ECAT Pre General Science Physics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When a body moves to and fro motion, this type of motion is called	A. translatory motion B. circular motion C. oscillatory motion D. all of them
2	The internal pressure of the blood is	A. less than the external atmospheric pressure B. greater than the external atmospheric pressure C. equal to the external atmosphericpressure D. none of them
3	Under normal circumstances, the volume of blood is sufficient to keep the vessels	A. flatted for all times B. inflated for all times C. inflated for small times D. none of them
4	Blood vessels can be stretch like rubber, therefore they are	A. rigid B. hard C. very thick D. not rigid
5	A high concentration of red blood cells increases its viscosity from	A. 3 - 5 times that of mercury B. 5 - 8 times that of mercury C. 3 - 5 times that of water D. 5 - 8 times that of water
6	The density of blood is nearly equal to that of	A. mercury B. sodium C. water D. honey
7	Blood is an	A. Compressible fluid B. incompressible fluid C. hard D. none of them
8	A device used to measure the speed of liquid flow is known as	A. barometer B. speedometer C. sphygmomanometer D. venture-meter
9	If one of the pipes has a much smaller diameter than the other and are placed horizontally then form both sides of Bernoulli's equation, we can drop the term	A. P B. $1/2\, fv^2$ C. pgh D. none of them
10	Where the streamlines are very far apart from each other, the pressure will be	A. low B. zero C. high D. all of them
11	Where the streamlines are very close to each other, the pressure will be	A. low B. zero C. high D. all of them
12	According to the Bernoulli's equation, where the speed of the fluid is high, the pressure will be	A. low B. zero C. high D. all of them
13	The velocity gained by the fluid in falling through the distance (h_{1-h2}) under the action of gravity is equal to the speed of the action of gravity is equal to the speed of the	A. orifices B. efflux C. fluid D. none of them
14	In deriving the Bernoulli's equation, we assume that the fluid is	A. incompressible B. no viscous C. flows in a steady manner D. all of them
		A. speed

15	Bernoulli's equation is the fundamental equation in fluid dynamics, which relates pressure to fluid	B. height C. none of them D. both of them
16	The pressure will change in the pipe, as the fluid moves through that pipe of varying	A. cross-section B. height C. none of them D. both of them
17	The mass of fluid passing through any cross-section per unit time is called	A. electric flux B. magnetic flux C. mass flux D. none of them
18	Rate of flow can be expressed in	A. litre/sec B. litre-sec C. sec/litre D. sec/litre-m
19	The un-steady streamline flow is called	A. laminar flow B. turbulent flow C. both of them D. none of them
20	The smooth or steady streamline flow is known as	A. laminar flow B. turbulent flow C. both of them D. none of them
21	A tube tapers from 20 cm diameter to 2 cm, the velocity at first cross-section is 50 ms^{-1} then velocity at second cross-section is	A. 5000 cms^{-1} B. 500 cms^{-1} C. 50 cms^{-1} D. 0.5 cm/s
22	The equation of continuity is	A. $A_1 A_2 = V_1 V_2$ B. $A_1/V_1 = A_2/V_2$ C. $V_1/A_1 = V_2/A_2$ D. $A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$
23	Above a certain velocity of a fluid is called	A. turbulent flow B. steady flow C. either of them D. both of them
24	The irregular and unsteady flow of the fluid is called	A. turbulent flow B. steady flow C. either of them D. both of them
25	When there is no internal frictional forces between the adjacent layers of fluid, then the fluid is called	A. incompressible B. compressible C. viscous D. non viscous
26	The fluid is incompressible, if its density is	A. zero B. constant C. very high D. very small
27	If the flow is incompressible and the flow is steady then the mass of the fluid through the pipe	A. increases B. decreases C. becomes zero D. is conserved
28	The product of cross-sectional area of the pipe and the fluid speed at any point along the pipe is called	A. constant rate B. volume rate C. flow rate D. steady rate
29	The product of cross-sectional area of the pipe and the fluid speed at any pint along the pipe is	A. very high B. very low C. constant D. zero
30	According to the equation of continuity, when water falls from the tap, it's speed increases and its cross-sectional area	A. decreases B. increases C. becomes zero D. none of them