General Science - 10th Class General Science English Medium Chapter 8 Short Questions Test

Q1. What does step -down transormer do.

Ans 1: A setp -down transormer decrease the voltage given by the primary coil because in step-down transormer the number of turns in secondary coil are less than primary coil.

Q2. Write the precuationary measured of electricity dangers.

Ans 1: By taking these measures, dangers can be avoided to much extent.

Ans 2: 1- Always insert switches in the way of live wire.

Ans 3: 2- Do not plug in many electric appliances in the same socket. It will cause overloading.

Q3. Defien Switches.

Ans 1: A switch completes or breaks a circuit when the switch is turned off, no current flows through the circuit.

Q4. Define Ohm

Ans 1: "If one volt potential difference applied across the ends of a conductor gives rise to a current of one ampere, the resistanc eof the conductor is one ohms.

Q5. Write the brief note on multi-meter.

Ans 1: This is an instrument which can be used to measure current, potential difference and resistance. This is called AVO meter here "A" stands for Ampere, "V" for Volt and "O" for Ohm.

Q6. What does a step -up transformer do.

Ans 1: A step -up transformer increase the voltage givne b primary coil because in step-up transormer numebr of turns in secondary coil are greater in number.

Q7. Define Galvanometer.

Ans 1: Galvanometer is an instrument, which detects the current. Different measiuring instruments are made by making modification in the galvanometer.

Q8. What are resistors.

Ans 1: the conductors having large resistance are called resistors e.g. Bulb, heater, fun adn electric iron are all resistors.

Q9. Define Resistance. Write its formula and unit.

Ans 1: The opposition to the flow of charges is caleld resistance. Resistance is equal to the ratio of potential difference and current. From equation

Ans 2: R = V/I

Q10. What is electric current.

Ans 1: "The amount of charge that passes through any cross-sectionin one second is called current."

Ans 2: If charge 'Q' passes through any cross-section in time 't' seconds then trhe current I can be written as. I = Q/t

Ans 3: The SI unit of current is ampere (A)