Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 7 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In 1950, physicists observed that in cathode ray tube a special type of rays produced from cathode, these rays were called:	A. Cathode rays B. X-rays C. Alpha rays D. Gamma rays
2	The emission of electron from the surface of hot metal is called:	A. Ionization B. Conduction C. Thermionic emission D. Convection
3	For the emission of electrons from the tungsten filament the values of current and voltage are taken as:	A. 0.1 A and 2V B. 0.2 A and 4V C. 0.3A and 6V D. 0.4A and 8V
4	Which device is used to show the change in the value of current or electrical potential as a graph?	A. Cathode ray tube B. Electron gun C. Oscilloscope D. Transformer
5	Those quantities whose values change gradually or stay constant are called:	A. Physical quantities B. Digital quantities C. Log quantities D. Analog quantities
6	Those quantities whose values do not remain constant are called:	A. physical quantities B. Digital quantites C. Log quantities D. Analog quantities
7	The base of computer operation are:	A. 1,2 B. 0, 1 C. 0, 2 D. 1, 10
8	The device which converts digital quantities into analog quantities is called:	A. ADC B. DAC C. ACD D. CAD
9	If Current flowing through switch then the output is expressed as:	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
10	The symbol of AND operation is:	A. + B. - C. . D. *
11	Boolean expression for AND operation is:	A. $X = \overline{A}$ B. X = A + B C. X = A . B D. $X = \overline{AB}$
12	Two switches attached in series work on which operation?	A. AND operation B. OR operation C. NOT operation D. NOR operation
13	The process by which electrons are emitted by a hot metal surface is known as:	A. Boiling B. Evaportion C. Conduction D. Thermionic emission
14	The particles emitted from a hot cathode surface are:	A. Positive ions B. Negative ions C. Proton D. Electron
15	The logical operation performed by this gate is:	A. AND B. NOR C. NAND D. OR

16	AND gate can be formed by using two:	A. NOT gates B. OR gates C. NOR gates D. Nand gates
17	The output of a two input NOR gate is 1 when:	A. A is 1 and B is 0 B. A is 0 and B IS 1 C. Both A and B are 0 D. Both A and B are 1
18	If X = A,B, then X is 1 when:	A. A and B are 1 B. A or B is 0 C. A is 0 and B is 1 D. A is 1 and B is 0
19	The output of a NAND gate is 0 when	A. Both of its inputs are 0 B. Both of its inputs are 1 C. any of its inputs is 0 D. any of its inputs is 1
20	Electronics is a branch of:	A. Mass B. Applied Physics C. Mechanics D. Nuclear Physics
21	Electronics is the study of principles by means of which we control the:	A. Flow of electrons. B. Nuclear fission C. Fusion reaction D. Radiations
22	The quantities, whose values remain constant or vary continuously are called.	A. Analogue quantities B. Digital quantities C. Maximum quantities D. Minimum quantities.
23	Analogue quantity is:	A. Time B. Pressure C. Distance D. All of these
24	Public address system is the example of :	A. Analogue electronics B. Digital electonics C. Binary system D. None of these
25	The digits used in electronics are:	A. 1 B. 0 C. 0 and 1 D. 1 and 2
26	Digital technology is used in:	A. Bulb B. Radar C. Electric motor D. All of these
27	The converter of analogue to digital signal is:	A. ADC B. DAC C. ATDC D. None of these
28	The converter of digital to analogue signal is:	A. ADC B. DAC C. DATC D. DTC
29	The closed switch in Boolean expression is represented by:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 10 D. 2
30	The open switch Boolean expression is represented by:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 10 D. 2
31	If A input is 1 and B is zero, then in AND operation output will be:	A. 0 B. 0.1 C. 1 D. None of these
32	The output of OR gate would be '0' When:	A. Both of its inputs are zero B. One of its two inputs is zero C. Both of its inputs ar 1 D. Any one of its inputs is 1
33	The output of an AND gate is only 1, when:	A. Both of its inputs are zero B. Anyone of the two inputs is zero C. Both of its inputs are 1

		D. Anyone of the two inputs is 1
34	The two inputs of a NAND gate are A and B. Its output would be zero when:	A. A = 0, B = 0 B. A = 1, B= 0 C. A = 1 , B = 1 D. A = 0 , B = 1
35	A and B are the two inputs of a NOR gate. Its output would be 1 when:	A. A = 1, B = 1 B. A = 0 , B = 1 C. A = 1, B = 0 D. A = 0 , B = 0
36	One coulomb is equal to charge of electrons:	A. 6.25x10⁻¹⁹<o:p></o:p> B. 6.25x10¹⁹<o:p></o:p> C. 6.25x10¹⁸<o:p></o:p> D. 6.25x10⁻¹⁸<o:p></o:p>
37	If we double the distance between two charges, then force becomes:	A. 4-times<o:p></o:p> B. ¼ th<o:p></o:p> C. Double<o:p></o:p> D. Half<o:p></o:p>
38	The electrostatic force acting on two charges each of 1C separated by 1m is about:	A. 9X10⁹ N<o:p></o:p> B. 9X10⁻⁹ N<o:p></o:p> C. 9X10⁸ N<o:p></o:p> D. 9X10⁻⁸ N<o:p></o:p>
39	Value of ‘k’ depends upon:	A. System of unit<o:p></o:p> B. Nature of medium<o:p></o:p> C. Both a and b<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
40	Electric field lines were introduced by:	A. Faraday<o:p></o:p> B. Newton<o:p></o:p> C. Coulomb<o:p></o:p> D. Joule<o:p></o:p>
41	Positive charge in an electric field always tend to move:	A. Does not move<o:p></o:p> B. From lower to higher potential<o:p></o:p> C. From higher to lower potential<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>
42	The unit of electrical energy is:	A. Joule<o:p></o:p> B. Watt<o:p></o:p> C. Volt<o:p></o:p> D. Electron volt(eV)<o:p></o:p>
43	Big unit of capacitance is:	A. Farad<o:p></o:p> B. Volt<o:p></o:p> C. Watt<o:p></o:p> D. Coulomb<o:p></o:p>
44	1 Nano farad is equal to:	A. 1X10⁻¹²F<o:p></o:p> B. 1X10⁹F<o:p></o:p> C. 1X10⁻⁹F<o:p></o:p> D. 1X10⁻⁶F<o:p></o:p>
45	1 Pico farad is equal to:	A. 10⁻⁹F<o:p></o:p> B. 10¹²F<o:p></o:p> C. 10⁻¹²F<o:p></o:p> D. 10⁻⁶F<o:p></o:p>
46	SI unit of electric intensity is:	A. Watt<o:p></o:p> B. NC⁻¹<o:p></o:p> C. NS⁻¹<o:p></o:p> D. Nm<o:p></o:p>
47	electric intensity is a quantity:	A. scalar<o:p></o:p> B. vector<o:p></o:p> C. base<o:p></o:p> D. none of these<o:p></o:p>
48	SI unit of electric potential is:	A. watt<o:p></o:p> B. volt<o:p></o:p> C. coulomb<o:p></o:p> D. joule<o:p></o:p>
49	1 volt is equal to:	A. JC<o:p></o:p> B. JC⁻¹<o:p></o:p> C. JC⁻²<o:p></o:p> D. JC⁻³<o:p></o:p>
50	SI unit of capacitance is:	A. Joule<o:p></o:p> B. Volt<o:p></o:p> C. Watt<o:p></o:p> D. Farad<o:p></o:p>
		A. Paper<o:p></o:p>

51	In variable capacitor, dielectric medium is:	B. Air<o:p></o:p> C. Mica<o:p></o:p> D. Ceramic<o:p></o:p>
52	Static electricity can be generated by:	A. Lubrication<o:p></o:p> B. Friction<o:p></o:p> C. Motion<o:p></o:p> D. Smaller the objects<o:p></o:p>
53	Give the number of factors which affect the ability of a capacitor to store charge.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
54	The value of K in SI unit is:	A. 9X10²⁰ Nm²C²<o:p></o:p> B. 8X10⁹Nm²C²<o:p></o:p> C. 9X10⁹Nm²C²<o:p></o:p> D. 10X10⁻⁹ Nm²C⁻²<o:p></o:p>
55	To protect the gold leaves of electroscope from the external electric disturbances, the aluminum foil is grounded by a thin wire, which is made up of:	A. Aluminum<o:p></o:p> B. Silver<o:p></o:p> C. Copper<o:p></o:p> D. Brass<o:p></o:p>
56	Capacitors are used to store:	A. Current B. Voltage C. Charge D. Resistance
57	Electroscope is used for detecting:	A. Current<o:p></o:p> B. Charge<o:p></o:p> C. Voltage<o:p></o:p> D. Resistance<o:p></o:p>
58	If the distance between two point charges is reduced to half, the coulomb's force become:	A. Half<o:p></o:p> B. Two times<o:p></o:p> C. One fourth<o:p></o:p> D. Fourth times<o:p></o:p>
59	If the distance between the charged bodies is much greater as compared to their sizes then the bodies are considered is:	A. Positive charge<o:p></o:p> B. Negative charge<o:p></o:p> C. Point charge<o:p></o:p> D. Zero charge<o:p></o:p>
60	Positive charge can be produced by:	A. Combing in hair<o:p></o:p> B. Rubbing glass rod on silk<o:p></o:p> C. By rubbing ebonite rod on wool<o:p></o:p> D. By rubbing glass rod wool<o:p></o:p>
61	If a neutral body is brought near to the electroscope its leaves:	A. Diverge<o:p></o:p> B. Contract<o:p></o:p> C. Shut<o:p></o:p> D. Remain in normal position<o:p></o:p>
62	If the field is stronger than lines of force are to each other:	A. Far away<o:p></o:p> B. Separated<o:p></o:p> C. Closer<o:p></o:p> D. No effect<o:p></o:p>
63	If the potential energy of none coulomb charge is one joule then its potential will be:	A. 5 volt<o:p></o:p> B. 2 volt<o:p></o:p> C. 3 volt<o:p></o:p> D. 1 volt<o:p></o:p>
64	The product of charge 'q' and potential difference is equal to:	A. Power<o:p></o:p> B. Force<o:p></o:p> C. Capacitance<o:p></o:p> D. Energy<o:p></o:p>
65	What will be the capacitance of capacitor by joining them in parallel:	A. Increased<o:p></o:p> B. Much less<o:p></o:p> C. Decrease<o:p></o:p> D. No change<o:p></o:p>
	When a positive charge of 2 coulombs is placed at a	A. 6 NC⁻¹<o:p></o:p>

66	point in an electric field, it experiences a force of 6N. The intensity of electric field at this point is:	B. 3 NC⁻¹<o:p></o:p> C. 12 NC⁻¹<o:p></o:p> D. 1.5 NC⁻¹<o:p></o:p>
67	In electrostatic all charges are in:	A. The same direction<o:p></o:p> B. Opposite direction<o:p></o:p> C. Motion<o:p></o:p> D. Static state<o:p></o:p>
68	Which type of capacitor is cylindrical in shape:	A. Paper capacitor<o:p></o:p> B. Mica capacitor<o:p></o:p> C. Variable capacitor<o:p></o:p> D. Plates capacitor<o:p></o:p>
69	Each volt of lightening contains energy:	A. 4x10⁶ joules<o:p></o:p> B. 1000 joules<o:p></o:p> C. 1000 million joules<o:p></o:p> D. 10 joules<o:p></o:p>
70	Capacitors that are used in resonant circuits that tune radios to particular frequencies, such circuits are called:	A. Series circuits<o:p></o:p> B. Filter circuits<o:p></o:p> C. Parallel circuits<o:p></o:p> D. AC circuits<o:p></o:p>
71	Power of hair dryer is:	A. 1000 W<o:p></o:p> B. 750 W<o:p></o:p> C. 10 W<o:p></o:p> D. 75 W<o:p></o:p>
72	The amount of current that can be felt is:	A. 1A<o:p></o:p> B. 0.1A<o:p></o:p> C. 0.001 A<o:p></o:p> D. 2A<o:p></o:p>
73	The amount of current that can be painful is:	A. 0.005A<o:p></o:p> B. 0.001A<o:p></o:p> C. 1A<o:p></o:p> D. 2A<o:p></o:p>
74	The amount of current that causes the loss of muscle control is:	A. 0.1A<o:p></o:p> B. 0.015A<o:p></o:p> C. 2A<o:p></o:p> D. 1A<o:p></o:p>
75	Which instrument is used to measure current, resistance and potential difference:	A. Galvanometer<o:p></o:p> B. Digital meter<o:p></o:p> C. Voltmeter<o:p></o:p> D. Ammeter<o:p></o:p>
76	Earth wire is connected to the:	A. Power house<o:p></o:p> B. Transformer<o:p></o:p> C. Ground<o:p></o:p> D. Generator<o:p></o:p>
77	Simplest electrical circuits use:	A. One wire<o:p></o:p> B. Two wires<o:p></o:p> C. Four wires<o:p></o:p> D. Five wires<o:p></o:p>
78	What does a switch do:	A. Oppose the current<o:p></o:p> B. Open and close the circuit<o:p></o:p> C. Store energy<o:p></o:p> D. Provide voltage<o:p></o:p>
79	If one of the resistors in a parallel circuit is removed, the total resistance will be:	A. Doubled<o:p></o:p> B. Decreased<o:p></o:p> C. Increased<o:p></o:p> D. Remain same<o:p></o:p>
80	The process by which electrons are emitted by a hot metal surface is known as:	A. Boiling<o:p></o:p> B. Evaporation<o:p></o:p> C. Conduction<o:p></o:p> D. Thermionic emission<o:p></o:p>
81	The particles emitted from a hot cathode surface are:	A. Positive ions<o:p></o:p> B. Negative ions<o:p></o:p> C. Protons<o:p></o:p> D. Electrons<o:p></o:p>