

Physics (New Book) - 10th Class Physics English Medium Short Question Preparations

Q1. Difference between conductor and insulator.

Ans 1: Conductor: Such a material which allows electricity to pass through it, are called conductor e.g. metals are good conductors of electricity because they have free electrons.

Ans 2: Insulators: Such a material which does not allow electricity to pass through it, are called insulators, They have no free electrons. e.g. all non metals are insulators.

Q2. Name some use of oscilloscope.

Ans 1: i. Displaying wave forms.
ii. Range finding
iii. Measuring voltages.
iv. Echo sounding .
v. Displaying heartbeats.

Q3. Define electric current.give its formula.

Ans 1: The rate of flow of electric charge through any cross sectional area is called current.
Formula: $I = Q/t$
unit: Its S.I. unit is Ampere

Q4. Difference between Electric potential and Potential energy.

Ans 1: Electric potential :
Electric potential is a characteristic of the field of source charge and is independent of a test charge that may be placed in the field.

Ans 2: Potential energy: P.E. is characteristic of both the field and test charge. It is produced due to interaction of the field and the charge placed the field.

Q5. Define Aperture.

Ans 1: The size of spherical mirror is called aperture.

Q6. What electromagnet?

Ans 1: the type of temporary magnet, which is created when current flows through a coil, is called electromagnet.

Q7. What are the uses of endoscope?

Ans 1: An endoscope is used to explore the interior organs of body. Due to its small size it can be inserted through the mouth and thus eliminates the invasive surgery.

Q8. Why the voice of women is shriller than that of men?

Ans 1: The frequency of the voice of ladies is higher than that of men. Therefore, the voice of ladies is shrill and of high pitch.

Q9. What is time period?

Ans 1: The time taken by vibrating body to complete its one vibration is called time period. It is denoted by T . Its unit is second.

Q10. What do you mean by resolving power?

Ans 1: Resolving power of an instrument is its ability to distinguish between two closely placed objects or point sources.
