

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

Q1. What are Ultrasound.

**Ans 1:** Ultrasound is the sound that can not be heard because its frequency is much greater than, the frequency, which is normal car can hear. Sound having frequency greater than 20 K Hz are said to be ultrasound or ultrasonics.

Q2. What is Radioactivity.

**Ans 1:** The element having atomic number greater than 82 continuously go on emitting radiations. These elements are called radio active element.

**Ans 2:** The phenomenon of emissionof radiations from these elements is called radio activity.

Q3. Give the charactertistics of Alpha Radiation.

**Ans 1:** 1- Alpha radiations comprises of fast moving helium nuclei.

**Ans 2:** 2- Mass of helium is 4 and charge is +2

**Ans 3:** 3- These carry positive charge.

**Ans 4:** 4- Compared to Beta and Gamma rays the range and penetrating power of Alpha -radiations is small

Q4. Difference between E.C.G and E.E.G.

**Ans 1:** E.C.G: Is electrocardiogram while E.E.G .Electroencephalography.

**Ans 2:** E.C.G. It is test that measures the electricla activity of the heart. In E.C.G test, the electrical impules, which produced due to heart beating ,get recorded and usually appear on a strip of paper which is known as an electrocardiogram.

**Ans 3:** E.E.G: Recording of electrical activity of brian called waves from other surface of head is said to be E.E.G get E.E.G. sixteen electrodes are set on differen places for about 10-30 minutes and information are collected abut brain waves.

Q5. What is Artificial fibre.

**Ans 1:** Artificial fibre is that fibre which is prepared by the man himself using different material e.g. polyesters, nylon, rayon, viscose, acrylic etc.

Q6. Define Isotopes.

**Ans 1:** Isotopes are the nuclei of the same atomic number and different mass number and have the same chemical properties. e.g. chlorine 35 and chlorine 37 are the two isotopes of chlorine.

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Q7. What is Laser.

**Ans 1:** Laser is an abbreviation of the "Light amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation". The first laser ever used is ruby crystal, which is excited by a powerful flash of light. Laser is an intense beam of light in which all the waves have the same wavelength and all are in phase. Such a beam of light is called monochromatic.

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Q8. What is Electro Cardiogram

**Ans 1:** Electrocardiogram is the test that measures the electrical activity of the heart. The heart beats in a peculiar way so that blood may be pumped through the whole body.

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Q9. Define Scanner.

**Ans 1:** The machine used for the purpose is called C.T. scanner. Scanner looks like a doughnut.

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Q10. What are called the elements, which emit radiations.

**Ans 1:** The elements which are emitting radiations naturally called radioisotopes, These elements are called natural radioactive.

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