

General Science - 10th Class General Science English Medium Full Book Short Questions Test

Q1. What is fuse

Ans 1: Fuse is such a device, which does not allow current to pass through it over a certain limit. A fuse is introduced in the path of live wire in every parallel circuit.

Q2. How steel is made harder.

Ans 1: Iron is mixed with carbon or sometimes with other elements to produce extra hardness according to necessity.

Q3. What is Internet.

Ans 1: Internet is the name of interconnection of millions of computers. Not only you can exchange information through internet but also you can get information of very type. The individual and organizations from all over the world have stored information on the internet in the form of web sites.

Q4. Which space probes did collect the samples of soil and rocks from the surface of Mars.

Ans 1: America sent two space probes in 1976, which collect different samples of soil and rocks after landing on the surface of Mars. Names of these two space probes are Viking-1 and Viking-2

Q5. Write the names of types of capacitors.

Ans 1: 1- Fixed capacitor

Ans 2: 2- Variable capacitor.

Ans 3: Example of Fixed capacitor: The examples of fixed capacitors are mica and paper capacitor.

Ans 4: Example of variable capacitor: Ganged Capacitor.

Q6. Define N-type and P-Type semiconductors.

Ans 1: N-Type semiconductor: When a pentavalent impurity such as arsenic is added to silicon crystals, then due to this process the number of free electrons in semiconductor increased. Such a material is called N-Type semiconductor. Most of the current flow through N-Type semiconductor is due to free electrons.

Ans 2: P-Type Semiconductor: If a trivalent impurity such as aluminium is doped in silicon crystals, then there is a deficiency of an electron in the outermost orbit of silicon atoms. This deficiency of electron is called a hole thus this type of doping increases the number of holes in the semiconductors. Such material is known as P-Type semiconductor. The current through it is mostly due to the

holes.

Q7. Define Email.

Ans 1: A major use of internet is the quick mailing called electronic mail or simply E-mail.

Ans 2: Through this , you can send your message immediately to any person all over the world. If the concerned person is not present, he can read the message later as well.

Q8. 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.

Q9. Write the steps for mail sending.

Ans 1: 1- You type the E-mail address of that person.

Ans 2: 2- You type the message.

Ans 3: 3- Then press send button. The message goes to the mailbox of the required person.

Q10. What is nuclear fuel.

Ans 1: Any material, which is utilized to obtain nuclear energy is called nuclear fuel. For example, uranium 235 or plutonium is used as fuel in nuclear.

Q11. What is Natural fibre.

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

Q12. Define Spinning.

Ans 1: Cotton bales are sent to the textile mills where cotton fibres are changed into yarn.

Q13. What is circuit breaker.

Ans 1: Now a day circuit breakers are replacing the fuses. These are turned off automatically on passing more or less current than its limit.

Q14. Define Thermal power and Geothermal power.

Ans 1: Production of electricity from the burning of fossil fuels is called thermal power, while production of electricity by steam or hot water coming from the earth is called geothermal power.

Q15. What is weaving.

Ans 1: Here the fabric is made on looms.

Q16. What is computer.

Ans 1: Computer is an electronic machine that receives raw data and process it into useful information under the given instruction. Useful information includes.

Ans 2: 1- Rearrangement

Ans 3: 2- Analysis

Ans 4: 3- Explanation

Ans 5: 4- Arithmetic and logic solution.

Q17. 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.

Q18. Difference between A.C. and D.C. current.

Ans 1: "The current which always flows in one direction is called the direct current."

Ans 2: Commonly the direct current is termed as D.C. There is another type of current that changes its direction again and again.

Ans 3: Alternating: "The current which changes its direction again and again is known as alternating current."

Ans 4: The alternating current is abbreviated as A.C. The electricity supplied to our homes is also A.C.

Q19. What is Mobile Phone.

Ans 1: Now-a-days the use of mobile is very common. A mobile phone sends and receives messages through radio waves. It carries a radio transmitter and a receiver inside it.

Q20. Define Elastic potential energy.

Ans 1: Energy stored due to pressing, stretching or twisting.
