Physics 9th Class English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The Instrument that is most suitable for measuring the thickness of a few sheets on cardboard is a.	A. Metre rule B. Micrometer screw guage C. Mesuring tape D. Vernier calipers
2	One femtometre is equl to	A. 10⁻¹⁵ m B. 10¹⁵m C. 10⁻⁹m D. 10⁹m
3	A light year is a unit of.	A. Light B. Time C. Speed D. Distance
4	Which one is a non -physical quantituty.	A. Density B. Colour C. Time D. Distance
5	When using a mwasring cylinder one preceution to take is to.	A. Check for the zero B. Position the eye in line with the bottom of the meniscus C. Look at the menscus from below the level of the water surface D. Take several readings by looking from more than one direction
6	Volume of water consumed by you per day is estimated in.	A. Cubic metre B. Litre C. Mililitre D. Kilogram
7	A displacement can is used to measure.	A. Mass of liquid B. Mass of solid C. Volume of a solid D. Volume of a liquid
8	Two rods with length 12.321vm snf 10.3 cm are placed side by side. the difference is their lengths is.	A. 2.02 cm B. 2 cm C. 2.021 cm D. 2.0 cm
9	Four students measure the diameter of a cylinder with vernier callpers. Which of the following readings is	A. 3.4 cm B. 3.47 cm C. 3.5 cm D. 3.475 cm
10	Which one of the followig unit is not a derived unit.	A. Kilogram B. Watt C. Newton D. Pascal
11	amount of substance in terms of numbers is measured in	A. Gram B. Mole C. Kilogram D. Newton
12	Which of the following is a base unit.	A. Mole B. Pascal C. Coulomb D. meter per second
13	0.2 mm in units of meters is.	A. 2 x 10⁴ m B. 0.0002 m C. 0.002 m D. None of these
14	The number of significant figuresin 0.00650 s are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 6
	In a vernier Calipers ten smallest divisions of the Vernier scale are equal to nine smallest	A. 0.05 mm

15	In a vernier caliper ten smallest divisions of the vernier scale are equal to nine smallest divisions of the main scale. If the smallest divisions of the main scale is half milimeter, the Vernier constant is equal to.	B. 0.5 mm C. 0.1 mm D. 0.001 mm
16	Which of the following numbers show 4 significant digits.	A. 9000.8 B. 4 C. 0.001248 D. 5174.00
17	The numbers having one significance digit is.	A. 6.0 B. 1.1 C. 6 x 10² D. 7.1
18	Which of following prefeix represents largest value.	A. Pico B. Peta C. Mega D. Kilo
19	Ratio of milimeter to micrometer is	A. 1000 m B. 0.001 meter C. 1000 D. 0.001
20	Micro meter can be used to measure.	A. Current B. Length C. Force D. Mass
21	Least count of scew gauge is 0.01 mm. If main scale reading of screw guage is zero and third line of its circular scale conscides with datum line then the measurement on the screw guage is.	A. 0.03mm B. 3 mm C. 0.3mm D. 0.1 mm
22	The instrument best measures the internal diameter of a pipe is.	A. Screw gauge B. Metre rule C. Vernier caliper D. Measuring tape
23	The numerical ratio of displacemnt o distance is	A. Equal to or less than one B. Always greater than one C. Always equal to one D. Always less than one
24	If a body does not change its position with respect to some fixed point, then it will be in a state of.	A. Motion B. Uniform motion C. Rest D. Variable motion
25	A ball is droped from the top of a tower, the distance covered by it in the first second is.	A. 5 m B. 10 m C. 50 m D. 100 m
26	A body accelerates from rest to a velocity of 144 km h-1 in 20 seconds. The the distance covered by it is.	A. 100 m B. 1400 m C. 400 m D. 1440 m
27	A body is moving with constnat acceleration strting from rest. It vovers a distance S in 4 seconds. How much time does it take to covr one-fourth of this distance.	A. 1 s B. 2 s C. 4 s D. 16 s
28	The area under the speed-time graph is numerically equal to	A. Distance covered B. Velocity C. Unifrom velocity D. Acceleration
29	Gradient of the speed-time graph is equal to.	A. Speed B. distance covred C. Acceleration D. Velocity
30	Gradient of the distance -time graph is equal to the	A. Distance covered B. Acceleration C. Speed D. Velocity
31	Change in positionof a body from initial to final point is called	A. Velocity B. Speed C. Displacement D. Distance
32	A girl walks 3 km towards west and 4 km towards south. What is the magnitude of her total disance and displacement respectively.	A. 7 km, 5 km B. 7 km, 7 km C. 1 km, 7 km D. 7 km, 1 km

33	When the slope of a body's displacemnt time graph increase the body is moving with	A. Constant velocity B. Increasign velocity C. Decreasing velocity D. All of these
34	Motion of a screw of rotating fan is	A. Circular Motion B. Vibratory motion C. Rotatory motion D. Random Motion
35	A cyclist is travelling in a westward rierction and produces a deceleration of 8 m/s2 to stop	A. West B. North C. East D. South
36	A ball is throuwn straight up, what is the magnitude of acceleration at the top of its path.	A. 9.8 m/s2 B. zero C. 19.6 m/s2 D. 4.9 m/s2
37	In 5 s a car accelerates so that its velocity increases by 20 m/s. The acceleration is	A. 0.25 m/s2 B. 4 m/s2 C. 100 m/s2 D. 25 m/s2
38	A rider is trainign a hours. Hore move 60 meters towrds right in 3 seconds. Then it turns back and travels 30 meters in 2 secons. Find its average velocity.	A. 18 m/s B. 6 m/s C. 0 m/s D. 35 m/s
39	If a cyclist has acceleration of 2 m/s2 for 5 seconds, the change in velocity of they cyclist is.	A. 15 m/s B. 10 m/s C. 2 m/s D. 20 m/s
40	A car is moving with velocity of 10 m/s . If it has acceleration of 2 m/s2 for 10 seconds. What is final vlocity of the car.	A. 20 m/s B. 10 m/s C. 30 m/s D. 15 m/s
41	Ball dropped freely from a towar reaches ground in 4 s, the speed of impact of ball is.	A. 2.45 m/s B. 39. 2 m/s C. 0 m/s D. 19. 6 m/s
42	Area under speed-time graphi is equal to.....of moving body	A. Acceleration B. Distance C. Change in velocity D. Uniform velocity
43	Slope of distance-time graph is.	A. Speed B. Velocity C. Acceleration D. Displacement
44	What we kick a stone, we get hurt This is due to	A. Inertia B. Momentum C. Reaction D. Velocity
45	An object will continue its motion with constant acceleration until	A. The resultant force is at right angle B. The resultant fore on it begins to increase C. The resultant force on it begins to decrease D. The resultant force is at right angle to its tanggential velocity
46	Which of the following is a non -contact force.	A. Friction B. Electrostatic force C. Air resistance D. Tension in the string
47	A ball with initial momentum p its a solid wall and bounces back with the same velocity. Its momentum p after collision will be.	A. P' = p B. P' = - P C. P' = 2P D. P' =-2P
48	A particle of mass m moving with a velocity v collides with another particle of the same mass at rest. The velocity of the first particle after collision is.	A. 0 B. v C. -p D. - 1/2
49	Conservation of Linear momentum is equivalent to.	A. Newton's Firs law of motion B. Newton's second law of motion C. Newton's third law of motion D. None of these
	An object with a mass 5 kg moves at constatn velocity of 10 ms-1. A constant force then	A. -12 N

50	An object with a mass 5 kg moves at constatn velocity of 10 ms-1 A constant force then acts for 5 seconds on the object and gives it a velocity of 2 ms-1. In the opposite direction ,The force acting on the objects is.	B. 5 N C. -10 N D. -15 N
51	A large force acts on an objet for a very short interval of time. In the case, it is easy to determine.	A. Magnitude of force B. Time interveal C. Product of force and time D. None of these
52	A lubricant is usually introduced between two surfaces to decresses friction. The lubricant.	A. Decreases temperture B. Provides rolling friction C. Prevents direct contact of the sturaces D. Acts as ball bearings
53	Inertia of a body is related to which of the following quantitiies	A. Friction B. Force C. Mass D. Weight
54	When a hanging carpet is beaten by stick Dust flies off the carpet It is mainly due to.	A. Action force on carpet B. Inertia of dust C. Reaction force by carpet D. Rate of change of momentum of carpet
55	A force n 5 N is applied to a body weighing 10 N. Its accelerationin m/s2 is	A. 0.5 B. 2 C. 5 D. 50
56	SI unti of linear momentum is	A. kgm-1 s-1 B. kg m s-1 C. kg m2 s-1 D. Nm
57	N kg-1 is equivalent to	A. m s-1 B. m s-2 C. k g ms-1 D. kg m s-2
58	The rate of change of momentum of free falling body is equal to its.	A. Size B. Velocity C. Weight D. Momentum
59	Change in momentum of a body is equal to	A. Force Velocity B. Force Time C. Mass time D. Force
60	A book of mass 5 kg is placed on the table, the magnitude of net force acting on the book is.	A. 0 N B. 25 N C. 5 N D. 10 N
61	Thrust force is a consequence of which law of motion.	A. First B. Second C. Third D. Fourth
62	A force acts on a boyd for 2 seconds and it produces 50 kg m/s chagne in its momentum. The force acting on the body	A. 25 N B. 100 N C. 2 N D. 50 N
63	The force which moves the car is	A. Force of friction between road tyre B. Force developed by engine C. Uniform velocity D. Water split on the road
64	An object of mass 1 kg placed at earth's surface experience a force of.	A. 1 N B. 9.8 N C. 100 N D. Any Value
65	Net force n the body falling in air with uniform velicyt is equl to.	A. Zero B. Weight of the body C. Are resistance on the body D. Difference of weight of body and air resistance on it.
66	At the fairground, the force that balances your weight is	A. Gravitatinal force B. Electrostatic force C. Centripetal force D. Frictional force
		A. Centrifugal force on water B. Weight of water

67	A bucket having some water is revolved in vertical circle. Water does not spill out, even the bucket is upside down, due to.	C. Inertial of water D. Action and Reaction balance each other
68	A particle is simulataneously acted upon by two forces of a 4 and 3 newtons. The net force on the particle is.	A. Between 1 N and 7 N B. 1 N C. 5 N D. 7 N
69	A force F is making an angle of 60 ^{o}with x-axis . Its y-component is equal to.	A. F B. F cos 60^o C. F Sin 60 ^o D. F tan 60 ^o
70	Moment of force is called	A. Couple B. Moment arm C. Torque D. Couple arm
71	A shopkeeper sells his articles by a balance having unequal arms of the paes. If he puts the weights in the pan having shorter arm, then the customer.	A. Gains B. Loses C. Neigher loses nor gains D. Not certain
72	A man walks on a tight rope. He balances hiself by holding a bamboo stick horizontally, It is an application of	A. Law of conseration of momentum B. Principle of momentums C. Newton's third law of motion D. News' second law of motion
73	In stable equilibriu the centre of gravity of the body lies.	A. At the highest position B. At any position C. Outside the body D. At the lowest position
74	The centre of mass of a body	A. Lies always inside the body B. May lie within, outside or on the surface C. Lies always on the surfce of the body D. Lies always on the sufrace of the body.
75	A cylinder resting on its circulr bases is in	A. Neurtral equilibrium B. Stable equilibrium C. Unsatable equilibrium D. None of these three
76	Centripetal force is given by	A. rF B. mv2/r C. mv /r2 D. r Fcos0
77	A seesaw balances perfectly with two children of equal weight sitting at equal distances fromt he fulcerum. If one child moves closer to the fulcrum.	A. The seesaw topples B. The seesaw tips towrds the child who stayed further away C. The seesaw tips towards the child who moved closer D. The seesaw remains balanced
78	When line of action of the applied force passes through its pivot point then momet of force acting on the body is	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Infinite D. Zero
79	If a body is at rest or moving with uniform rotational velocity, then torqu acting on the boyd will be.	A. Zero B. Maximum C. Minimum D. Infinite
80	You are trying to loosen a nut using a spanner, but it is not working In order to open the nut, you need to.	A. Use plastic and soft spanner B. Use a spanner of small length C. Insert a pipe to increase length of spanner D. Tie a rope with spanner
81	A body in equilibrium must not have	A. Speed B. Velocity C. Acceleeration D. Quantity of motion
82	A uniformly rotating fan is said to be in	A. Static equilibrium only B. Dynamic equilibrium only C. Boh in static and dynamic equilibrium D. Not in equilibrium
83	A tightropw walker is carrying a long pole while walking across a rope The stability of the walker is affected if the pole is	A. Short and placed horizontally B. Long and placed horizontally C. Short and placed vertically

		D. Long and placed vertically
84	You throw a ,it opens fully underwater, spreading out its mesh evenly.Compared to the moment it left your hand, where in the net\s center of mass now.	A. Unchanged from its position when thrown B. At the same depth but slightly shifted horizontally C. Higher is the water column D. Loweer in the water column
85	It is more difficult to walk on a slippery surface than on a nonslipery one because of	A. Lower weight B. Increased friction C. Reduced friction D. High grip
86	For an objec moving with terminal velociyt, its acceleration.	A. First increasse than decreases B. Is zero C. Increass with time D. Decrease with time
87	The correct order of comparison for the terminal speeds of a raindrop snowflake, and hailstone is.	A. Raindrop= Snowflake = Hailstone B. Rindrop>Snow flake>Hailstone C. Hailstone>SRaindrop>Snowflake D. Snowflake>FRaindrop>Hailstone
88	The force that alwyas changes directron of velocity and not its magnitude tis called.	A. Electrical force B. Centripetal force C. Gravitational force D. Friction
89	The reason that a car movint on a horizontal road gets thrown out of the road while taking a turn is.	A. The reaction of ground B. Rolling friction between tyre and road C. Lack of sufficient centriptal force D. Gravitational force
90	A car drives at steady speed around a perfectly circular track	A. The car's acceleration is zero B. The net force on the car is zero C. Both the aceleerain and net force n the the car point inward D. Both the accelerationand net fore on the the car point outward
91	A setallite of mass 'm' is revolving around the earth with an orbital speed 'v' If mass of the satellite is doubled, its orbital speed will become.	A. Double B. Half C. One fourth D. Remain the same
92	Work done is maximum when the angle between the force F and the displacemtn d is	A. 60 ^o B. 30^o C. 0^o D. 90^o
93	A Joule can also be written as.	A. kgms⁻² B. kgms⁻¹ C. kgms⁻²S⁻² D. kgms⁻²S⁻³
94	The SI Unit of Power is	A. Watt B. Joule C. Newton D. Second
95	The power of a waer pump is 2 kW. The amoutn of water it can raise in one minute to a height of 5 meter is	A. 2400 litres B. 1000 litres C. 1200 litres D. 2000 litres
96	A bullet of mass 0.05 kg has a speed of 300 ms-1. Its kinetic energy will be.	A. 2250 J B. 4500 j C. 1500 J D. 1125 J
97	If a car doubles its speed, its kinetic energy will be	A. Increased to four times B. The same C. Doubled D. Increased to the three times
98	The energy possessed by abody by virtue of its position is.	A. Solar energy B. Chemical energy C. Potential energy D. Kinetic energy
99	The magnitude of momentum of an object is doubled, the kinetic energy of the object will	A. Double B. Increase to four times

	The magnitude of momentum of an object is doubled. the kinetic energy of the object will	C. Reduce to one half D. Remain the same
100	Which of the following is not renewable eergy soruce.	A. Fossil fuels B. Hydroelectric energy C. Wind energy D. Solar energy
101	The unit of work or energy joule is equal to.....	A. Newton metre B. Horsepower C. Watt metre D. Newton second
102	A car, an ele;phant and a cricket ball have same kinetic energies, Which of these have greater speed.	A. Car B. Cricket ball C. All have same speed D. Elephant
103	A heavy and a lighter object have same momentum. The object with greater kineic energy is.	A. Heavy B. Lighter C. Same kinetic energy D. Either a or b
104	A ball weighing 50 N is lifted to a height of 5 metre. The potential energy stored in it is.	A. 25 J B. 250 J C. 55 J D. 45 J
105	A weight lifter of power 1960watt lifts a load of mass 'M' from the ground to a ehght of 2 m in 3 second 'M' is.	A. 200 kg B. 100 kg C. 400 kg D. 300 kg
106	What is the power utilized when 100 J of work is done in 5 s.10 W	A. 10 W B. 500 W C. 20 W D. 105 W
107	The Sl unt of power	A. erg B. Newton C. Watt D. Joule
108	One unit of horsepower is equivalent	A. 716 W B. 746 W C. 736 W D. 756W
109	A 4 kg body is thrown vertically upward fromt he gorund with a velocity of 5 ms-1. If frictin is neglected tis kinetic energy just before hitting the ground is.	A. 25 J B. 100 J C. 50 J D. 75 J
110	A ball is thrown downward with an initial velocity, its.	A. Ek increases and Ep decreases B. Ek decreases and Ep increases C. Both Ek and Ep increases D. Both Ek and Ep decreases
111	A box is taken to the second floor at a building by doing some work.This work converts to.	A. Kinetic energy B. Heat enegy C. Potential energy D. Sound energy
112	The type of energy derived from heated groud water is	A. Tidal energy B. Hydroelectric energy C. Nuclear energy D. Geothermal energy
113	Which one is renewabel source of	A. Coal B. Uranium C. Sunlight D. Natural gas
114	A Partical enegine cannot have an efficiency equal to.	A. 0 B. 1 C. 0.8 D. 0.5
115	A force is acting on body but causes no displacemtn. The work done on the body is	A. Negative B. Zero C. Positive D. Infinite
116	A wire is stretched by a weight w. If the diameter of the wire is reduce dto half of its previous value, the extension will become	A. Four times B. Double C. One fourth D. One half
		A. Length 4 m, diameter 0.5 mm

117	Four wires of the same material are stretch by the same load. Their dimensions are give below. Which of them will elongate most.	A. Length 4 m, diameter 0.5 mm B. Length 1 m, diameter 1 mm C. Length 2 m, diameter 2 mm D. Legnth 3 m, diameter 3 mm
118	The pressrue at any point in a liquid is proportional to.	A. Density of liquid B. Depth of the point below the surface of the liquid C. Acceleration due to gravity D. All of the above
119	Pressure applied to an enclosed fluid is.	A. Increases and applied to every part of the fluid B. Transmitted unchanged to every portion of the fluid and walls of containing vessel C. Increased and transmitted to the walls of container D. Diminshed and transmitted to walls of cntainer
120	The principle of ahydrulic press is based on.	A. Pascal's law B. Hooke's Law C. Principle of conseration of energy D. Principle of conservatin of momentum
121	When a spring in compressed, what form of energy does it possess.	A. Heat B. Internal C. Potential D. Kinetic
122	What is the force exerted by the atmosphere on a rectangular block surface of length 50 cm and breadth 40 cm? The atmospheric pressure is 100 k Pa.	A. 20 kN B. 200 kN C. 100 kN D. 500 kN
123	The most elastic material of the following is.	A. Rubber B. Steel C. Wood D. Glass
124	Hook's law hodl good up to	A. Plastic B. Elastic C. Yield limit D. Proportinal unit
125	A mass of 2 kg is hung by spring which displaces it through 5 cm. the spring constnat.	A. 4000 N/m B. 400 N/m C. 40 N/m D. 4 N/m
126	Materials which does not regain its original hape after remvoal of the load producing deformationare termed as.	A. Rigid materials B. Hook's materials C. Plastic materials D. Elastic materials
127	SI unti of pressure is.	A. Newton B. Pascal C. Infinite D. Zero
128	Which will exert greater pressure.	A. 3 g needle of tip are 1 mm2 B. 4000 kg elephatn of total feed area 0.5 m2 C. A girl of mass 40 kg wearing high heel shoes of cross sctional area 0.5 cm2 D. A loaded ship fo mass 2.2 x10 ⁷kg having area 600 mm2
129	Pressure of 1000 bars is equivalent is.	A. 0.1 kPa B. 100 k Pa C. 10 k Pa D. 1 k Pa
130	Divers wear special suites in order to protect them from	A. Low pressure B. Low temperature C. High Temperture D. High Pressure
131	In a statinary fluid, the local pressur eof the fluid vary.	A. Neither with depth nor along horizontal direction B. With depth only C. Both with depth and long horizontal direction D. Horizontally only
		A. Stands on both feet

132	Teh pressure exdrted by a aman one the surface of earth will be smaller when be	B. Sites on the ground C. Sleeps on the ground D. Stands on one leg
133	Pressure of 1 mm Hg is equal to	A. 1 atm B. 133.29 atm C. 1.316 x 10⁻³ atm D. 1.31x 10⁵atm
134	Atmospheric pressur eis commonly measured using a.	A. Hygrometer B. Monometer C. Barometer D. Thermometer
135	The atmospheric pressure willbe smaller at.	A. Peshawar B. Murree C. Lahore D. Islamabad
136	Pressure of liquid in a container increase with	A. Depth B. Volume C. Mass D. Base
137	Which amount of water has greater density at room temperature.	A. 1 ton B. 100 g C. 1 kg D. All have same density
138	What is mass of a liquid of density 50 kg m-3 in a container of volume 5 m3?	A. 200 kg B. 250 kg C. 225 kg D. 275 kg
139	Which of the following physical properties is used in a mercury thermometer.	A. Colour B. Pressure C. Volume D. Electrical resistance
140	How dow the molecules in a solid behave.	A. Move randomly B. Move in a stragiht line rom hot to cold ends C. Vibrate about their mean position D. Rotate and vibrae randomly at their own positions
141	What type of motion is of the molecules in a gas.	A. Random motion B. Linear motion C. Vibratory motion D. Rotatory motion
142	Temperatur eof substance is	A. The total amount of heat contained in it B. Degree of hotness of coldness C. The total nuber of molecules in it D. Dependent upon the intermolecular distance
143	Heat is the	A. The energy in transit B. Total kinetic energy of the molecules C. The internal energy D. Work done by the olecules
144	In Kelvin scale, the temperature corresponding to melting point of ice is	A. +273 B. -273 C. 32 D. Zero
145	The temperature which has the same value on Celcius and Fahrenheit scale is.	A. -45 B. +40 C. -40 D. +45
146	Which one is a better choice for a liquid in glass thermometer is that.	A. Wets glass B. Is colourless C. Is a bad conductor D. Expand linearly
147	One disadvantage of using alcohol in a liquid in glass therometer.	A. It wets the glass tube B. It has large expansivity C. It has low freezign point (-112 oC) D. Its expansion is linear
148	Water is not a used as a thermometric liquid mainly due to.	A. Non linear expansion B. Clourless C. Low boiling point (100 oC) D. A bad conductor of heat

149	A thermometer has a narrow capillary tube so that it.	A. Gives alarge chagne for a given temperture rise B. Quickly responds to temperature changes C. Can read the maximum temperature D. Can measure a large range of temperature.
150	Which thermometer is most suitable for recording rapidly varying temperture.	A. Alcohol in glass thermometer B. Thermocouple thermometer C. Mercury in glass laboratory thermometer D. Mercury in glass clinical thermometer
151	How many phases of mater are there.	A. 2 B. 1 C. 3 D. 4
152	In which of the materials, particles have only vibrational motion.	A. Liquids B. Solid C. Plasma D. Gas
153	Which state of matter has particles that are highly compressible and can fill any container.	A. Plasma B. Solid C. Gas D. Liquid
154	What happpens to the arrangement of particles when a solid is heated and turns into a liquid	A. Particles change their state from solid to gas B. Particles move farther apart C. Particle sbecome more closely packed D. Partcles chagne thier state Particles start vibrating in fixed positions
155	Gases and liquids are categorized as.	A. Liquids B. Gases C. Fluids D. Solids
156	Which statement describes the particles structure of gases.	A. Particles are tightly packes and have storng bonds B. Particles have moderate kinetic energy and move randomly C. Particles are arranged in a repeating pattern D. Particles have fixed positions and low kinetic energy
157	Which of the following is not a form of internal energy.	A. Light energy B. A kinetic energy of the particles C. Potential energy of the particles D. Chemical energy of the bonds between the particles
158	When an ideal gas is expanded keeping its temperatur econsitant, its internal energy	A. Increases B. Remains the same C. Decreases D. Cannot be determined
159	Which of the following can increase the sensitivity of liquid in glass thermometer.	A. Changes colour on temperture B. Use a longer capillary tube C. Use a bigger bulb which contains more amount of liquids D. Using long specific its
160	Thermometer, which is most suitabel for measuring rapid changing temperatures is.	A. Constant volume gas therometer B. Resistance thermometer C. Thermocouple D. Liquid in glass thermometer
161	Mercury has unifform linear expansionin liquid in glass thermometers, A liquid in glass thermometer has a mercury level of 2 cm at melting point of ice and a mercury level of 6 cm at boiling point of water. What is the distance between evry 1 oC division on Celsius scale of themrmometer.	A. 0.08 B. 0.04 cm C. 0.06 cm D. 1.00 cm
		A. Thermocouple B. Resistance thermometer

162	Which thermometer uses voltage to measrue temperature of a hot body.	B. Resistance thermometer C. Liquid in glass thermometer D. Gas thermometer
163	Which one of the following is not a magnetic material	A. Iron B. Nickel C. Aluminium D. Cobalt
164	The instrument that is most suitable for measuring the thickness of a few sheets on cardboard is a.	A. Metre rule B. Measuring tape D. Micrometer screw guage