood from	A. 2 -3 time's that of water B. 3-4 times that of water C. 3 - 5 times that of water D. 4 -5 times that of water
4	At high altitudes, the blood flows out of nose and ear because.	A. Blood pressure increase at high altitudes B. Percentage of oxygen in the air increase C. Atmospheric pressure decreases there D. Density of blood decreases of high altitudes
5	The pulsating outflow of blood from the heart by alternate systole and diastole is smoothed out by	A. The blocking action of the heart's valves B. The viscosity of the blood C. The effect of gravity D. the elasticity of the blood vessels
6	Blood pressure of a person	A. Increases with age B. Describe with age C. Have no change D. Stops with age
7	Density of blood a	A. Equal to water B. Greater than water C. Less than water D. zero
8	Blood is	A. A compressible fluid B. an incompressible fluid C. Non viscous fluid D. Not a fluid
9	The smooth and steady streamline flow is known as	A. Turbulent flow B. Laminar flow C. Regular flow D. Irregular flow
10	The product of cross sectional area of the pipe and the fluid velocity at any point along the pipe is equal to.	A. Zero B. Flow rate C. A constant D. A varibale
11	A fundamental equation in fluid dynamics that relates pressure to fluid speed and height is.	A. Equation of continuity B. Bernoulli's equation C. Stoke's equation D. Mass energy eqation.
12	An instrument which can float in the liquid to be tested and by means of which the specific gravity of the liquid may be determined is.	A. Hydrometer B. Barometer C. Siphon D. Lactometer
13	The product of velocity and cross sectional are for a liquid flowing through a pipe is a measure of the.	A. Rate of flow B. Volume of fluid C. Fluid pressure D. Fluid friction
14	In any fluid the effect of decrease in pressure with the increase in speed in a horizontal pipe is known as	A. Bernoulli's effect B. Venturi effect C. Torriculli's effect

		D. Shift effect
15	Venturimeter is a device used to measure	A. Density of a fluid B. Speed of a fluid C. Pressure of a fluid D. Viscosity of a fluid
16	A hydrometer floats to a particular level in sea water in fresh water it.	A. Floats lower B. Sinks completely C. Floats higher D. Floats at the same level
17	The air plane lift is based on	A. Archimedes principle B. Law of conservation of momentum C. Bernoulli's principle D. Law of conservation of energy
18	The venturimeter is an instrument used for measuring the	A. Viscosity of a liquid B. Flow speed of a liquid C. Compressibility of a fluid D. Specific gravity of a liquid
19	A wire stretches 8 mm under a load of 60 N A second wire of the same material with half the diameter and a quarter of the original length of the first wire, is stretched by the same load What is the extension of the wire.	A. 1 mm B. 4 mm C. 8 mm D. 16 mm
20	A spring obeying Hooke's law has an upstretched length 50 mm and a spring constant of 400 N m-1 What is the tension in the spriing when its overall length is 70 mm.	A. 8 N B. 28 N C. 160 N D. 400 N