Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Unlike charges always:	A. Repel each other B. Attract each other C. Sometimes repel and attract each other D. Both A and B
2	If we double the distance between two charges, what will be the change in the force between them?	A. Half B. Double C. One fourth D. Four times
3	In the presence of a charged body, an insulated conductor develops positive charge at one end and negative charge at the other end, this i- called:	A. Electrostatics B. Electrostatic induction C. Magnetism D. Electromagnetic induction
4	Which device is used to store charge:	A. Resister B. Capacitor C. Dielectric D. Fuse
5	Electric field lines of force were first introduced by:	A. Ampere B. Farady C. Fleming D. Coulomb
6	If a charged body is brought near a negatively charged electroscope and the leaves of electroscope diverge, then the body is:	A. Positively charged B. Negatively charged C. Neutral D. None of these
7	Coulomb's law is mathematically stated as:	A. F = k q1 q2/r3 B. F = k q2 q2 / r2 C. F = k q1 q2 / r D. F = k q1 q2 / r2
8	A positive electric charge:	A. Attracts other positive charge B. Repels other positive charge C. Attracts a neutral particle D. Repels a neutral particle
9	Field around a charge in which that charge exerts a force on a point charge brought in that field is called:	A. Electric field B. Magnetic field C. Neutral zone D. Point charge
10	The SI unit of electric field intensity is:	A. NC-2 B. NC-1 C. Ns D. Nm-1
11	The S.I unit of electric potential is:	A. Watt B. Joule C. Coulomb D. Volt
12	Mathematical formula of capacitance of a capacitor is:	A. C = QV B. C = Q/V C. C = V/Q D. C = V2/Q
13	A positive electric charge:	A. Attracts other positive charge B. Repels other positive charge C. Attracts a neutral charge D. Repels a neutral chage
14	An object gains excess negative charge after being rubbed against another object, which is:	A. Neutral B. Negatively charged C. Charged D. Either, a,b,and c
15	Two uncharged objects A and B are rubbed against each other. When object B is placed near a negatively charged object C, the two objects repel each other. Which of these statements is true about obiect A.	A. Remains uncharged B. Becomes positively charged C. Becomes negatively charged

		D. Unpredicatable
16	When you rub a plastic rod against your hair several times and put it near some bits of paper, the pieces of papers are attracted towards it. What does this observation indicate?	A. the rod and the paper are oppositely charged B. the rod acquires a positive charge C. the reod and the paper have the same charges D. the rod acquires a negative charge
17	According to Coulomb's law , what happens to the attraction of two oppositely charged objects as their distance of separation increases?	A. Increase B. Decreased C. remain unchanged D. can not be determined
18	The coulomb's law is valid for the charges which are:	A. moving and point charges B. moving and non-point charges C. stationary and pont charges D. stationary and large size charges
19	A positive and negative charges are initially 4 cm apart. When they are moved closer together so that they are now only 1 cm apart, the force between them is:	A. 4 times smaller than before B. 4 times larger than before C. 8 times larger than before D. 16 times larger than before.
20	Five joules of work is needed to shift 10 C of charge from one place to another. The potential difference between the places is:	A. 0.5 V B. 2 V C. 5 V D. 10 V
21	Two charged spheres are separated by 2 mm. Which of the following would produced the greatest attractive force?	A. +1 q and +4q B. -1 q and -4q C. +2 q and +2q D. +2 q and -2q
22	Electric field lines:	A. always cross each other B. never cross each other C. cross each other inthe region of strong field D. cross each other in the region of weak field
23	Capacitance is defined as:	A. VC B. Q/V C. QV D. V/Q
24	One micro coulomb charge is equal to:	A. 10⁻³ C B. 10³C C. 10⁶C D. 10⁻⁶C
25	The SI the unit of charge is:	A. Jpi;e B. Volt C. Coulomb D. Watt
26	One coulomb is equal to charge of _____ electrons.	A. 6.25 x 10⁻¹⁹ B. 6.25 x 10¹⁹ C. 6.25 x 10¹⁸ D. 6.25 x 10⁻¹⁸
27	If we double the distance between two charges, then force becomes	A. 4-times B. 1/4th C. Double D. Half
28	The electrostatic force acting on two charges each of 1 C separated by 1m is about .	A. 9 x 10⁹ N B. 9 x 10⁻⁹N C. 9 x 10⁸N D. 9 x 10⁻⁸N
29	Volt is named after the Italian physicist:	A. Faraday B. Alessandro volta C. Newton D. Coulomb
30	Who developed the 1st practical electric battery:	A. Alessandro volta B. Faraday C. Newton D. None of these
31	The 1st practical electric battery is known as:	A. Voltaic B. Pile C. Voltaic pile D. Voltaic cell
32	The unit of electrical energy is:	A. Joule B. Watt C. Volt

		D. Electron volt
33	Big unit of capacitance is:	A. Farad B. Volt C. watt D. coulomb
34	1 nano farad is equal to:	A. 1 x 10⁻¹² F B. 1 x 10⁹F C. 1 x 10⁻⁹F D. 1 x 10⁻⁶F
35	1 Pico Farad is equal to:	A. 10⁻⁹F B. 10⁻¹²F C. 10¹²F D. 10⁻⁶F
36	SI unit of electric intensity is:	A. NC B. NC⁻¹ C. NC⁻² D. NC⁻³
37	Electric intensity is a quantity.	A. Scalar B. Vector C. Base D. None of these
38	Electric potential is a quantity:	A. Scalar B. Vector C. Base D. All
39	SI unit of electric potential is:	A. Watt B. Volt C. Coulomb D. Joule
40	1 volt is equal to:	A. JC B. JC⁻¹ C. JC⁻² D. JC⁻³
41	SI unit of capacitance is:	A. Joule B. Volt C. Watt D. Farad
42	When frequency of sound wave is increased, which of the following decreases:WavelengthPeriodAmplitude	A. (i) Only B. (iii) Only C. (i) And (ii) only D. (i) And (iii) only
43	The speed of sound was accurately measured in:	A. 1736 B. 1737 C. 1738 D. 1739
44	The speed of sound in air at 21 °C is:	A. 336ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p> B. 343ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p> C. 430ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p> D. 470ms^{-1<o:p></o:p>}
45	Bats can hear sound of frequency up to:	A. 100,000Hz<o:p></o:p> B. 25000Hz<o:p></o:p> C. 120,000Hz<o:p></o:p> D. 1000Hz<o:p></o:p>
46	The unit of intensity of sound:	A. Wm⁻¹<o:p></o:p> B. Wm⁻²<o:p></o:p> C. Wm<o:p></o:p> D. <p

		D. Wm²<o:p></o:p>
47	The intensity of lawn mover is:	A. 10-1 wm⁻²<o:p></o:p> B. 10-2 wm⁻²<o:p></o:p> C. 10-3 wm⁻²<o:p></o:p> D. 10-4 wm⁻²<o:p></o:p>
48	Frequency of tuning fork depends upon its …… of prongs:	A. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Weight B. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Speed C. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Mass D. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri;mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin; mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;mso-ansi-language: EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Distance
49	The speed of sound in air at 0°C is:	A. 331ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p> B. 376ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p> C. 231ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p> D. 386ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p>
50	The speed of sound in are water at 25°C is:	A. 1530ms-1 B. 1531ms-1 C. 1560ms-1 D. 1570ms-1
51	The speed of sound in iron at 25°C is:	A. 5950 m/sec<o:p></o:p> B. 5900 m/sec<o:p></o:p> C. 6950 m/sec<o:p></o:p> D. 6940 m/sec<o:p></o:p>
		A. 20,000 Hz –

52	The frequency of silent whistle is:	25000Hz<o:p></o:p> B. 2000 Hz – 2500Hz<o:p></o:p> C. 200 KHz – 2000 Hz<o:p></o:p> D. 25000 KHz<o:p></o:p>
53	The sound level of rustling of leave is:	A. 1 dB<o:p></o:p> B. 20 dB<o:p></o:p> C. 30 dB<o:p></o:p> D. 10 dB<o:p></o:p>
54	To hear echoes, the minimum distance of the obstacle from source of sound should be:	A. 10m B. 15m C. 17m D. 20m
55	Old people cannot hear sound above than:	A. 1000 Hz<o:p></o:p> B. 15000 Hz<o:p></o:p> C. 20000 Hz<o:p></o:p>
56	Intensity level of the sound produced by mosquito buzzing is:	A. 70 dB<o:p></o:p> B. 40 dB<o:p></o:p> C. 10 dB<o:p></o:p> D. 120 dB<o:p></o:p>
57	The speed of sound in air at 100°C is:	A. 380ms-1 B. 382ms-1 C. 386ms-1 D. 300ms-1
58	The intensity level of whispering is:	A. 20 dB<o:p></o:p> B. 30 dB<o:p></o:p> C. 40 dB<o:p></o:p> D. 50 dB<o:p></o:p>
59	Which frequency is used by elephants to communicate with each other:	A. Zero frequency<o:p></o:p> B. Low frequency<o:p></o:p> C. Medium frequency<o:p></o:p> D. High frequency<o:p></o:p>
60	The intensity level of train siren is:	A. 150 dB<o:p></o:p> B. 100 dB<o:p></o:p> C. 130 dB<o:p></o:p> D. 120 dB<o:p></o:p>
61	The pitch of a sound is most closely related to its:	A. Wave form<o:p></o:p> B. Period<o:p></o:p> C. Amplitude<o:p></o:p> D. Frequency<o:p></o:p>
62	Safe level of noise depends on factors:	A. One<o:p></o:p> B. Two<o:p></o:p> C. Three<o:p></o:p> D. Four<o:p></o:p>

63	The technique or method used to absorb undesirable sounds by soft and porous surface is called:	A. Ultrasonic<o:p></o:p> B. Acoustic protection<o:p></o:p> C. Infrasonics<o:p></o:p> D. Echo<o:p></o:p>
64	Mice can hear frequencies upto:	A. 100, 000 Hz<o:p></o:p> B. 25.000 Hz<o:p></o:p> C. 120,000 Hz<o:p></o:p> D. 1,000 Hz<o:p></o:p>
65	Sound waves having frequency lower than 20 Hz are called:	A. Ultrasonic<o:p></o:p> B. Infrasonic<o:p></o:p> C. Audible<o:p></o:p> D. Echo<o:p></o:p>
66	Sound waves having frequency higher than 20,000 Hz are called:	A. Ultrasonic<o:p></o:p> B. Infrasonic<o:p></o:p> C. Audible<o:p></o:p> D. Echo<o:p></o:p>
67	1 bel=	A. 0.1 dB<o:p></o:p> B. 10 dB<o:p></o:p> C. 100 dB<o:p></o:p> D. 0.01 dB<o:p></o:p>
68	Ultrasound waves carry energy:	A. Less<o:p></o:p> B. More<o:p></o:p> C. Equal<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
69	Level of noise recommended in eight, hour work day:	A. 80-90 dB<o:p></o:p> B. 80-85-dB<o:p></o:p> C. 85-90 dB<o:p></o:p> D. 90-95 dB<o:p></o:p>
70	NOT gate is also called:	A. Converter<o:p></o:p> B. Inverter<o:p></o:p> C. Transmitter<o:p></o:p> D. Receiver<o:p></o:p>
71	At room temperature, electrons cannot escape the metal surface due to ……..	A. Repulsive forces<o:p></o:p> B. Attractive forces<o:p></o:p> C. Gravitational

	of atomic nucleus:	forces<o:p></o:p> D. Electromagnetic forces<o:p></o:p>
72	Which is used to investigate the properties of electron beam:	A. LDR<o:p></o:p> B. Electroscope<o:p></o:p> C. Proton gun<o:p></o:p> D. Electron gun<o:p></o:p>
73	X=A.B. This equation is used for which operation:	A. AND<o:p></o:p> B. OR<o:p></o:p> C. NOT<o:p></o:p> D. NAND<o:p></o:p>
74	How many tubes or electron guns used in a colour television set:	A. Two<o:p></o:p> B. Four<o:p></o:p> C. Five<o:p></o:p> D. Three<o:p></o:p>
75	In case of OR and AND operation, if switches s_1 and s_2 both are open then lamp is:	A. On<o:p></o:p> B. Off<o:p></o:p> C. Sometimes on and sometimes off<o:p></o:p> D. Neither on nor off<o:p></o:p>
76	In computer terminology information means:	A. Any data<o:p></o:p> B. Raw data<o:p></o:p> C. Processed data<o:p></o:p> D. Large data<o:p></o:p>
77	Which is the most suitable means of reliable continuous communication between an orbiting satellite and earth:	A. Mecrowaves<o:p></o:p> B. Radio waves<o:p></o:p> C. Sound waves<o:p></o:p> D. Any light waves<o:p></o:p>
78	The basic operations performed by a computer are:	A. Arithmetic operations<o:p></o:p> B. Non-arithmetic operations<o:p></o:p> C. Logical operations<o:p></o:p> D. Both a and c<o:p></o:p>
79	The brain of any computer system is:	A. Monitor<o:p></o:p> B. Memory<o:p></o:p> C. CPU<o:p></o:p> D. Control unit<o:p></o:p>