

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

Q1. What is Electro Cardiogram

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

Q2. Define Stainless Steel.

Ans 1: Stainless steel is a mixture of chromium, nickel, molydenum, which is used to make surgery tools and home appliance and very type of light and heavy machinery.

Q3. Write the name of different section in textile industry.

Ans 1: 1- Spinning

Ans 2: 2- Weaving and Formation

Ans 3: 3- Garments manufacturing.

Q4. What is Natural fibre.

Ans 1: Natural fibre is obtained by natural resources e.g. cotton, jute, wool silk etc.

Q5. Define Sugar Industry.

Ans 1: Sugar Industry is one of the vital industries. Sugar is naturally present in most of the sugar green plants and fruits. It is formed through a natural process called photosynthesis two main sources of sugar are sugarcane and sugar beet.

Q6. What is C.T. Scane.

Ans 1: C.T.Scane is special type of x-ray, which is obtained by sending several beams of x-rays at different angles through the body instead of passing a single x-ray beam.

Q7. 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.

Q8. Characteristics Gamma Radiation.

Ans 1: 1- Gamma rays are high energy carrying electromagnetic radiations.

Ans 2: 2- Gamma rays are identical with x-rays but gamma rays are of short wavelength and have high energy.

Ans 3: 3- Their range and penetrating power is also greater.

Ans 4: 4- Gamma rays are ejected from the nucleus.

Ans 5: 5- These are not affected by electric or magnetic field.

Q9. What is Radioactivity.

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

Ans 2: The phenomenon of emission of radiations from these elements is called radioactivity.

Q10. Define total internal reflection.

Ans 1: When a ray of light passes from a denser to rare medium it bends away from the normal to the interface. Now if we go on increasing the angle of incidence then at a particular angle of incidence, the angle of refraction will become 90° , when the angle of incidence is made greater than, x , the ray does not refract but reflect into the same medium. It is reflected into the same medium. It is called the Total Internal Reflection.
