Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In computer terminology, proceed data is called:	A. Software B. Program C. Information D. Digital data
2	Short form of information Technology is:	A. IT B. ITS C. CBIS D. IS
3	Which is not a hardware device?	A. CPU B. Windows C. Keyboard D. Mouse
4	It is used in satellite communication:	A. Radio waves B. Micro waves C. Light waves D. Electrical waves
5	The device which is used to convert sound waves into electrical signal is called:	A. Ear piece B. Microphone C. Transmission channel D. Receiver
6	Which waves of the following has highest frequency?	A. Radio waves B. Micro waves C. Light wave D. Sound wave
7	The parts of computer which can be seen and touched are called:	A. Hardware B. Software C. Modem D. CPU
8	A group of instructions or a program which guides hardware to do work is called:	A. Hardware B. Micro processor C. Memory D. Software
9	Which memory consists of integrated circuits?	A. Primary memory B. Audio cassette C. Video cassette D. Compact cassette
10	Which statement of the following is false for primary memory?	A. The base of primary memory is electronics B. This is a random access memory C. It gets lost when computer switches off D. It is built on laser technology
11	The example of magnetic disk is:	A. Compact disk B. Floppy disk C. Audio cassette D. Video cassette
12	Electronic message is called:	A. Internet B. Browser C. E-mail D. Computer
13	In computer terminology information means.	A. any data B. raw data C. processed data D. large data
14	Which is the most suitable means of reliable continuous communication between an orbiting satellite and Earth?	A. Microwaves B. Radio waves C. Sound wave D. any light waves
15	The basic operations performed by a computer are.	A. arithmetic operations B. non arithmetic operations C. logical operation

		D. both a and c
16	The brain of any computer system is:	A. CUP B. Monitor C. Memory D. C.U
17	Which of the following is not Processing?	A. arranging B. manipulation C. calculating D. gathering
18	From which of the following you can get information almost about everything?	A. Book B. Teacher C. Computer D. Internet
19	What does the term e-mail stand for?	A. Emergency mail B. Electronic mail C. extra mail D. external mail
20	Radio waves are:	A. Electric waves B. Electromagnetic waves C. X-rays D. Radio active ways.
21	The data stored in C.D. is.	A. 680 MB B. 650 MB C. 700 MB D. 750 MB
22	Hard disk is made of:	A. Aluminium B. Copper C. Iron D. Plastic
23	CD which is made of soft material is called:	A. Hard disk B. Floppy disk C. Iron disk D. Copper disk
24	A device which has two way communication is:	A. Television B. Radio C. Hard disk D. Mobile phone.
25	An example of input device of computer is.	A. Key board B. Printer C. Monitor D. RAM
26	A data storage device is.	A. Printer B. Hard disk C. Monitor D. CPU
27	What is fitted in telephone receiver?	A. Electromagnet B. Diaphragm C. Both a and b D. None of these
28	Information storage devices work on the principles of	A. Heat B. Sound C. Light D. Magnetism
29	Which component is output device of computer?	A. CPU B. C.D C. Keyboard D. Monitor
30	Which technology is used in mobile phone:	A. Heat B. Radio C. Light D. Laser
31	Which of the following reasons increase the importance of computer?	A. Speedy B. Long time storage of memory C. Quick decision D. All of these
32	The speed of sound in air is kmh^{-1}	A. 1243 B. 1244 C. 1245 D. 1246
		A. 1022 bytes B. 1023 bytes

33	1 KB =_____	C. 1024 bytes D. 1025 bytes
34	1 MB = _____ Kilobytes	A. 1022 B. 1023 C. 1024 D. 1025
35	1 GB = _____ Megabytes.	A. 1022 B. 1023 C. 1024 D. 1025
36	The capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor is 100 pF and the potential difference between its plate is 50 volts. What is the quantity of charge on its plates:	A. 5000c<o:p></o:p> B. 50c<o:p></o:p> C. 5nC<o:p></o:p> D. 5NC<o:p></o:p>
37	If there is divergence of leaves by touching a body with electroscope then the body is:	A. Semi conductor<o:p></o:p> B. Neutral<o:p></o:p> C. charge body<o:p></o:p> D. Insulator<o:p></o:p>
38	In fixed capacitor dielectric used is:	A. Paper<o:p></o:p> B. Metal<o:p></o:p> C. Mica<o:p></o:p> D. Paper & mica<o:p></o:p>
39	Instrument used for detecting and testing the nature of charge on a body is called:	A. Incubator<o:p></o:p> B. Spectroscope<o:p></o:p> C. voltmeter<o:p></o:p> D. electroscope<o:p></o:p>
40	The phenomena used in capacitor is:	A. electrostatic induction<o:p></o:p> B. induced current<o:p></o:p> C. electric field<o:p></o:p> D. electroscope<o:p></o:p>
41	the phenomena which is used in applying paints on the surface of different articles is called:	A. electroplating<o:p></o:p> B. electroscope<o:p></o:p> C. electrostatic induction<o:p></o:p> D. electrolytes<o:p></o:p>
42	the substance in which electric current flows easily is called:	A. transistor<o:p></o:p> B. semi conductor<o:p></o:p> C. insulator<o:p></o:p> D. conductor<o:p></o:p>
43	study of charges at rest is called:	A. acoustics<o:p></o:p> B. electrostatics<o:p></o:p> C. electronics<o:p></o:p>

		class="MsoNormal">electronics<o:p></o:p> D. electricity<o:p></o:p>
44	electroscope can also be charges by the process of:	A. electrostatics<o:p></o:p> B. electricity<o:p></o:p> C. convection<o:p></o:p> D. conduction<o:p></o:p>
45	F=	A. qE<o:p></o:p> B. q-E<o:p></o:p> C. q/E<o:p></o:p> D. q+E<o:p></o:p>
46	electric field is weak when:	A. lines are far apart<o:p></o:p> B. lines are close together<o:p></o:p> C. no lines are present<o:p></o:p> D. lines are directed outside<o:p></o:p>
47	which is a major cause of fires and explosions at many places:	A. match sticks<o:p></o:p> B. bombs<o:p></o:p> C. static electricity<o:p></o:p> D. magnetism<o:p></o:p>
48	which can be used to distinguish between insulators and conductors:	A. electricity<o:p></o:p> B. telescope<o:p></o:p> C. temperature<o:p></o:p> D. electroscope<o:p></o:p>
49	an electrolytic capacitor is used to store large amounts of charge at:	A. low voltage<o:p></o:p> B. high voltage<o:p></o:p> C. neutral<o:p></o:p> D. positive<o:p></o:p>
50	parallel plate consists of 2 metal plates separated by:	A. conductor<o:p></o:p> B. insulator<o:p></o:p> C. wooden plate<o:p></o:p> D. plastic foam<o:p></o:p>
51	the insulator between the plates of capacitor is called:	A. dielectric<o:p></o:p> B. capacitance<o:p></o:p> C. resistivity<o:p></o:p> D. permittivity<o:p></o:p>
		A. Voltage<o:p></o:p> B. Charge<o:p></o:p>

52	In series combination of capacitors, each capacitor will have same:	C. Capacitance<o:p></o:p> D. Charge and voltage<o:p></o:p>
53	One joule per coulomb is called:	A. Volt<o:p></o:p> B. Farad<o:p></o:p> C. Ampere<o:p></o:p> D. Tesla<o:p></o:p>
54	Which is the unit of energy:	A. KWh<o:p></o:p> B. Electron volt<o:p></o:p> C. Joule<o:p></o:p> D. All of above<o:p></o:p>
55	Application of electrostatic is:	A. Car painting<o:p></o:p> B. Photocopying<o:p></o:p> C. Extracting of dust<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>
56	Which process is involved to store charge in capacitors:	A. Rubbing<o:p></o:p> B. Electrostatic induction<o:p></o:p> C. Conduction<o:p></o:p> D. Electromagnetic induction<o:p></o:p>
57	The presence of fish by the other fish can be detected by:	A. Magnetic field<o:p></o:p> B. Electric field<o:p></o:p> C. Gravitational field<o:p></o:p> D. All of above<o:p></o:p>
58	$1.6x10^{-19}$ J= :	A. 1F<o:p></o:p> B. 1F<o:p></o:p> C. 1N<o:p></o:p> D. 1eV<o:p></o:p>
59	The direction of electric field lines due to positive charge is:	A. A way from the charge<o:p></o:p> B. Towards the charge<o:p></o:p> C. Both a and b<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
60	A capacitor stores 0.24 coulombs at 10 volts. It capacitance is:	A. 0.024F<o:p></o:p> B. 0.12F<o:p></o:p> C. 0.6F<o:p></o:p> D. 0.8F<o:p></o:p>
61	A dielectric must be:	A. Resistor<o:p></o:p> B. Insulator<o:p></o:p> C. Good conductor<o:p></o:p> D. Semi conductor<o:p></o:p>

62	A paper capacitor is usually available in the form of:	A. Tubes<o:p></o:p> B. Rolled foil<o:p></o:p> C. Disc<o:p></o:p> D. Plates<o:p></o:p>
63	Capacitors are mainly used for radio frequency tuning:	A. Paper capacitor<o:p></o:p> B. Air capacitor<o:p></o:p> C. Mica capacitor<o:p></o:p> D. Electrolytic capacitor<o:p></o:p>
64	A unit of electric charge, equal to the charge of $6.25x10^{18}$ electrons is:	A. Electricity<o:p></o:p> B. Coulomb<o:p></o:p> C. Electric potential<o:p></o:p> D. Volt<o:p></o:p>
65	The electric potential energy per unit charge is called:	A. Electric field<o:p></o:p> B. Electric potential<o:p></o:p> C. Electric intensity<o:p></o:p> D. All of above<o:p></o:p>
66	The substances which do not have free electrons are called:	A. Insulators<o:p></o:p> B. Conductors<o:p></o:p> C. Semiconductors<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
67	If a dielectric medium is present between two point charges them electrostatic force will be:	A. Increased<o:p></o:p> B. Decreased<o:p></o:p> C. Vanishes<o:p></o:p> D. Remain same<o:p></o:p>
68	What is the voltage across a 6 Ω resistor when 3 A of current passes through it:	A. 2 V<o:p></o:p> B. 9V C. 18 V D. 36 V
69	What happens to the intensity or the brightness of the lamps connected in series as more and more lamps are added:	A. Increases<o:p></o:p> B. Decreases<o:p></o:p> C. Remains the same<o:p></o:p> D. Cannot be predicted<o:p></o:p>
70	Why household appliances should be connected in parallel with the voltage source:	A. To increase the resistance of the circuit<o:p></o:p> B. To decrease the resistance of the circuit<o:p></o:p> C. To provide each appliance the same voltage as the power source<o:p></o:p> D. To provide each appliance the same current as the power source<o:p></o:p>
		A. Are the same terms<o:p></o:p> B. Are the different terms<o:p></o:p>

71	Electric potential and e.m.f.:	different terms<o:p></o:p> C. Have different units<o:p></o:p> D. Both b and c<o:p></o:p>
72	The filament of an electric bulb is made of:	A. Nickel<o:p></o:p> B. Aluminium<o:p></o:p> C. Tungsten<o:p></o:p> D. Carbon<o:p></o:p>
73	A 3Ω resistor having 2A current will dissipate the power of:	A. 12W<o:p></o:p> B. 4W<o:p></o:p> C. 6W<o:p></o:p> D. 8W<o:p></o:p>
74	Resistance of a wire of conductor of 2 Ω resistance is doubled:	A. 4 Ω<o:p></o:p> B. 6 Ω<o:p></o:p> C. 8 Ω<o:p></o:p> D. 10 Ω<o:p></o:p>
75	Nichrome wire is an alloy of:	A. Lead and zinc<o:p></o:p> B. Silver and copper<o:p></o:p> C. Nickel and chromium<o:p></o:p> D. Iron and copper<o:p></o:p>
76	Thermocouples convert:	A. Heat energy into electrical energy<o:p></o:p> B. Heat energy into light energy<o:p></o:p> C. Heat energy into mechanical energy<o:p></o:p> D. Chemical energy into electrical energy<o:p></o:p>
77	Which is the best material for making connecting wires:	A. Iron<o:p></o:p> B. Copper<o:p></o:p> C. Tungsten<o:p></o:p> D. Nickel<o:p></o:p>
78	In liquids and gases the current is due to the motion of:	A. Negative charges<o:p></o:p> B. Positive charges<o:p></o:p> C. Both positive and negative charges<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
79	Which is not an e.m.f source:	A. Generator<o:p></o:p> B. Solar cell<o:p></o:p> C. Battery<o:p></o:p> D. Rheostat<o:p></o:p>
80	A parallel circuit is also used as a divider for:	A. Power<o:p></o:p> B. Resistance<o:p></o:p> C. Current<o:p></o:p> D. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Calibri" sans-serif;mso-

		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">Voltage
81	Specific resistance of silver is:	A. 1.7x10⁻⁸ Ω.m<o:p></o:p> B. 2.63x10⁻⁸ Ω.m<o:p></o:p> C. 2.75x10⁻⁸ Ω.m<o:p></o:p> D. 7.0x10⁻⁸ Ω.m<o:p></o:p>
82	Specific resistance of aluminium in (10^{-8} Ω.m) is:	A. 1.7<o:p></o:p> B. 2.75<o:p></o:p> C. 5.25<o:p></o:p> D. 1.69<o:p></o:p>
83	Which of the following is an insulator:	A. Copper<o:p></o:p> B. Iron<o:p></o:p> C. Silk<o:p></o:p> D. Silver<o:p></o:p>
84	Power of electric heater is:	A. 1500W<o:p></o:p> B. 4750W<o:p></o:p> C. 100W<o:p></o:p> D. 50W<o:p></o:p>