

General Science 10th Class English Medium Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The SI unit of energy : | A. meter per second B. meter C. joule D. kilowatt hour |
| 2 | Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is known as: | A. Kinetic energy B. Heat energy C. Electric energy D. Chemical |
| 3 | The energy of moving charges is called: | A. Light energy B. Heat energy C. Chemical energy D. Electrical energy |
| 4 | Breaking of the heavy nucleus of an atom is called: | A. Nuclear fission B. Nuclear fusion C. conservation D. pollution |
| 5 | The conversion of the kinetic energy of running water to electrical energy is called | A. power production B. Thermal power C. Hydroelectric power D. Nuclear power |
| 6 | The solar energy falling on the atmosphere of Earth is almost: | A. 1.2 Kilowatt per square meter B. 1.4 kilowatt per square meter C. 1.6 kilowatt per square meter D. 1.8 kilowatt per square meter |
| 7 | The practically unit of electricity is; | A. kilowatt hour B. watt C. Joule D. Ampere |
| 8 | Natural gas is measured in: | A. square meter B. cubic meters C. Btu D. B and C both |
| 9 | The part of atmosphere where all living bodies reside is: | A. 8 to 20 kilometers B. 8 to 40 kilometers C. 8 to 30 kilometers D. 2 to 10 kilometers |
| 10 | The cause of thermal pollution; | A. only green house effect B. only nuclear reactors C. only fossil fuels D. All , A, B and C |
| 11 | Organic material and their residues are called: | A. Biomass B. Nuclear waste C. Smog D. Garbage |
| 12 | In Brazil, most of the vehicles run with: | A. petrol B. Bio gas C. Alcohol D. CNG |
| 13 | The production of electricity from tides of water is called: | A. Wind power B. Thermal power C. Tidal power D. Nuclear power |
| 14 | The SI unit of power is; | A. Joule B. Ohm C. Watt D. Ampere |

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| 15 | Sunlight is directly transformed to electricity with the help of: | A. Solar cells B. Diod C. Rectifier D. Transistor |
| 16 | The SI unit of current is: | A. Ohm B. Ampere C. Kilowatt D. Coulomb |
| 17 | The energy produced by the breakdown of chemical bond between atoms: | A. Light energy B. chemical energy C. electrical energy D. kinetic energy |
| 18 | Which of the following is a neutral particle? | A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. Alpha particle |
| 19 | The potential difference between two points in a circuit is measured by: | A. Galvanometer B. Ammeter C. Voltmeter D. Multi-meter |
| 20 | According to Ohm's law, current and potential difference are: | A. Inversely proportional B. Directly proportional C. Equal D. None of the above |
| 21 | The SI unit of resistance: | A. Volt B. Ampere C. Ohm (Ω) D. Farad |
| 22 | The conductors having large resistance are called: | A. Fuses B. Switches C. Resistors D. Capacitors |
| 23 | The device used to store electric current: | A. Fuse B. Switch C. Resistor D. Capacitor |
| 24 | The SI unit of capacitance is: | A. Farad B. Ampere C. Ohm D. Newton |
| 25 | A device that decreases or increases the A.C voltage: | A. Transformer B. Ammeter C. Voltmeter D. Fuse |
| 26 | The working principle of transformer: | A. Electromagnetic induction B. Electrostatic induction C. Electric charge D. Neutralization |
| 27 | A.C electric supply at homes: | A. 240 volt B. 50 volt C. 220 volt D. 1000 volt |
| 28 | Which circuits carry currents to the lights, heaters and other appliances: | A. parallel circuits B. series circuits C. common circuits D. All of the above |
| 29 | Multi-meter is an instrument which can be used to measure: | A. Resistance B. Current C. Potential difference D. all of the above |
| 30 | A device which does not allow current to pass through it over a certain limit: | A. Switch B. circuit breaker C. Resistor D. Fuse |
| 31 | The substances through which current can pass easily are called: | A. conductors B. insulators C. Semi-conductors D. Non-Electrolytes |
| 32 | The substances through which current cannot pass are called: | A. Semi-conductors B. Insulators C. conductors D. non-metal |

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| | | C. non-metalloids; |
| 33 | The examples of semi - conductors: | A. sodium and potassium B. calcium and potassium C. Germanium and silicon D. carbon and nitrogen |
| 34 | The elements used to increase the number of free electrons in the semi - conductor belong to: | A. 2 nd group B. 3 rd group C. 4 th group D. 5 th group |
| 35 | Which element is used to make LED? | A. Aluminum B. Calcium C. sodium D. Arsenic |
| 36 | Which of the following is used as rectifier; | A. semi - conductor diode B. resistors C. capacitors D. Germanium |
| 37 | Which of the following are electromagnetic waves: | A. sound B. water waves C. Ultrasound D. light |
| 38 | The speed of radio wave is: | A. Light B. Air C. Sound D. Rocket |
| 39 | The frequency of the carrier waver used of radio transmission: | A. 30 KHZ B. 40 KHZ C. 50 KHZ D. 60 KHZ |
| 40 | How many electrons Guns are used in colour T.V? | A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four |
| 41 | Hovering satellite completes its rotation in 24 hours at the height of: | A. 360 km B. 3600 km C. 36000 km D. 360000 km |
| 42 | The number of hovering satellites which can send transmissions to all over the world: | A. one B. Two C. Three D. Four |
| 43 | Which of the following is an input device: | A. key board B. printer C. monitor D. CPU |
| 44 | Which of the following is a brain of computer? | A. Central processing unit B. Mouse C. Monitor D. Hard disc |
| 45 | Digital singles are represented by; | A. zero and 1 B. zero and 10 C. 1 and 2 D. o and 9 |
| 46 | The light of laser is: | A. monochromatic B. dichromatic C. trichromatic D. Tetrachrmatic |
| 47 | Laser surgery is of special importance in | A. heart operation B. kidney operation C. liver operation D. cancer operation |
| 48 | When a ray of light passes from a denser to a rare medium it; | A. bends away form the normal to the interface B. bends towards the normal C. does no bend D. non of the above |
| 49 | The Phenomenon of emission of radiations from radioactive elements is called: | A. Doping B. Allotropy C. Radioactivity D. Induction |
| | | A. Einstein B. Newton |

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| 50 | What discovered radioactivity? | B. Rutherford C. J.J. Thomson D. Henry Becquerel |
| 51 | The mass of Beta particle: | A. 0 B. 4 C. 2 D. 1 |
| 52 | The charge on alpha particle is: | A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 6 |
| 53 | The number of hydrogen isotopes; | A. 3 B. 2 C. 8 D. 10 |
| 54 | The rays which are liberated from metal due to collision of fast moving electrons: | A. Alpha rays B. Beta rays C. Gamma rays D. x - rays |
| 55 | the test that measures the electrical activity of the heart: | A. E.C.G (Electrocardiogram) B. E.E.G (Electroencephalography) C. M.R.I (Magnetic resonance imaging) D. Angiography |
| 56 | Recording of electrical activity of brain is said to be: | A. ultrasound B. MRI C. E.E.G D. E.C.G |
| 57 | During the preparation of the juice of sugarcane is heated from: | A. 100°C to 110°C B. 100° to 120° C. 100°C to 130°C D. 100°C to 140°C |
| 58 | Which of the following is a natural fiber: | A. Teflon B. Cotton C. Acrylic D. Nylon |
| 59 | The process of manufacturing food in plants; | A. Respiration B. Digestion C. Fermentation D. Photosynthesis |
| 60 | Which type of rays are used in the solar system fitted on ships and submarines to find the hidden secrets under water: | A. x - rays B. C.T Scan C. Ultrasound D. Light |
| 61 | Which of the following is used as fuel in Rocket: | A. liquid gas B. liquid carbon dioxide C. liquid ammonia D. LI of the above |
| 62 | The country which launched its first artificial satellite into space: | A. France B. British C. America D. Russia |
| 63 | Russia launched its first artificial satellite into space in: | A. October 25, 1950 B. October 4, 1957 C. October 10, 1969 D. February 25, 1963 |
| 64 | The Country which launched space station Mir into space: | A. France B. British C. America D. Russia |
| 65 | man landed on the moon for the first time in: | A. July 20, 1979 B. July 20, 1976 C. July 20, 1969 D. July 20, 1970 |
| 66 | Two American astronauts namely Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin landed on the moon by: | A. Apollo I B. Apollo II C. Suptnik I D. Suptnik II |
| 67 | Pakistan launched its first rocket namely Rahbar into space on: | A. June 7, 1972 B. June 7, 1982 C. June 7, 1962 D. June , 1979 |

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| 68 | The production capacity of research reactor PARR - I is: | A. 10 megawatt B. 15 megawatt C. 20 megawatt D. 25 megawatt |
| 69 | The production capacity of research reactor PARR II is; | A. 17 kilowatt B. 27 kilowatt C. 37 kilowatt D. 47 kilowatt |
| 70 | Total production capacity of chashma Nuclear power plant; | A. 100 megawatt B. 200 megawatt C. 300 megawatt D. 400 megawatt |
| 71 | Pakistan made atomic explosion on: | A. May 28, 1996 B. May 28, 1998 C. May 28, 1999 D. May 28, 2000 |
| 72 | Total production capacity of Karachi nuclear power plant: | A. 137 megawatt B. 173 megawatt C. 100 megawatt D. 110 megawatt |
| 73 | Pakistan launched an indigenous artificial satellite Badar - I to space in; | A. July 1980 B. July 2001 C. July 1990 D. July 1997 |
| 74 | SUPARCO headquarter is in; | A. Islamabad B. Lahore C. Karachi D. Multan |
| 75 | Pakistan institute of Nuclear science and technology was established in; | A. 1960 B. 1960 C. 1965 D. 1966 |
| 76 | The unit of energy is. | A. Newton B. Metre C. Joule D. Second |
| 77 | The energy due to motion is called. | A. Potential energy B. Kinetic energy C. Nuclear energy D. Chemical energy |
| 78 | The method of production of electricity that does not produce pollution is. | A. Hydroelectric power B. Thermal power C. Nuclear power D. Burning of biogas |
| 79 | By burning fossil fuels we get. | A. Solar power B. Tidal power C. Nuclear power D. Thermal power |
| 80 | We can save energy. | A. 1- By increasing personal vehicles. B. 2- By making vehicles of heavier bodies. C. 3- By not walking D. 4- By avoiding unnecessary of energy. |
| 81 | One Btu is equal to. | A. 1100 joules B. 1055 Joules C. 1050 Joules D. 1040 Joules |
| 82 | the conversion of Kinetic energy of running water to electrical energy is known as. | A. Thermal power B. Tidal power C. Hydroelectric power D. Nuclear power |
| 83 | One thousand watt power is called. | A. One mega watt B. One giga watt C. One hector watt D. One kilowatt |
| 84 | The part of atmosphere where all living bodies reside is..... thick. | A. 4 to 10 km B. 6 to 18 km C. 8 to 20 km D. 10 to 20 km |

A. 1000 watt

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| 85 | One kilowatt-hour is the amount of energy that is consumed by a appliance in one hour. | <p>A. 1000 watt</p> <p>B. 100 watt</p> <p>C. 10000 watt</p> <p>D. 500 watt</p> |
| 86 | The largest source of light is. | <p>A. Sun</p> <p>B. Moon</p> <p>C. Stars</p> <p>D. Plants</p> |
| 87 | The ability to do work is called. | <p>A. Power</p> <p>B. Force</p> <p>C. Energy</p> <p>D. All of them</p> |
| 88 | Production of electricity with help of high tides is called. | <p>A. Tidal power</p> <p>B. Thermal power</p> <p>C. Wind power</p> <p>D. Geothermal power</p> |
| 89 | Cause of air pollution is. | <p>A. Carbon Monoxide</p> <p>B. Sulphur di oxide</p> <p>C. Nitrogen oxide</p> <p>D. All of them</p> |
| 90 | Energy resources consume dby industries is approximately. | <p>A. 10%</p> <p>B. 20%</p> <p>C. 30%</p> <p>D. 50%</p> |
| 91 | Energy of moving charges is called. | <p>A. Heat energy</p> <p>B. Light energy</p> <p>C. Electricla energy</p> <p>D. Kinetic energy</p> |
| 92 | Prodcut of forces and distance is called. | <p>A. Work</p> <p>B. Energy</p> <p>C. Power</p> <p>D. Heat</p> |
| 93 | Excessive growth in population is also one reason of enhancement in. | <p>A. Pollution</p> <p>B. Radiations</p> <p>C. Conduction</p> <p>D. None of them</p> |
| 94 | The instrument that measures current is called. | <p>A. Voltmeter</p> <p>B. Circuit breaker</p> <p>C. Ammeter</p> <p>D. Switch</p> |
| 95 | The potential of the neutral wire is. | <p>A. Zero</p> <p>B. +220 volts</p> <p>C. 220 volts</p> <p>D. Changing</p> |
| 96 | The SI unit of resistance. | <p>A. Ampere</p> <p>B. Volt</p> <p>C. Hertz</p> <p>D. Ohm</p> |
| 97 | The constant in Ohm's law is. | <p>A. Current</p> <p>B. Resistance</p> <p>C. Potential difference</p> <p>D. Charge</p> |
| 98 | The device used for turning a circuit ON or OFF is. | <p>A. Switch</p> <p>B. Fuse</p> <p>C. Circuit breaker</p> <p>D. Earth wire</p> |
| 99 | The unit of current in System International is. | <p>A. Ampere</p> <p>B. Volt</p> <p>C. Ohm</p> <p>D. Newton</p> |
| 100 | 1 m A is equal to. | <p>A. 10^{-3} A</p> <p>B. 10^{-6} A</p> <p>C. 10^{-2} A</p> <p>D. 10^{-8} A</p> |
| 101 | In Ohm's law $V =$ | <p>A. V/I</p> <p>B. I</p> <p>C. RI</p> <p>D. R/I</p> |
| 102 | Resistance ' R' is equal to. | <p>A. I</p> <p>B. V</p> <p>C. V/I</p> <p>D. IV</p> |

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| 103 | The SI unit of Capacitance. | A. Farad B. Micro Farad C. Ohm D. Volt |
| 104 | V_s / V_p is equal to. | A. V_p / V_s B. N_p / N_s C. N_s / N_p D. None |
| 105 | Galvanometer is used to. | A. Detects the current B. Measure the current C. Measure the resistance D. Measure the voltage |
| 106 | Ammeter is used to. | A. Measure the current B. Detect the current C. Measure the voltage D. None of them |
| 107 | Ammeter is always connected with a circuit in. | A. parallel B. Series C. Both a and b D. None of these |
| 108 | Voltmeter is used to. | A. Measure current B. Measure potential difference C. Measure voltage D. Both a and b |
| 109 | Voltmeter is connected in. | A. Parallel position B. Series position C. Both a and b D. None of these |
| 110 | Multi-meter is also called. | A. EVO B. OVE C. AVO D. VOA |
| 111 | In P-type semi-conductor, most of the current is due to. | A. Free electron B. Holes C. Positive ions D. Heat |
| 112 | Diodes are used to. | A. Convert A.C. into D.C B. Convert D.C into A.C C. Store Charge D. Change voltage |
| 113 | Electric signal is converted into digital signal by. | A. Key board B. Monitor C. Scanner D. Modem |
| 114 | in binary system. 37 is written as. | A. 101101 B. 100101 C. 110011 D. 101011 |
| 115 | analogue signal is recorded on. | A. Magnetic tape B. Floppy disk C. Hard Disk D. C.D |
| 116 | Revolutionary changes have occurred in last years. | A. 30 B. 40 C. 50 D. 60 |
| 117 | The major function of electronic devices is to amplify the signals. | A. Strong electric B. Semi strong electric C. Both a and c D. weak electric |
| 118 | In Pure -semi conductors no free electrons are available to conduct electric current at. | A. Ordinary temperature B. Low temperature C. High temperature D. None of these |
| 119 | The deficiency of electrons in outermost shell of silicon atom is called. | A. Valence shell hole B. Doping C. Hole D. None of these |
| 120 | The current flow from p-type semi conductors is due to. | A. Free electrons B. Valence electrons C. Doping |

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| | | C. Duping D. Hole |
| 121 | English word "9" has been divided into segments. | A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8 |
| 122 | Who was the inventor of radio system. | A. Grahm bell B. F. Crick C. Charles babbage D. Marconi |
| 123 | Purose of electron gun in TV is to. | A. Fire electron B. Receive electron C. Consume electron D. Display picture |
| 124 | Word"Computer" is derive from. | A. Machine B. Calculator C. Compute D. All of these |
| 125 | Operation " 2+3" in computer performed by. | A. CU B. CPU C. ALU D. None of these |
| 126 | the number of $(101)_{10}$ in decimal is equal to inbinary. | A. 0101111 B. 0000101 C. 10101101 D. 1100101 |
| 127 | The numebr $(100)_{16}$ in decimal is equal to..... in binary. | A. 1110100 B. 01011101 C. 1100100 D. <u>1001001</u> |
| 128 | Word FAX is short form of. | A. Facsiline B. Facsimile C. Fasimile D. None of these |
| 129 | Which disk consisting of metal plates for recording. | A. Floopy B. RAM C. HARD D. CD |
| 130 | Emission of ratiations from nucleus is said to be | A. Chemical reaction B. Atomic reaction C. Radioactivity D. Nuclear fission |
| 131 | Frequency of ultrasound is. | A. Less than 20 Hz B. 20 KHz C. 30 KHz D. More than 20 khn |
| 132 | Radioactivity occurs naturally from all the elecmnts with atomic number greater than. | A. 62 B. 72 C. 80 D. 82 |
| 133 | The principal of light on whihc the fibre optics works is. | A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Total internal reflection D. Dispersion |
| 134 | ----- lasers are presently used for operating cataract and glaucoma. | A. Argon B. Neon C. Helium D. Hydrogen |
| 135 | Laser is used toproduce three -Dimensional image called. | A. Holograms B. Holography C. Lithotropsy D. Radioactive elements |
| 136 | In engineering department besides heavy machinery the role of industry is exemplary. | A. Cottage B. Steel C. Electrical D. Paper |
| 137 | Which radiation have zero mass number | A. Alpha radiation B. Beta ratiation C. Gamma radiation D. None of these |
| | | A. 1895 B. 1922 |

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| 138 | In henry Bequerel discovered. | B. 1888 C. 1896 D. 1898 |
| 139 | ----- rays are used to detect the flaws and cracks of metal parts. | A. a -rays B. gama rays C. beta rays D. None of these |
| 140 | Phosphorous.... and sulphur 35 are employed on living system to trace metabolic path. | A. 31 B. 30 C. 38 D. 32 |
| 141 | Element having atomic numebr greater than..... go on emitting radiations. | A. 80 B. 92 C. 82 D. 83 |
| 142 | Bagasse is used as in. | A. Sugar mills B. Cattle feeds C. Alcohol D. Cotton textile |
| 143 | If we increasing angle of incidence then at a particular angle incidence the angel of refraction is. | A. 45 ^o B. 60 ^o C. 30 ^o D. 90 ^o |
| 144 | The country, whihc launched its artificial satellite into space for the first time is | A. America B. France C. Russia D. Pakistan |
| 145 | The country, whihc launched its artificial satellite into space for the first time is | A. America B. France C. Russia D. Pakistan |
| 146 | The country, whihc launched its artificial satellite into space for the first time is | A. Pakistan B. Russia C. France D. America |
| 147 | The country, whihc launched its artificial satellite into space for the first time is. | A. America B. France C. Russia D. Pakistan |
| 148 | SUPARCO came into being. | A. In 1956 B. in 1961 C. in 1973 D. In 1990 |
| 149 | The name of Pakistan's first artifcial satellite is. | A. Badar - 1 B. Rahbar C. Sputink -1 D. Skun |
| 150 | The total production capacity of Pakistan's first nuclear power plant is. | A. 10 mega watt B. 137 mega watt C. 300 mega watt D. 40 mega watt |
| 151 | America setn two space probes in. | A. 1979 B. 1920 C. 1976 D. 1957 |
| 152 | In October 4, 1957.....launched first artifcial setellites. | A. America B. India C. Russia D. Pakistan |
| 153 | America launched its first space station in to space. | A. Apallo -1 B. Skylab -1 C. Both a and b D. None |
| 154 | Skylab enters back into atmosphere. | A. In 1979 B. In 1990 C. In 2000 D. In 2003 |
| 155 | Space station that looks like a shining planet in space is. | A. Metostat B. Cyclone C. Mir D. Both a and b |

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| 156 | Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrine landed on moon by. | A. Pinstech B. Suparco C. Apollo -11 D. Viking - 1 |
| 157 | SUPARCO established on earth in. | A. 1998 B. 1959 C. 1961 D. 1995 |
| 158 | In 1989 "SUPARCO" established an earth station at. | A. America B. London C. Rawat D. England |
| 159 | The first man went into space in | A. 1965 B. 1961 C. 1971 D. 1991 |
| 160 | "SPACE Suit" secure astronauts from temperature ragne..... in space. | A. 200 ^o C to - 110 ^o C B. 250 ^o to - 185 ^o ^o C. 150 ^o to - 185 ^o C D. none |
| 161 | "Pakistan Atomic Energy research council" came into being in. | A. 1956 B. 1965 C. 1951 D. 1967 |
| 162 | PINSTECH consists of..... research reactors. | A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five |