Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Magnetic effect of electric current was first discovered by:	A. Faraday B. Ampere C. Volta D. Lenz
2	When an electric current passes through a conductor, which field is produced around it?	A. Electric field B. Magnetic field C. Gravitational field D. Electrostatic field
3	A.C generator works on the principle of:	A. Electrostatic induction B. Electromagnetic induction C. Law of gravitation D. Third law of motion
4	Number of poles in a magnet is:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Unlimited
5	Electric motor converts electrical energy into:	A. Chemical energy B. Solar energy C. Heat energy D. Mechanical energy
6	In electric motor, the brushes are made of:	A. Lead B. Graphite C. Iron D. Wood
7	The true ratio of a transformer is 10. It means:	A. Vs = 10Vp B. Ns = Np/10 C. Ns = 10NP D. VS= Vp/10
8	Changing magnetic field in a closed circuit can induce:	A. e.m.f B. Electric current C. Force D. Both A and B
9	Which device is used to increases / decreases A.C Voltage?	A. Electric motor B. Transformer C. A.C Generator D. Solenoid
10	The coil of a transformer which is connected to A.C is called:	A. Primary coil B. Secondary coil C. Field coil D. Armature coil
11	A transformer has 100 turns in its primary and 500 turns in secondary coil. If 6 volts D.C is applied across its primary, the voltage induced across its secondary coil will be:	A. 0 volt B. 30 volts C. 45 volts D. 60 volts
12	Transformer works on _____ supply.	A. A.C B. D.C C. Battery D. Both A and B
13	Which statement is true about the magnetic poles?	A. Unlike poles repel B. Like poles attract C. Magnetic poles do not effect each other D. A single magnetic pole does not exist
14	What is the direction of the magnetic field lines inside a bar magnet?	A. From north pole to south pole B. From south pole to north pole C. From side to side D. There are no magnetic field lines.
15	The presence of a magnetic field can be detected by a	A. small mass B. Stationary positive charge C. Stationary negative charge D. Magnetic compass

16	If the current in a wire which is placed perpendicular to a magnetic field increases, the force on the wire.	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remains the same D. Will be zero
17	D.C. motor converts.	A. Mechanical energy into electrical energy B. Mechanical energy into chemical energy C. Electrical energy into mechanical energy D. Electrical energy into chemical energy
18	Which part of a D.C. motor reverses the direction of current through the coil every half-cycle.	A. The armature B. The commutator C. The burshes D. The slip rings
19	The direction of induced e.m.f. in a circuit is in accordance with conservation of.	A. Mass B. Charge C. Momentum D. Energy
20	The step-up transformer	A. Increases the input current B. Increase the input voltage C. Has more turns in the primary D. Has less turns in hte secondary coil
21	The turn ratios of a transformer is 10. It means.	A. I_s = 10I_p B. N_s = N_p C. N_s = 10 N_p D. V_s =V_p /10
22	A transformer has Np =100 and Ns =500 , if 6 volt D.C is applied across its primary, the induced voltage.	A. 0 V B. 30 V C. 45 V D. 60 V
23	Iron core is used in tranformer to:	A. Enhance the flux B. Decrease the flux C. Keep flux the same D. botha a and b
24	Transformer Works on the principle of:	A. Self induction B. Mutual induction C. Electro statatic D. Induction
25	The number of lines of force in a magnetic field depends upon.	A. Shape of coil B. Sixe of coil C. Magnet D. Strength of field
26	If current is flowing from bottom end to the top end in a wire, according to right hand rule the direction of line of forces would be:	A. Anti-clock wise B. Clock wise C. Left and Right D. Along the conductor.
27	The lines will be in the form of concentric circles, if conductor is:	A. Circular B. Straight C. Solenoid D. None of these
28	The end of solenoid from which lines of force emerge out is called:	A. North pole B. South pole C. North and south pole D. None of these
29	The magnetic field of a solenoid resembles as:	A. Iron wire B. U-shape magnet C. Bar magnet D. Point charge.
30	A current carrying conductor produces a field around it is called:	A. Electric field B. Magnetic field C. Both a and b D. None of these
31	According to Fleming's left hand rule the direction of magnetic field is indicated by:	A. Thumb B. Forefinger C. Middle finger D. Right hand rule
32	According to Fleming's left hand rule the direction of force on the conductor is given by:	A. Thumb B. Fore finger C. Middle finger D. None of these
33	The force on a current carrying conductor is maximum if angle between field and conductor is:	A. 0^o B. 90^o C. 180^o

	conductor is:	D. 45^o
34	In D.C.motor split rings are made of:	A. Steel B. Carbon C. Copper D. Iron
35	Who discovered Electromagnetic induction?	A. Michael Faraday B. Flemiing C. Ohm D. Coulomb
36	When did Michael Faraday discover Electromagnetic induction?	A. 1841 B. 1831 C. 1821 D. 1811
37	Which type of energy is converted into mechanical energy in the D.C. Motor.	A. Magnetic energy B. Heat energy C. Electrical energy D. Chemical energy
38	Which device has two coils, primary and secondary?	A. D.C. Motor B. Transformer C. A.C. genrator D. a and b
39	The voltage is decreased by:	A. Step-up transformer B. Step-down transformer C. A.C. generator D. D.C. Motor
40	Transformer which increase voltage is called.	A. Step-up transformer B. Step down transformer C. D.C.Moter D. A.C.genrator
41	In A.C. generator flux will be zero if coil is to the field.	A. 90^o B. 45^o C. Parallel D. Inclined
42	If the change of current in a circuit induces a current in another circuit, this phenomena is known as:	A. Self induction B. Mutual induction C. Electromagnetic induction D. None mutual induction
43	The shape of magnetic lines of force in case of a straight current carrying conductor is:	A. Eliptical B. Trangular C. Rectangular D. Circular
44	When a current carrying conductor is placed in magnetic field at right angle to it. The direction of force acting upon it is:	A. The same as direction of field B. Opposite the direction of field C. Makes an angle of 45^owith the current D. At right angle to both the field and the current.
45	The line which passes through pole of the mirror and center of curvature is called principal:	A. Axis<o:p></o:p> B. Focus<o:p></o:p> C. Line<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
46	The ray of light after reflection from concave mirror passes through:	A. Centre<o:p></o:p> B. Principal focus<o:p></o:p> C. Pole<o:p></o:p> D. Radius<o:p></o:p>
47	Spherical mirrors are used in:	A. Medical<o:p></o:p> B. Search light<o:p></o:p> C. Microscope<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>
		A. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri",sans-serif;mso-

48	Bouncing back of light after striking the surface is called:	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">Refraction B. Reflection<o:p></o:p> C. Diffraction<o:p></o:p> D. Interference<o:p></o:p>
49	When a ray of light enters from denser medium to rare medium, the angle of incidence for which angle of refraction is 90° is called:	A. Angle of incidence<o:p></o:p> B. Critical angle<o:p></o:p> C. Angle of refraction<o:p></o:p> D. Angle of deviation<o:p></o:p>
50	The refracted light striking to the side of prism is called:	A. Refracted ray<o:p></o:p> B. Incident ray<o:p></o:p> C. Reflected ray<o:p></o:p> D. Emergent ray<o:p></o:p>
51	The minimum value of angle of deviation is called:	A. Minimum angle<o:p></o:p> B. Incident angle<o:p></o:p> C. Angle of minimum deviation<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
52	The angle at which prism deviates the incident ray is called:	A. Angle of incident<o:p></o:p> B. Angle of reflection<o:p></o:p> C. Angle of deviation<o:p></o:p> D. Angle of minimum deviation<o:p></o:p>
53	To see from submarine and the ship at the surface of water, we use:	A. Telescope<o:p></o:p> B. Microscope<o:p></o:p> C. Periscope<o:p></o:p> D. Prism<o:p></o:p>
54	In totally reflecting prism one angle is of:	A. 45°<o:p></o:p> B. 90°<o:p></o:p> C. 180°<o:p></o:p> D. 120°<o:p></o:p>
55	In totally reflecting prism one angle is of 90°, and other two angles are of:	A. 30°,30°<o:p></o:p> B. 45°,90°<o:p></o:p> C. 45°,45°<o:p></o:p> D. 40°,40°<o:p></o:p>
56	Totally reflecting prism is used in:	A. Periscope<o:p></o:p> B. Binoculars<o:p></o:p> C. Periscope and binocular<o:p></o:p> D. Telescope<o:p></o:p>

57	The speed of light in water is:	A. 2.0x10³ ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p> B. 2.5x10³ ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p> C. 2.3x10⁸ ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p> D. 2.3x10⁻⁸ ms⁻¹<o:p></o:p>
58	A converging lens becomes a magnifying glass when an object is placed:	A. Outside of focal length<o:p></o:p> B. Inside the focal length<o:p></o:p> C. Equal of focal length<o:p></o:p> D. At double of focal length<o:p></o:p>
59	In compound microscope, the objective have focal length than eye-piece:	A. Smaller<o:p></o:p> B. Larger<o:p></o:p> C. Equal<o:p></o:p> D. Equal and larger<o:p></o:p>
60	Which animal have ability to move his eye lens:	A. Snake<o:p></o:p> B. Fish<o:p></o:p> C. Ant<o:p></o:p> D. Tiger<o:p></o:p>
61	The value of refractive index of water is:	A. 2.33<o:p></o:p> B. 1.36<o:p></o:p> C. 1.33<o:p></o:p> D. 1.39<o:p></o:p>
62	Optical fibres works on the principle of:	A. Reflection<o:p></o:p> B. Refraction<o:p></o:p> C. Total internal reflection<o:p></o:p> D. Diffraction<o:p></o:p>
63	The refractive index of ice is:	A. 1.00<o:p></o:p> B. 1.33<o:p></o:p> C. 1.31<o:p></o:p> D. 2.42<o:p></o:p>
64	A positive electric charge:	A. Attracts other positive charge<o:p></o:p> B. Repels other positive charge<o:p></o:p> C. Attract a neutral charge<o:p></o:p> D. Repels a neutral charge<o:p></o:p>
65	An object gains excess negative charge after being rubbed against another object, which is:	A. Neutral<o:p></o:p> B. Negatively charged<o:p></o:p> C. Positively charged<o:p></o:p> D. Either, a, b or c<o:p></o:p>
66	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.	A. Remains uncharged<o:p></o:p> B. Becomes positively charged<o:p></o:p> C. Becomes

	Which of these statements is true about object a:	negatively charged<o:p></o:p> D. Unpredictable<o:p></o:p>
67	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<o:p></o:p> B. The rod acquires a positive charge<o:p></o:p> C. The rod and the paper have the same charges<o:p></o:p> D. The rod acquires a negative charge<o:p></o:p>
68	According to coulomb's law, what happens to the attraction of two oppositely charged objects as their distance of separation increases:	A. Increases<o:p></o:p> B. Decreases<o:p></o:p> C. Remains unchanged<o:p></o:p> D. Cannot be determined<o:p></o:p>
69	One micro coulomb charge is equal to:	A. 10⁻³c<o:p></o:p> B. 10³c<o:p></o:p> C. 10⁶c<o:p></o:p> D. 10⁻⁶c<o:p></o:p>
70	In SI the unit of charge is:	A. Joule<o:p></o:p> B. Volt<o:p></o:p> C. Coulomb<o:p></o:p> D. Watt<o:p></o:p>
71	The output of a two input NOR gate is 1 when:	A. A is 1 and B is 0<o:p></o:p> B. A is 0 and B is 1<o:p></o:p> C. Both a and b are 0<o:p></o:p> D. Both a and b are 1<o:p></o:p>
72	The output of a NAND gate is 0 when:	A. Both of its inputs are 0<o:p></o:p> B. Both of its inputs are 1<o:p></o:p> C. Any of its inputs is 0<o:p></o:p> D. Any of its inputs is 1<o:p></o:p>
73	When we heat the metal at high temperature they emit:	A. Holes<o:p></o:p> B. Protons<o:p></o:p> C. Neutrons<o:p></o:p> D. Electrons<o:p></o:p>
74	In NOT gate number of input terminals is/are:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
75	The cathode ray oscilloscope consists of main parts:	A. Two<o:p></o:p> B. Three<o:p></o:p> C. Four<o:p></o:p> D. Five<o:p></o:p>
		A. Boolean algebra<o:p></o:p> B. Arithmetic

76	George Boole invented:	algebra<o:p></o:p> C. Mean algebra<o:p></o:p> D. Geometry<o:p></o:p>
77	The standard group of bits in digital electronic is:	A. 5 bits<o:p></o:p> B. 6 bits<o:p></o:p> C. 7 bits<o:p></o:p> D. 8 bits<o:p></o:p>
78	Eight bits combine to form:	A. A byte<o:p></o:p> B. Megabyte<o:p></o:p> C. Kilobyte<o:p></o:p> D. Gigabyte<o:p></o:p>
79	In C.R.O grid is always connected with potential:	A. Negative<o:p></o:p> B. Positive<o:p></o:p> C. High positive<o:p></o:p> D. Zero positive<o:p></o:p>
80	The instrument which is used to display the magnitude of changing electric current is called:	A. Evacuated tube<o:p></o:p> B. Cathode rays oscilloscope<o:p></o:p> C. Television tube<o:p></o:p> D. Picture tube<o:p></o:p>