Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 9 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	in a dry cell, chemical energy changes into:	A. mechanical energy<o:p></o:p> B. electrical energy<o:p></o:p> C. potential energy<o:p></o:p> D. kinetic energy<o:p></o:p>
2	When a Uranium (92 protons)ejects a beta particle, how many protons are left in the remaining nucleus?	A. 89 Protons B. 90 Protons C. 91 Protons D. 93 Protons
3	an additional wire used along with live and neutral wire is:	A. cable wire<o:p></o:p> B. earth wire<o:p></o:p> C. grip wire<o:p></o:p> D. hot wire<o:p></o:p>
4	battery is one of the source of:	A. heat<o:p></o:p> B. light<o:p></o:p> C. current<o:p></o:p> D. sound<o:p></o:p>
5	The half life of radium - 226 is 1620 years. If N is its total amount then after the four half lives, its left amount will be:	A. 1/2 N B. 1/4 N C. 1/8 N D. 1/16 N
6	The symbol of atomic mass number is:	A. A B. X C. N D. Z
7	Which among the following radiation has more penetrating power?	A. A beta pareticle B. A gamma particle C. An alpha particle D. None of these
8	V^2/R=:	A. Power<o:p></o:p> B. Energy<o:p></o:p> C. Voltage<o:p></o:p> D. Resistance<o:p></o:p>
9	When 1 tonne of coal is burnt then amount of energy is released .	A. 36 x 10⁸ J B. 36 x 10⁹J C. 36 J D. 36 x 10¹⁰J
10	Which element is used to locate the ulcer in brain?	A. Iodine-131 B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40
11	The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called:	A. Radio activity B. Excitation C. Ionization D. Electrolysis
12	When a heavy nucleus splits into, lighter nuclei, the process would .	A. Release nuclear energy B. Absorb nuclear energy C. Release chemical energy D. Absorb chemical energy

13	Release of the energy by the sun is due to:	A. Nuclear Fussion B. Nuclear Fission C. Burning of gases D. Chemical reaction
14	The reason carbon dating work is that.	A. Plants and animals are such strong emitters of carbon 14 B. After a plant or animal dies, it stops in fresh carbon C. There is so much non radioactive carbon dioxide in the air D. When a plant or animal dies.
15	The temperature at the centre of sun is.	A. 10 million k B. 20 million k C. 30 million k D. 35 million k
16	with the increase in temperature the resistance of pure metals:	A. increases<o:p></o:p> B. decreases<o:p></o:p> C. remains same<o:p></o:p> D. none of these<o:p></o:p>
17	For observing how fast plants are absorbing phosphate fertilizer we use.	A. I.131 B. Ph -32 C. Co-60 D. Ar-40
18	Safe limit of radiations exposure in one year.	A. 4 rem B. 5 rem C. 3 rem D. 6 rem
19	Nuclear fission was first observed in	A. 1936 B. 1937 C. 1938 D. 1939
20	the range of galvanometer to measure current is:	A. few amperes<o:p></o:p> B. few micro amperes<o:p></o:p> C. few milli amperes<o:p></o:p> D. mega amperes<o:p></o:p>
21	When a potential of 10 volt is applied across a conductor, a current of 5 miliampere flows through it, the resistance of the conductor will be:	A. 200 ohm<o:p></o:p> B. 2000 ohm<o:p></o:p> C. 0.2 ohm<o:p></o:p> D. 0.002 ohm<o:p></o:p>
22	The unit of electric power is:	A. Volt<o:p></o:p> B. Watt<o:p></o:p> C. Joule<o:p></o:p> D. Coulomb<o:p></o:p>
23	The half life of plutonium $^{236}Pu_{94}$ is:	A. 2.00 years B. 2.35 years C. 2.79 years D. 2.85 years
24	Which radiations are free of effect of electric and magnetic field?	A. Alpha B. Beta C. Gamma D. Alpha and beta
25	The commercial unit of electrical energy is:	A. Joule<o:p></o:p> B. Watt<o:p></o:p> C. Kilowatt hour<o:p></o:p> D. Electron volt<o:p></o:p>
		A. 20,000 ohm<o:p>

26	Human skin, in dry conditions, has a resistance of:	A. 20,000 ohm<o:p></o:p> B. 100,000 ohm<o:p></o:p> C. 30,000 ohm<o:p></o:p> D. 2000 ohm<o:p></o:p>
27	The half life of radium 226 is	A. 1600 year B. 1610 years C. 1620 years D. 1630 years
28	The half of carbon 14 is	A. 5720 years B. 5730 years C. 5740 years D. 5750 years
29	The value or current I passing through a conductor is inversely proportional to:	A. Temperature<o:p></o:p> B. Potential difference<o:p></o:p> C. e.m.f.<o:p></o:p> D. resistance<o:p></o:p>
30	Radiations present in atmosphere due to the presence of different radioactive elements are:	A. Cosmic radiations B. Background radiations C. secondary radiations D. Electromagnetic radiations
31	Isotopes are atoms of same element with different :	A. Atomic mass B. Atomic Number C. Number of proton D. Number of Neutron
32	The half life of carbon -14 is:	A. 5730 years B. 5740 years C. 5750 years D. 5760 years
33	What happen to the atomic number of an element which emits one alpha particle and a beta particles.	A. Increases by 1 B. Stay the same C. Decrease by 2 D. Decrease by 1
34	Who discovered the phenomenon of natural radioactivity?	A. Henry Becurial B. Merry Curi C. Perry D. Rutherford
35	What happen to the atomic number of an element which emits one alpha particle?	A. Increase by 1 B. Stays the same C. Decrease by 2 D. Decrease by 1
36	the resistance of an ammeter should be:	A. high<o:p></o:p> B. very high<o:p></o:p> C. low<o:p></o:p> D. constant<o:p></o:p>
37	Total energy supplied in driving one coulomb of charge around a complete circuit is called:	A. Potential<o:p></o:p> B. Potential difference<o:p></o:p> C. Electromotive force<o:p></o:p> D. Potential energy<o:p></o:p>
38	One of the isotopes of uranium is $^{238}U_{92}$the number of neutrons in the isotopes is.	A. 92 B. 146 C. 238 D. 330
39	The combined resistance of two identical resistors, connected in series is 8Ω. Their combined resistance in a parallel arrangement will be:	A. 2 Ω<o:p></o:p> B. 4 Ω<o:p></o:p> C. 8 Ω<o:p></o:p> D. 12 Ω<o:p></o:p>

40	Which particles are nucleons?	A. Electrons and protons B. Protons and neutrons C. Electrons and neutrons D. Electrons and positrons
41	The equivalent resistance of a parallel combination is:	A. Equal to sum of all resistance<o:p></o:p> B. Is greater than the largest resistance of combination<o:p></o:p> C. Is smaller than the smallest resistance of combination<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>
42	When 1 kg of Uranium -235 is fused then energy released is	A. 67 x 10¹⁰ J B. 67 x 10⁷J C. 67 J D. 7 J
43	What is the amount of current passing through an electric heater, if it takes 1800C charge pass through it in 3 minute:	A. 16 A<o:p></o:p> B. 10 A<o:p></o:p> C. 100 A<o:p></o:p> D. 0.1 A<o:p></o:p>
44	The A.C used in Pakistan has frequency:	A. 60 Hz<o:p></o:p> B. 30 Hz<o:p></o:p> C. 50 Hz<o:p></o:p> D. 130 Hz<o:p></o:p>
45	The property of substance, which opposes the flow of current through it is called:	A. Resistance<o:p></o:p> B. Reactance<o:p></o:p> C. Resistivity<o:p></o:p> D. None<o:p></o:p>
46	The Half life of a certain isotopes is 1 day. What is the quantity of isotopes after 2 days?	A. One half B. One quarter C. One eight D. None of these
47	Watt is equal to:	A. Coulomb per second<o:p></o:p> B. Newton per second<o:p></o:p> C. Volt per second<o:p></o:p> D. Joule per second<o:p></o:p>
48	Which element is used for the monitoring of thyroid glands?	A. Iodine- 131 B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40
49	The half life of Lead Pb is	A. 10 hour B. 10.10 hours C. 10.6 hours D. 1 year
50	The colour of live wire is:	A. Black or blue<o:p></o:p> B. Green or yellow<o:p></o:p> C. White or grey<o:p></o:p> D. Red or brown<o:p></o:p>
51	When a uranium (92 protons) ejects a beta particle, how many protons are left in the remaining nucleus?	A. 92 protons B. 91 protons C. 93 protons D. 89 protons
52	The half -life of carbon is	A. 5730 years B. 5700 years

52	The half -life of carbon is	C. 5720 years D. 572 years
53	diamond des not conduct electricity, because it has no:	A. free electrons<o:p></o:p> B. free protons<o:p></o:p> C. free neutrons<o:p></o:p> D. free positive charge<o:p></o:p>
54	The galvanometer has been named after the scientist:	A. Lewis<o:p></o:p> B. Lowry bronsted<o:p></o:p> C. Luigi Galvano<o:p></o:p> D. Galvano Einstein<o:p></o:p>
55	an ideal voltmeter is that which draws:	A. small current<o:p></o:p> B. no current<o:p></o:p> C. high current<o:p></o:p> D. none of these<o:p></o:p>
56	The number of neutrons in the nucleus of tritium is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
57	Radioactive isotopes present in atmosphere is	A. Cobalt -60 B. Ph-32 C. Carbon -14 D. Carbon -20
58	A digital multimeter is used to measure:	A. Current<o:p></o:p> B. Resistance<o:p></o:p> C. Potential difference<o:p></o:p> D. All of above<o:p></o:p>
59	How Galvanometer is connected in circuit to detect current:	A. In series<o:p></o:p> B. In parallel<o:p></o:p> C. Fixed<o:p></o:p> D. Variable<o:p></o:p>
60	Radiation was found in:	A. 1896 B. 1895 C. 1897 D. 1898
61	isotopes are atom of same element with different.	A. Atomic mass B. Atomic number C. Number of proton D. Number of electron
62	Release of energy by the sun is due to	A. Nuclear fission B. Nuclear fusion C. Burning of gases D. Chemical reaction
63	The half life of argon nuclide Ar-40 is:	A. 2 x 10⁸years B. 2 .2x 10⁸years C. 2.4x 10⁸years D. 2.8x 10⁸years
64	The current which does not change its direction is called:	A. A.C<o:p></o:p> B. D.C<o:p></o:p> C. Conventional<o:p></o:p> D. Transient current<o:p></o:p>
		A. 1V<o:p></o:p>

65	If 2 joules of energy is required to transfer one coulomb of charge from one point to another, the potential difference between these points will be:	 B. 2V<o:p></o:p> C. 4V<o:p></o:p> D. <o:p></o:p>6V <o:p></o:p>
66	Which instrument is used to detect current:	A. Galvanometer<o:p></o:p> B. Voltmeter<o:p></o:p> C. Ammeter<o:p></o:p> D. Electroscope<o:p></o:p>
67	$100x10^3$ A= :	A. 10⁻³ A<o:p></o:p> B. 10⁻² A<o:p></o:p> C. 10 A<o:p></o:p> D. 10⁻¹A<o:p></o:p>
68	The rating of a fuse wire is always expressed in:	A. ampere-hours<o:p></o:p> B. KWh<o:p></o:p> C. Volts<o:p></o:p> D. Amperes<o:p></o:p>
69	The power of small fan is:	A. 40 W<o:p></o:p> B. 50 W<o:p></o:p> C. 60 W<o:p></o:p> D. 80 W<o:p></o:p>
70	Circuit breaker works on the principle of:	A. Electric current<o:p></o:p> B. Magnetism<o:p></o:p> C. Electromagnetism<o:p></o:p> D. Electrostatics<o:p></o:p>
71	By keeping resistance constant if we double the voltage then current will be:	A. Double<o:p></o:p> B. 4 times<o:p></o:p> C. ¼ times<o:p></o:p> D. Half<o:p></o:p>
72	When resistances are connected in series the current passing through them is:	A. Different<o:p></o:p> B. Zero<o:p></o:p> C. The same<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
73	When resistances are connected in parallel, the current passing through them is:	A. Same<o:p></o:p> B. Zero<o:p></o:p> C. Different<o:p></o:p> D. Infinite<o:p></o:p>
74	by connecting suitable high resistance in series with galvanometer it will convert	A. voltmeter<o:p></o:p> B. galvanometer<o:p></o:p>

	into:	C. ammeter<o:p></o:p> D. multimeter<o:p></o:p>
75	The symbol of alpha particles is:	A. 4AHe B. 42He C. 0-1B D. 00Y
76	for which of following ampere second could be the unit:	A. energy<o:p></o:p> B. current<o:p></o:p> C. charge<o:p></o:p> D. power<o:p></o:p>
77	the power of washing machine is:	A. 700 W<o:p></o:p> B. 750 W<o:p></o:p> C. 650 W<o:p></o:p> D. 800 W<o:p></o:p>
78	If we double both the current and the voltage in a circuit while keeping its resistance constant, the power:	A. Remains unchanged<o:p></o:p> B. Halves<o:p></o:p> C. Doubles<o:p></o:p> D. Four time<o:p></o:p>
79	What is the power rating of a lamp connector to a 12 V source when it carries 2.5 A:	A. 4.8W<o:p></o:p> B. 14.5W<o:p></o:p> C. 30W<o:p></o:p> D. 60W<o:p></o:p>
80	a fuse is connected in series with:	A. neutral wire<o:p></o:p> B. live wire<o:p></o:p> C. earth wire<o:p></o:p> D. cable wire<o:p></o:p>
81	What type of graph is in between V and I, if metal obeys ohm's law:	A. Curved<o:p></o:p> B. Parabola<o:p></o:p> C. Straight line<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
82	As the temperature of a conductor rises, its resistance:	A. Increases<o:p></o:p> B. Increases<o:p></o:p> C. Decreases<o:p></o:p> D. Does not change<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
83	When we double the voltage in a simple electric circuit, we double the:	A. Current<o:p></o:p> B. Power<o:p></o:p> C. Resistance<o:p></o:p> D. Both a and b<o:p></o:p>
84	A thermistor is a dependent resistors:	A. Heat<o:p></o:p> B. temperature<o:p></o:p>

		C. energy<o:p></o:p> D. mass<o:p></o:p>
85	When a heavy nucleus splits into lighter nuclei,the process would.	A. Release nuclear energy B. absorb nuclear energy C. Release Chemical energy D. Absorb Chemical Energy
86	Joule's law is W=	A. IR/t<o:p></o:p> B. IRt²<o:p></o:p> C. IR²t<o:p></o:p> D. I²Rt<o:p></o:p>
87	The process of breaking a heavy nucleus after the bombardment of neutrons into two small nuclei is called:	A. Nuclear fission reaction B. Nuclear fusion reaction C. Nuclear Radiation D. Nuclear chain reaction
88	the resistance of conductor is inversely to:	A. temperature<o:p></o:p> B. length<o:p></o:p> C. area of cross section<o:p></o:p> D. pressure<o:p></o:p>
89	According to ohm's law V= :	A. I²R<o:p></o:p> B. IR²<o:p></o:p> C. IR<o:p></o:p> D. I/R<o:p></o:p>
90	earth wire is connected with those appliances whose casing is made of:	A. metals<o:p></o:p> B. wood<o:p></o:p> C. glass<o:p></o:p> D. plastic<o:p></o:p>