Smart Guess & Test Papers

Student Name _____ Father Name _____ Roll Number _____

Class: 1st /year - Physics Marks : 78 Exam Format : Chapter Wise MCQs

Time : notespk.com_Nauman Sadaf | Date _____ Examiner Sig _____ Chapter#: 1

MCQ's		S/Q		L/Q		Total	

Objective Type

1. Encircle the Correct Option. (1 x 78 = 78)

1. درست جواب کے گرد دائرہ لگائیں۔

1) The branch of science which deals with the properties of matter and energy is called

a) Chemistry	b) Physics	c) Biology	d) Mathematics

2) The branch of science which deals with the properties of matter and energy is called

a) Chemistry	b) Physics	c) Biology	d) Mathematics

3) The study of nature is classified into

a) Two Branches	b) three Branches	c) four Branches	d) five Branches

4) The branch of physics which deals with non living things is called

a) Physical science	b) Chemical Science	c) Biology Science	d) Mathematical science

5) The branches of physics which deals with living things is called

a) Chemical science	b) Physical science	c) Biological science	d) Mathematical science

6) Physics is an important and basic part of

a) Biological science	b) Chemical science	c) Physical science	d) All of these

7) At the present time the number of main frontiers of fundamental science are

a) 3	b) 2	c) 4	d) 6

8) The first frontiers in fundamental science is

a) World of extremely large bodies	b) World of middle sized	c) All of these	d) None

9) The 2nd frontiers in fundamental science is

a) World of extremely large things	b) World of middle size things	c) World of extremely small things	d) All of these

10) The 3rd frontiers in fundamental science is

a) World of extra large things	b) World of middle size things	c) World of extra small things	d) All of these

11) The 3rd frontiers in fundamental science is

a) World of extra large things	b) World of middle size things	c) World of extra small things	d) All of these

12) The 3rd frontiers in fundamental science is

a) World of extra large things	b) World of middle size things	c) World of extra small things	d) All of these

13) The expansion of universe started off probably

a) 20 millions years ago	b) 30 millions years ago	c) 40 millions years ago	d) 20 billion years ago

14) The third of frontiers is the world of

a) Simple matter	b) Compound matter	c) Complex matter	d) All of these

15) The world of middle sized things range from

a) Molecules to atoms	b) Molecules to star	c) Molecules to nucleus	d) Molecules to earth

16) The study of physics involves

a) The laws of motion	b) The structure of space and time	c) The interactive between different particles	d) All of these

17) The most fundamental of all sciences which provides other branches of science basic principal and fundamental laws is

a) Biology	b) Physics	c) Chemistry	d) All of these

18) The overlapping of physics and other fields gave birth to?

a) Physical chemistry	b) Bio physics	c) Astro physics	d) All of these

19) Computer chips are made of

a) Copper	b) Silicon	c) iron	d) rubber

20) Dimensional analysis helps in

a) Checking the homogeneity of physical equation	b) Deriving a possible formula	c) Both a and b	d) None of these

21) The dimension of force are

a) $[MLT^{1}]$	b) $[MLT^{-1}]$	c) $[MLT^{5}]$	d) $[MLT^{-2}]$

22) In the formula of $v = \sqrt{\frac{F \times l}{m}}$ the dimensions of R.H.S. are

a) $[LT^{2}]$	b) $[LT^{-1}]$	c) $[LT^{-2}]$	d) $[LT^{-4}]$

23) The dimension of co-efficient of viscosity are

a) $[MLT^{-1}]$	b) $[ML^{-1}T^{-1}]$	c) $[ML^{2}T^{-1}]$	d) $[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$

24) According to Einstein mass energy equation one Kg mass actually has energy

a) 9×10^{15}J	b) 9×10^{16}J	c) 9×10^{14}J	d) 9×10^{13}J

25) Time taken by light to reach from moon to earth is

a) 1 min 10 sec	b) 1 min 20 sec	c) 1 min 230 sec	d) 1 min 30 sec

26) Time taken by light to reach from sun to earth is

a) 8 min 8 sec	b) 8 min 84 sec	c) 8 min34 sec	d) 8 min 20 sec

27) Light year is the unit of

a) Distance	b) Time	c) Velocity	d) all

28) 1 light year is the distance traveled by light in

a) 1 year	b) 4 year	c) 5 year	d) all

29) One light year is equal to

a) 9.46×10^{15}cm	b) 9.46×10^{15}m	c) 9.46×10^{45}cm	d) 9.46×10^{35}cm

30) Physical quantities are often divided into.

a) Two Categories	b) Three Categories	c) Four Categories	d) Seven Categories

31) The quantities which are based on other physical quantities are called.

a) Base quantities	b) Vector quantitites	c) Scalar quantities	d) Derived quantities

32) Vector , acceleration , force , work , power are all

a) Vector quantitites	b) Scalar quantitites	c) Derived quantities	d) Base quantities

33) An international committee agreed on a set of definitions and standard to describe the physical quantities in.

a) 1950	b) 1955	c) 1960	d) 1970

34) The system international (SI) is built up from.

a) Base units	b) Supplementary units	c) Derived units	d) All of these

35) Which of the following is a base quantity ?

a) Force	b) Acceleration	c) Power	d) Time

36) Which of the following is a derived quantity .

a) Mass	b) Force	c) Electric current	d) Intensity of light

37) The supplementary units are.

a) Radian	b) Steradian	c) Both A & B	d) None of these

38) The SI unit of Plane angle (two dimensional angle) is

a) Radian	b) Steradian	c) Candela	d) Degree

39) The SI of Solid angle (Three dimensional angle) is

a) Radian	b) Steradian	c) Degree	d) Candela

40) The number of 0.0023 should be expressed in scientific notation as .

a) 2.3×10^{-3}	b) 2.3×10^{-2}	c) 2.3×10^{-4}	d) 2.3×10^{3}

41) $1\mu\mu F$ is equal to

a) 1 pF	b) 10^{-12} F	c) Both A & B	d) None of these

42) One atto is equal to

a) 10^{-17}	b) 10^{-18}	c) 10^{-19}	d) 10^{-20}

43) One femto is equal to

a) 10^{-12}	b) 10^{-13}	c) 10^{-14}	d) 10^{-15}

44) One giga is equal to

a) 10^{-6}	b) 10^{-9}	c) 10^{6}	d) 10^{9}

45) One tera is equal to

a) 10^{10}	b) 10^{11}	c) 10^{12}	d) 10^{-9}

46) One exa is equal to

a) 10^{15}	b) 10^{18}	c) 10^{9}	d) 10^{6}

47) The errors in a measurement can occur due to

a) Negligence or inexperience of person	b) In appropriate method or technique	c) The faulty apparatus	d) All of these

48) The major types or errors in measurement are

a) Random errors	b) Systematic error	c) Both of these	d) None of these

49) When repeated measurements of quantity give different values under the same conditions , the error in said to be.

a) Systematic error	b) Random error	c) Physical error	d) All of these

50) Repeating the measurement several times and taking an average can reduce the effect of.

a) Random error	b) Systematic error	c) Both of them	d) None of these

51) The error which can be reduced by comparing the instrument with another which is known to be more accurate is

a) Random error	b) Systematic error	c) Both of them	d) None of these

52) In any measurement , the accurately known digits and first doubtful digit are called

a) Accurate figure	b) Doubtful figure	c) Significant figure	d) Rounded off figure

53) A zero between two significant figures is

a) Itself significant	b) Not significant	c) May or may not be significant	d) None of these

54) Zeros to the left of significant figures.

a) Are significant	b) Are not significant	c) May or may not significant	d) None of these

55) Zeros to the right of the significant figures.

a) Are significant	b) Are not significant	c) May or may not significant	d) None of these

56) In decimal fractions , zeros to the right of significant figures

a) Are significant	b) Are not significant	c) May or may not significant	d) None of these

57) The figure 73.560 is rounded off as

a) 73.6	b) 73.7	c) 73.8	d) 73.65

58) The appropriate precision on addition of the following masses 2.189 , 0.089 , 11.8 , 5.32 in kg is

a) 19.398 kg	b) 19.39 kg	c) 19.4 kg	d) 19.41 kg

59) Absolute uncertainties are added in the following operations.

a) Addition	b) Subtraction	c) Both A & B	d) None of these

60) Percentage uncertainties are added in the following operations.

a) Addition	b) Multiplication	c) Division	d) Only B & C

61) In the calculating of the volume of a sphere , $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ the total percentage uncertainty in the final result can be determined by the expression.

a) V = 2 x % age uncertainty in the radius r	b) V = 4 x % age uncertainty in the radius r	c) V = 3 x % age uncertainty in the radius r	d) None of these

62) A precise measurement is the one which has

a) Greater precision	b) Less precision	c) Medium precision	d) None of these

63) Which of the following measurements of length is most precise?

a) 5 cm	b) 5.4cm	c) 5.41 cm	d) 5.412cm

64) A measurement taken by vernier caliper with least count of 0.01 cm is recorded as 0.45 cm, it has fractional uncertainity:

a) 0.01	b) 0.02	c) 0.03	d) 0.045

65) Absolute uncertainity in a measuring instrument is equal to:

a) Least count	b) Accuracy	c) Fractional uncertainity	d) Percentage uncertainity

66) An accurate measurement is the one which has _____ fractional error.

a) Negative	b) Less	c) More	d) Positive

67) The percentage uncertainity in radius of a sphere is 2%. The total percentage uncertainity in the volume of sphere will be:

a) 2%	b) 4%	c) 6%	d) 8%

68) The percentage uncertainity in mass and velocity are 2% and 3% respectively. The maximum percentage uncertainity in the measurement of kinetic energy will be:

a) 11%	b) 8%	c) 6%	d) 1%

69) Let $x_1 = 10.5 \pm 0.1$ cm and $x_2 = 26.8 \pm 0.1$ cm is recorded as $x = x_2 - x_1$, the uncertainity in x is:

a) 0.1 cm	b) ± 0 cm	c) ± 0.2 cm	d) -0.1 cm

70) Dimension of moment arm is

a) [M]	b) [L]	c) [LT]	d) [T]

71) The dimensions $[M^0L^0T]$ represent quantity:

a) Length	b) Time	c) Mass	d) Velocity

72) The dimensions of velocity are

a) $[MLT^0]$	b) $[M^0L^{-1}T]$	c) $[M^0LT^{-1}]$	d) $[M^{-1}LT]$

73) The dimensions of acceleration are

a) $[M^0LT^{-2}]$	b) $[M^0L^{-1}T]$	c) $[MLT^2]$	d) $[M^{-2}L^2T]$

74) The dimensions of work are

a) $[MLT^{-2}]$	b) $[ML^2\ T^{-2}]$	c) $[ML^2\ T^{-1}]$	d) $[MLT^{-2}]$

75) The dimensions of weight are given by

a) $[ML^2\ T^2]$	b) $[ML^2\ T^1]$	c) $[MLT^{-2}]$	d) $[ML^2\ T^{-1}]$

76) The dimensions of momentum are

a) $[ML^1\ T^{-2}]$	b) $[MLT^{-1}]$	c) $[ML^2\ T^{-2}]$	d) $[MLT^{-2}]$

77) The dimensions of power are

a) $[ML^2\ T^{-1}]$	b) $[ML^1\ T^{-2}]$	c) $[ML^2\ T^{-3}]$	d) $[MLT^{-2}]$

78) The dimensions of torque are

a) $[ML^2T^{-2}]$	b) $[M^2LT^{-2}]$	c) $[MLT^2]$	d) $[ML^{-2}T]$