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**MCQ-Test , Class-X Science M.M 23**

**(1.) A chemical reaction is said to be exothermic if it** [1]

(A) Absorbs energy (B) Releases energy

(C) Both (1) and (2) (D) None of the above

**(2.) A chemical reaction is said to be endothermic if it** [1]

(A) Releases energy (B) Absorbs energy

(C) Emit light (D) Emit Heat

**(3.) When a reaction takes place in presence of light then it is called as** [1]

(A) Photochemical Reaction (B) Electrochemical reaction

(C) Electromechanical reaction (D) None of the above

**(4.) Which of the factors affect the rate of reaction:** [1]

(A) Temperature (B) Catalyst

(C) Effect of light (D) All the above.

**(5.)** $Na_2CO_3 + H_2O + CO_2 \longrightarrow 2NaHCO_3$ [1]

**The above reaction is an example of**

(A) Displacement reaction (B) Decomposition reaction

(C) Combination reaction (D) Double displacement reaction

**(6.) Mirrors used in vehicle headlights are:** [1]

(A) Concave mirrors (B) Convex mirrors

(C) Plane mirrors (D) Any spherical mirror

**(7.) Dispersion of light by a glass prism takes place because of** [1]

(A) Difference in wavelengths of the constituents of light

(B) Difference in speeds of various constituents of white light.

(C) Scattering of light by the surface of the glass prism.

(D) Only 1 and 2 are correct.

**(8.) Negative value of focal length of a spherical mirror that it is** [1]

(A) Concave mirrors (B) Convex mirrors

(C) Plane mirrors (D) None of these

**(9.) Refraction of light can take place at the boundary of** [1]

(A) Transparent media (B) Opaque media

(C) Any medium (D) None of these

**(10.) According to the laws of reflection** [1]

(A) Angle i = Angle r (B) Sine i = sine r

(C) Sine i / Sine r = constant (D) All of these

**(11.) Cataract is a condition** [1]

(A) When the crystalline lens becomes milky and cloudy.

(B) There is complete loss of vision. (C) It cannot be cured.

(D) All of these

**(12.) Which of the following does not describe working of the human eye?** [1]

(A) The lens system forms an image on a light sensitive screen called the retina.

(B) Light enters the eye through a thin membrane called the cornea.

(C) Rainbow is formed due to splitting of white light.

(D) Iris is a dark muscular diaphragm that controls the size of the pupil for regulating the amount of light entering into the eye.

**(13.) Human eye is one of the most valuable and sensitive organ that** [1]

(A) Enables us to see the wonderful world and colours around us
(B) Can identify the objects (C) Is like a camera (D) All of these

**(14.) Iris contracts the pupil** [1]

(A) In bright light (B) To allow less light to enter
(C) In darkness (D) Only (1) and (2)

**(15.) Electrical signals generated by light sensitive cells of retina are sent to brain via** [1]

(A) Motor nerves (B) Optic nerves
(C) auditory nerves (D) Spinal cord

**(16.) Accommodation of a human eye is the property of** [1]

(A) The eye lens to adjust its focal length (B) The eye to see different colours
(C) Filling the eyes with tears (D) All of the above

**(17.) The eye lens forms a _____ and _____ image of the object on the retina.** [1]

(A) Virtual and erect (B) Real and inverted
(C) Real and erect (D) Virtual and erect

**(18.) Atmospheric refraction occurs because** [1]

(A) Light is travelling through vacuum and air
(B) Refractive index of atmosphere keeps changing because its physical conditions do not remain same
(C) Neither (1) nor (2) (D) Both (1) and (2)

**(19.) Twinkling of a star is due to** [1]

(A) Atmospheric refraction of sunlight (B) Atmospheric refraction of starlight
(C) Lightening in the sky (D) None of these

**(20.) The path of light passing through a clear solution is not visible, but becomes visible through a colloid** [1]

(A) Because light is scattered by relatively larger particles
(B) Because light is getting refracted
(C) Because light is getting refracted as well reflected
(D) All of these

**(21.) Which one of the following is the correct option?** [1]

(A) Size of scattering particles – Dispersion of light
(B) Very fine scattering particles – Blue light gets scattered
(C) Large scattering particles – No dispersion or scattering of light
(D) Opaque particles – Tyndall effect

**(22.) The sky appears blue because** [1]

(A) Molecules of air and other particles in the atmosphere are smaller than wavelength of visible light.
(B) Light of shorter wavelengths at the blue end are scattered more than the red light whose wavelength is 1.8 times.
(C) The scattered blue light enters our eyes.
(D) All of these

**(23.) 'Danger' signal lights are usually red in colour because** [1]

(A) It is a bright colour
(B) It is least scattered by fog or smoke
(C) It has smaller wavelength and can be seen from a distance
(D) All of these