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Practice Set 3 Solution

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Units & MEASUREMENT

Topics:

- 3. Errors, Estimation of error, relative error, percentage error, propagation of errors.
- 4. Measurement with Vernier caliper and micrometer screw gauge.

DDCET final exam weightage of this topic:

3 Questions (6 Marks)

Total Practice sets of this topic:

10 (sets) x 25 (questions) = 250 Questions

Total Practice tests of this topic:

2 (exams) \times 25 (questions) = 50 Questions

Offline / Online during lecture :

4 (lectures) X 50 (Questions) = 200 Question

Section 1:

- 3. Errors, Estimation of error, relative error, percentage error, propagation of errors.
- 4. Measurement with Vernier caliper and micrometer screw gauge.
- 1. Which of the following is a random error?
- A) Instrumental error
- B) Personal error
- C) Least count error
- D) Fluctuations in temperature \checkmark
- 2. The absolute error is the:
- A) Square of the error
- B) Ratio of error to the actual value
- C) Difference between measured and true value ✓
- D) Product of error and true value
- 3. If a value is measured as 20 cm and the error is ±2 cm, the relative error is:
- A) 10% 🗸
- B) 20%
- C) 5%
- D) 15%
- 4. Which of the following cannot reduce systematic errors?
- A) Taking multiple readings
- B) Calibrating instruments
- C) Using correct formula
- D) Removing zero error
- 5. If a measurement has a large number of significant figures, it has:
- A) Greater error
- B) Greater accuracy \checkmark
- C) Greater uncertainty
- D) Greater deviation

- 6. The maximum error in the product of two measurements is:
- A) Sum of relative errors \checkmark
- B) Product of absolute errors
- C) Square of error
- D) Sum of absolute errors
- 7. Percentage error is:
- A) (Absolute Error / Actual Value) × 100 ✓
- B) (Measured Value / Actual Value) × 100
- C) Absolute Error × 100
- D) Actual Value × 100
- 8. The least count of an instrument affects:
- A) Systematic error
- B) Personal error
- C) Random error
- D) Instrumental error 🗸
- 9. Which of the following is an example of a systematic error?
- A) Human reaction time
- B) Zero error in an instrument \checkmark
- C) Fluctuation in temperature
- D) Parallax error
- 10. In addition of measurements, the absolute error is:
- A) Added \checkmark
- B) Multiplied
- C) Subtracted
- D) Divided



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Section 1:

- 3. Errors, Estimation of error, relative error, percentage error, propagation of errors.
- 4. Measurement with Vernier caliper and micrometer screw gauge.
- 11. When subtracting two quantities, the maximum possible error is:
- A) Sum of absolute errors \checkmark
- B) Difference of errors
- C) Product of errors
- D) Ratio of errors
- 12. The number of significant figures in 0.004506 is:
- A) 4 🗸
- B) 5
- C) 6
- D) 3
- 13. The term "precision" in measurements refers to:
- A) Closeness to true value
- B) Reproducibility of results 🗸
- C) Largest value measured
- D) None of these
- 14. Repeated measurements improve:
- A) Accuracy only
- B) Precision only
- C) Both accuracy and precision
- D) Neither accuracy nor precision
- 15. In multiplication/division, how do you calculate percentage error?
- A) Add percentage errors \checkmark
- B) Subtract percentage errors
- C) Multiply absolute errors
- D) Take root of sum of squares

- 16. The least count of a vernier caliper is:
- A) 0.01 cm 🗸
- B) 0.1 cm
- C) 1 mm
- D) 0.001 cm
- 17. The total number of divisions on the main scale in vernier caliper is usually:
- A) 10
- B) 100 🗸
- C) 1
- D) 9
- 18. A zero error in a vernier caliper affects:
- A) Only small measurements
- B) All measurements equally \checkmark
- C) Only large measurements
- D) None of these
- 19. Positive zero error means:
- A) Vernier scale is ahead of the main scale \checkmark
- B) Vernier scale is behind the main scale
- C) Both scales coincide
- D) None of these
- 20. The least count of a micrometer screw gauge is:
- A) 0.01 mm 🗸
- B) 0.1 mm
- C) 1 mm
- D) 0.5 mm



Section 1:

- 3. Errors, Estimation of error, relative error, percentage error, propagation of errors.
- 4. Measurement with Vernier caliper and micrometer screw gauge.
- 21. In screw gauge, pitch is:
- A) Distance moved per one rotation \checkmark
- B) Total distance of travel
- C) Least count
- D) Screw diameter
- 22. The formula for least count of screw gauge is:
- A) Pitch / number of divisions \checkmark
- B) Pitch × number of divisions
- C) Radius / time
- D) Pitch × time
- 23. Zero error correction is done by:
- A) Adding it always
- B) Subtracting if positive
- C) Subtracting if negative
- D) Based on sign 🗸

- 24. A negative zero error in screw gauge means:
- A) Error to be added \checkmark
- B) Error to be ignored
- C) Error to be subtracted
- D) No error
- 25. Vernier caliper can measure:
- A) Only external diameters
- B) Only internal diameters
- C) Only depth
- D) All of the above \checkmark

