Everyday Science Mcqs Scientific Instruments

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 24 July 2013, 12:38 am

Everyday Science Mcqs Scientific Instruments

• Hydrometer measures humidity
• Barometer measures atmospheric pressure
• Purity of milk is measured by lactometer
• Fathometer measures the depth of oceans.
• Sextant is used for measuring altitude of Sun and other heavenly bodies
• Chronometer records accurate time on ships
• Algesimeter indicates the degree of sensitiveness of skin
• Altimeter measures altitudes
• Ammeter measures current
• Anemometer records velocity of wind
• Cyamometer measures blueness of sky or ocean
• Dasymeter measures density of gas
• Galvanometer measures small electric current
• Hydrometer measures relative density of liquids
• Hygrometer measures humidity in atmosphere
• Hypsometer measures atmospheric pressure to ascertain elevations by determining boiling point of liquid. Or Hypsometer is an instrument for measuring the height above sea level.
• Manometer measures pressure of gases
• Micrometer measures minute distances
• Periscope is used for viewing objects above eye level
• Cyclotron is used for electromagnetic acceleration of charged atoms
• Geiger counter is used for detecting and recording radioactivity. It was invented by Hans Geiger (1882-1945)
• Pyrometer measures high temperatures
• Refrectometer measures refractive index of a substance
• Seismograph measures intensity of earthquake
• Telstar transmits wireless or T.V broadcast
• Viscometer measures viscosity of liquids
• Spiro graph records the movement of lungs
• Photometer measures rate of transpiration
• Scotograph is used for enbling blind to write
• Eratosthenes measures distance round the earth
• Kaldio-scopes have proved helpful in finding the amount of dampness in soil
• Mohr’s scale measures degree of hardness of minerals
• RBC and WBC is bloods are counted by Hemocytometer.
• Manometer is the instrument of measuring gas pressure.
• Spectrometer instrument for measuring the spectrum of light.
• The variation in the blood flow can be heard with an instrument called _ stethoscope _
• What is measured by an interferometer-Wavelength of light
• Hydrophone is used for measuring sound under water.
• Magnometer is an instrument designed to compare the magnetic movement and field.
• Potometer is used to measure the rate of respiration in animal and plants.
• For measuring solar radiation we use pyrheliometer.
• Actimometer measures direct heating power of the Sun.
• Ammeter is use for measuring current strength.
• Manometer is the instrument of measuring gas pressure.

• Spectrometer instrument for measuring the spectrum of light.
• The measurement of rainfall is made by an instrument known as rain gauge
• What is measured with an ombrometer-Rainfall
• The instrument used to measure very high temperature: Infrared pyrometers
• Mechanical energy into electrical energy: Generator
• Heat energy into mechanical energy: Heat engine or steam engine.
• Electrical energy into mechanical energy: Electrical Motor
• Electrical energy into sound energy: Loudspeaker
• Sound energy into electrical energy: Microphone
• The device used to measure radioactivity: Geiger-Muller tube
• The device which converts the chemical energy into electrical energy: Battery
• The device used to measure radioactivity. Geiger counter
• Hygrometer is instrument used for measuring humidity of air.
• Heliscope is used for viewing the sun.
• What does a potometer measure- Water intake
• Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
• Actimometer measures direct heating power of the Sun.
• Ammeter is use for measuring current strength
• Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
• What does a drosomoter measure: Dew
• Relative density of an atmosphere is measured by hygrometer.
• Spirograph is an apparatus used for recording the movement of the lungs.
• The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129 lbs.
• Charles K Rhodes developed an X-Ray emitting laser in 1990.
• Son meter is an instrument used to study the behavior of vibrating string.
• The instrument used for measuring the velocity of wind is known as anemometer.

Altimeter: an apparatus used in aircraft for measuring altitudes.
Ammeter: is used for to measure intensity of sound.
Anemometer: is an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of wind.
Audiometer: an instrument to measure intensity of sound.
Audiophone: is an instrument required for improving imperfect sense of hearing.
Barograph: for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
Barometer: is an apparatus used for measuring the atmospheric pressure.
Binoculars: is an instrument used for seeing distant objects, the rays of light are twice reflected by means of right-angled prisms.
Callipers: a compass with legs for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies.
Calorimeter: an instrument used for measuring quantities of heat.
Carburettor: is an apparatus for charging air with petrol vapours in an internal combustion engine.
Cardiogram: a medical instrument used for tracing the movements of the heart.
Cardiograph: is a medical instrument for tracing heart movements.
Chronometer: is an instrument kept on board the ships for measuring accurate time.
Cinematograph: It consists of a series of lenses arranged to throw on a screen an enlarged image of photographs. The lens system which forms the image on the screen is termed the focusing lens.
Commutator: split ring which forms the main part of a D.C. Dynamo.
Compass needle: for knowing approximately the North-South direction at a place.
Crescograph: is an instrument for use in recording growth of plants; invented by J.C. Bose.
Dip Circle: It is an instrument used to determine the angle between the direction of the resultant intensity of earth's field and the horizontal component at a place. This particular angle is know as the dip of that place.
Drinker's apparatus: to help breathing in infantile paralysis.
Dynamo: The origin of electricity in a Dynamo is the transformation of mechanical energy into electrical energy. It depends on the principle of electro-magnetic induction whereby a current is produced on traversing a magnetic field.
Electroencephalograph (EEG): It is the technique of recording and interpreting the electrical activity of the

brain. Records of the electrical activity of the brain, commonly known as “brain waves”, are called electroencephalograms or electroencephalographs. EEG is the common abbreviation for both the technique and the records.
Epidiascope: for projecting films as well as images of opaque articles on a screen.
Eudiometer: It is a glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases.
Fathometer: is an instrument used for measuring depth of the ocean.
Galvanometer: an instrument for measuring currents of small magnitude.
G.M. Counter (Geiger Muller Counter): This special device is used for detecting the presence of radiation and counting certain atomic particles.
Gramophone: an instrument with which we can reproduce the sound recorded by a suitable recording apparatus. It is fitted with a special type of apparatus known as sound box invented by Berliner.
Gravimeter: is an instrument for recording measurement under water and to determine the presence of oil deposits under water.
Gyroscope: is an instrument used to illustrate dynamics of rotating bodies. It is a type of spinning wheel fixed to the axle.
Hydrometer: is an instrument used for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
Hydrophone: is an instrument used for recording sound under water.
Hygrometer: is an instrument used for measuring humidity in air.
Kymograph: is an instrument used to record graphically various physiological movements i.e., blood pressure, heart beating, study of lungs etc in living beings.
Lactometer: is an apparatus used for measuring the purity of milk.
Manometer: for determining the pressure of a gas.
Mariner’s Compass: is an apparatus which is used to guide the sailors. The needle always points north-south.
Micrometer: is an instrument used for converting sound i.e., fraction of the lowest division of a given scale.
Microphone: is an instrument used for converting sound waves into electrical vibrations.
Microscope: is an instrument which is used for magnifying minute objects by a lens system.
Microtome: is used for cutting an object into thin parts for microscopic inspection.
Odometer: is an instrument by virtue of which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is recorded.
Periscope: It is usually used by the crew of a submarine to survey the ships etc, on the surface of the sea while the submarine is under water. It also enables the sailors to observe objects on the other side of an obstacle without exposing themselves.
Phonograph: is an instrument used for reproducing sound.
Photometer: is an apparatus used to compare the illuminating power of two sources of light.
Pipette: It is a glass tube with the aid of which a definite volume of liquid may be transferred.
Potentiometer: is used for comparing the e.m.f.s, of cells, measurements of the thermal e.m.f.s, large potential differences and currents. It is also used for measuring low resistances.
Psychrometer: is an instrument for measurement of the humidity of the atmosphere.
Pyrometer: is an instrument for recording high temperatures from a great distance (i.e., for recording temperature of the sun etc.) by making use of the laws of radiation.
Radar: Radio, Angle, Detection And Range is used to detect the direction and range of an approaching aeroplane by means of radio microwaves.
Rain Gauge: is an apparatus for recording of rainfall at a particular place.
Radiometer: is an instrument for measuring the emission of radiant energy.
Refractometer: is an instrument to measure refractive indices.
Saccharimeter: is an instrument for determining the amount of sugar in a solution. It is used in breweries.
Seismometer or Seismograph: is an instrument used for recording earthquake shocks.
Sextant: is an instrument invented by John Hadley used for measuring the altitude of the sun and of other inaccessible heavenly bodies.
Spectrometer: (1) It is a type of spectroscope suitable for the precise measurements of refractive indices. (2) An instrument for measuring the energy distribution of a particular type of radiation.
Speedometer: is an instrument which indicates speed at which a vehicle is moving.
Spherometer: is an instrument for measuring curvature of surfaces.
Sphygmomanometer: an instrument used for measuring arterial blood-pressure.

Sphygmophone: an instrument, with the help of which a pulse beat makes a sound.
Sphygmoscope: an instrument, by virtue of which, arterial pulsations become visible.
Stereoscope: It is a special type of binocular, through which a double photograph snapped from two different angles by a two-lensed camera is viewed in solid relief.
Stethoscope: is an instrument to hear and analyse movements of heart and lungs.
Stop watch: for recording small intervals of time in the laboratory, in races and other events.
Stroboscope: is an instrument for viewing objects moving rapidly with a periodic motion and to see them as if they were at rest.
Tachometer: is an instrument for determining speeds of aeroplanes and motor boats.
Telephone: a device by virtue of which two persons at two different places can communicate. It consists of two main parts (i) a microphone and (ii) a receiver.
Teleprinter: an instrument which prints automatically messages sent from one place to another, on telegraph lines.
Telescope: is an apparatus used for observing distant objects.
Theodolite: is an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles.
Thermocouple: an instrument based on thermo-electricity used for measuring temperatures.
Thermometer: is an apparatus used for measuring temperature.
Thermostat: It is an instrument used to regulate the temperature to a particular degree.
Viscometer: is an instrument to measure viscosity.

Everyday Science Mcqs Units of Measurment

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 24 July 2013, 12:35 am

Everyday Science Mcqs Units Of Measurment

1 horse power is 745.7 watts
• 1 horse power = work equal to lifting 550 lbs of weight to one foot for one second
• 1 calorie is equal to 4.2 Joules
• 1 barrel is equal to 159 liters
• 6 feet = 1 fathom
• 1 kwh = 3.6 x 10 power 6 joules
• A 100 watt bulb lights for 1 hour uses 100 watt hour of electricity
• -273 degree centigrade is called absolute zero temperature.
• Standard pressure is 760 mm or 14.7 lb/in2
• Gross is equal to 12 dozens
• Mach 2 = 500 miles per hour
• 1 nautical mile = 1825 meters
• Unit of pressure is Pascal
• Force is measured in Newton (SI), Dyne (CGS)
• At -40 deg F Fahrenheit scale is equal to centigrade scale
• Hertz and Angstrom are units of frequency
• Units of work and energy are Joule and Erg (CGS)
• Diopter is unit of power of lens
• Unit is density is kg/m3
• Unit of power is watt, BTU (Board of Trade Unit)
• Unit of electric charge is Coulomb
• Unit of voltage is volt
• Unit of electric resistance is ohm
• Unit of capacitance is Farad

- Unit of magnetic flux is Weber, Tesla
- Unit of radio activity is Becquerel
- Unit of luminous intensity is candle, lux
- Unit of crude oil is Barrel
- Unit of volume of water is cusec, cubic/sec
- Unit of admittance is Mho
- Unit of intensity or loudness of sound is bel
- Unit of viscosity is Poise
- Unit of flight speed is Mach I
- Unit of atmospheric pressure is milli bar
- Unit of wave length of light is Angstrom
- Unit of energy is Electron volt
- Unit of brightness is Lambert
- Unit of luminous flux is Lumen
- Intensity of illumination or unit of luminosity is Lux, Candela and Candle power
- Unit of magnetic pole strength is Weber
- Unit of RAD (Radiation Absorbed Dose) is Gray
- Unit of Electric Current is Ampere
- Unit of inductance is Henry
- Unit of conductance is siemens.
- Unit of heat is Joule, Calorie, BTU (British Thermal Unit)
- Radio activity is measured in currie
- Rutherford : strength of radioactivity
- Torr: pressure
- Fermi : length [A unit of length equal to one femtometer (10-15 meter)]
- Sved berg unit:sedimentation rate
- Dioptre: power of lense
- Mho : conductivity
- Henry: inductance
- Maxwell: magnetic flux
- Becquerel: radioactivity
- Kilo watt hour: power
- Coulomb: unit of electrical charge
- Weber: unit of magnetic flux
- Tesla: unit of magnetic flux density
- Siemen: unit of conductance
- Rutherford: unit of rate of decay of radioactive material
- Faraday: unit of electric charge
- Angstrom: unit of length, used especially to specify radiation wavelengths
- Parsec: unit of astronomical length
- Degree: unit of measurement of an angle
- Steradian: Unit of solid angle measurement
- Dyne is a unit of Force.
- SI unit of pressure is Pascal.
- Curie is a unit of : radioactivity
- Pascal Sound Pressure
- Torr Pressure
- Curie Intensity of radioactivity
- Angstrom Unit of length
- Light year The distance light travels in a year
- Dioptre Lens refractive power
- Horse power Unit of Power
- Radian Unit of angular measure

• Candela Unit of luminous intensity
• Mole unit of amount of substance
• What is measured in units called phon- Sound 192
• What is measured in grains – four grains to a carat- Pearls
• Unit of electromotive force in Volt.
• What is the SI unit of illumination -Lux
• Gross is equal to 12 dozen.
• Ozone is measured in percent age.
• An object traveling at Mach 2 is traveling approximately at 500 mph.(chk)
• What is measured on the Gay-Lussac scale: Alcohol strength
• Chronometer is used to measure… time
• Anemometer is used to measure… Wind Speed
• The clusec is the unit measuring the power of what Vacuum pumps
• One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
• 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
• Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
• 8 furlongs make one mile.
• A billion contain 1000 million. It has 9 zeroes. Similarly a trillion has 12 zeroes,a quadrillion 15 zeroes,a quintillion 18 zeroes and a decillion 33 zeroes.
• One inch is equal to 2.5400 cms and one mile is equal to 1.6093 kms.
• One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter.
• 2.47105 acres is equal to what SI unit-Hectare
• What word describes one tenth of a nautical mile-Cable
• What is measured on the Torro scale -Tornados
• unit of sound named after- Alexander Graham Bell – Decibel
• The density Smoke is measured on the Rngelmann scale-
• Unit of electromotive force in Volt.
• Power is measured in Watts (w).
• Resistance was discovered by Girge Ohm in 1826, and is measured in ohms.
• Electricity does not flow through a circuit by itself. It needs a ‘push’, or energy, to keep it moving. We call this energy the voltage of the circuit. Voltage is measured in volts (v).
• The German scientist George Ohm (1787-1854) is best remembered for working out ohm’s law. He discovered that they voltage across a conductor such as a trip of metal or a wire – and the current following through it always vary in the same proportion. So if you double the voltage, you double the current. This is incredibly useful; because it lets you predict the current you will get for a particular voltage.
• The thickness of silk is measured in what- Denier
• Ohm’s law does not apply to semiconductors and conductors when there is change in temperature.
• In our houses we get 220 V a.c. The value of 220 V represents the effective voltage.
• One unit of electric power is consumed when 10 A of current flows for 1 hour at 100 V. 1 Unit = 1 kw hr = 1000 w hr = 100 x 10 x 1 hr
• If the same note is played on a flute and a sitar, one can still distirguish b/w them because they differ in quality.
• A negatively charged glass rod has always less protons than electrons.
• The wavelength of the X-rays is of the order of 0.1 nanometer.
• Red, green and blue are known as primary colours. These are colours which cannot be produced by mixing with other colours.
• Scattering of light ___ the duration of the day (make)
• Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called Capillary Action
• a primary cell can ___ be charged again (not)
• When a person can see nearer objects but not the distant ones he is said to be suffering from : nearsightedness (myopia)
• ATP is a molecule containing high energy bonds.
• An example of inorganic compound is carbon monoxide.

• The time period of a pendulum on moon increases.
• Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
• Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence.
• Shortsightedness can be corrected with the use of Concave.
• Rectifier converts AC into DC
• Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
• Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
• Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
• Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
•
• The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
• If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
• Emerge of VIBGYOR from one side of the prism is due to refraction and dispersion of light.
• Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
• Half-time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.
• Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
• Sunlight is composed of seven colours
• Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called Capillary Action
• What is a Fata Morgana- Type of Mirage
•
• Freon-trademark for any of a number of chemical compounds containing fluorine, and often chlorine or bromine. Use: as solvents, as aerosol propellants, in refrigeration. It is commonly used in refrigerator.

Everyday Science Mcqs From Past Papers for CSS & PCS Exams

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 1 June 2013, 9:37 am

Everyday Science Mcqs From Past Papers For CSS & PCS Exams

1. the most important stimulant in tea leaves is
A. Burcina
B. Caffeine
C. Phenylalanine
D. Theine
Answer is = B
2. dolly is the name of the
A. first cloned sheep
B. first cloned monkey
C. first test- tube baby
D. first human fossil
Answer is = A
3. Which part of the camera is analogue to the retina in the human eye?
A. lens
B. film
C. aperture
D. shutter
Answer is = B

4. When a person enters a dark room from bright light he is not able to see
A. Eye is unable to adjust itself immediately
B. Retina becomes insensitive momentarily
C. Lris is unable to dilate the pupil immediately
D. Distance between the lens and retina take time to adjusted
Answer is = C
5. What is the average adult plus rate?
A. 140-150
B. 115-125
C. 72-80
D. 60
Answer is = C
6. The beautiful color patterns exhibited by a peacock in its tail feathers are due to
A. selective absorption of light
B. selective reflection of light
C. sinterference of light
D. natural color pattern of feathers
Answer is = A
7. A take starts freezing because of the cold atmosphere. It will first freeze
A. At the bottom
B. In the middle part
C. At the top surface
D. Uniform throughout the water body
Answer is = C
8. the sun appears red at sunrise and sunset while it appears white at noon, because
A. of refraction
B. it color at sunrise and at sunset
C. of diffraction leading to red end of
the spectrum reaching the earth
D. of scattering of light due to dust particles and air molecules
Answer is = D
9. An astronaut inside a spacecraft is in a state of weightlessness. This implies that
A. the mass of the astronaut is reduced to zero
B. Gravity inside the spacecraft cases to act
C. The astronaut is outside the influence of the earth's gravitational force
D. The astronaut and the spacecraft are both in a free-falling state
Answer is = D
10. An iceberg is floating in sea. How much of its mass will remain above the surface of water?
A. One tenth
B. One fifth
C. One fourth
D. One third
Answer is = A
11. Most of the ozone in the atmosphere is concentrated in the
A. Mesosphere
B. troposphere
C. stratosphere
D. lonosphere
Answer is = C
12. The cow's milk contains how much amount of water in terms of percentage?
A. 60 %
B. 65 %
C. 72 %

D. 80 %
Answer is = D
13. T.V Transmission cannot cover a very large area because.
A. the strength of T.V waves is very limited
B. picture cannot be transmitted clearly after a specific distance.
C. the shape of the earth is spherical
D. the air is not a good conductor of light and sound/waves.
Answer is = C
14. The Green House Effect is caused by an excess of
A. carbon dioxide
B. carbon monoxide
C. carbon tetrachloride
D. none of above
Answer is = A
15. Bats can also fly in dark because they are capable of taking the help of
A. Ultraviolet waves
B. ultrasonic waves
C. Electromagnetic waves
D. Special Retinal
Answer is = B
16. What is 'Stealth technology'?
A. A device which when attached to
makes an aircraft it invisible on the radar
B. A coating which reduces the
visibility of an aircraft on a order
C. A technology by which it is possible
for the aircrafts to spy in the enemy air-space
E. A technology by using which paratroopers
can be drooped stealthily behind the enemy columns
Answer is = B
17. The primary function or the feathers in birds is to
A. Provide insulation for preserving body heat
B. provide striking surface to wings for flying
C. make the body surface water proof
D. impart coloration for species as well as sex recognition
Answer is =B
18. The rear view mirror of a motor vehicle is
A. concave
B. plane
C. convex
D. Biconcave
Answer is = C
19. Lead ball falls through water more slowly than through air because
A. the value of 'g' is less in water
B. Density of air is than that of water
C. of the viscous forces in water
D. of the surface tension of water
Answer is = C
20. A Fahrenheit thermometer indicates a temperature of 14f its Celsius scale will be
A. _20 c
B. _ 10 c
C. + 10 c

D. + 20 c
Answer is = B
21. Which one of the following sets of colour combinations is added in colour vision in T.V?
A. Red, green and blue
B. orange, lack and violet
C. White, red and yellow
D. Yellow, green and blue
Answer is = A
22. A train goes past a railway station at a high speed A young boy standing on the edge of the platform is likely to.
A. remain unaffected
B. Fall away from the train
C. Fall towards the train
D.Fall away from or toeards the train depending upon the speed
Answer is = C
23. Water is highly effective coolant for a car engine because
A. Water is good conductor of heat
B. Water has very high specific heat
C. Water boils at a comparatively high temperature
D. Evaporation of water produces lot of cooling
Answer is = A
24. Scalding with steam is more severe than scalding by boiling water because
A. Steam can penetrtae thi skin
B. Steam is at a higher temperature
C. Steam contain more energy than boiling water
D. Steam is at a higher pressure
Answer is = C
25. In order to prevent the corrosion of iron pipes they are often coated with a layer of zinc. This process is termed as
A. Electroplating
B. Annealing
C. Ga
Answer is = C

Everyday Science Mcqs foe PCS & CSS Exams

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 6 May 2013, 11:08 am

Everyday Science Mcqs Foe PCS & CSS Exams

1. Neil A. Armstrong visited the moon on july 16, 1969 and remained there for 21 hours and 36 min. Name the manned spacecraft which took him on this mission ?

a. U.S Gemini 12
b. USSR Soyuz 5
c. U.S Apollo 2
d. U.S Apollo 9

2. How much time the light takes to reach from the sun to the earth?

a. Four minutes and 30 sec
b. eight min and 15 sec
c. Seven min and 15 sec
d. Six min and 30 sec

3. Astronomical unit is a bigger unit of distance and it is used to measure distance btw the heavenly bodies of the solar system .One astronomical unit is equal to how much Km in whole numbers?

a. 50 million km
b. 100 million km
c. 150 million km
d. one million km

4. Name the nearest Star to our sun.
a. Proxima Centurai
b. Alpha Scorpii
c. Beta Orionis
d. Vega

5. Name the nearest regular qalaxy to our milky way
a. NGC 185
b. Small Magellanic
c. Large Magellanic Cloud
d. Andromeda

6. Name the largest moon in our solar system
a. Ganymede
b. Titan
c. Callisto
d. Miranda

7. Atmosphere of the earth is made up of different spheres. In which part of the atmosphere commercial aircrafts usually fly.
a. Thermosphere
b. Stratosphere
c.. Troposphere
d. Mesosphere

8. The sun arised on the North pole on the 21st march and this pole remains in light till what date ?
a. 23rd sep
b. 21st sep
c. 22nd june
d. 22nd dec

9. Name the gas which was discovered on the sun about 125 years ago during eclipse-watching..
a. Hydrogen
b. Helium
c. Nitrogen
d. Argon

10. What is the approximate age of the sun ?
a. 6.4 thousands years
b. 6.4 billion years
c. 6.4 million years
d. 6.4 hundred thousands years

ANSWERS

1. C , 2. b , 3. c , 4. a , 5. d
6. a , 7. c , 8. a , 9. b , 10. b

01. Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun. It is named after the greatest of the roman gods. It is much bigger than Earth. About how many earths would equal to one jupiter ?

a. 100
b. 500
c. 700
d. 1000

02. Physicists have known about these high energy invisible rays for 80 years , but their precise nature is still a mystery. they come from unknown parts. they pack a mean energy. And they seem to break the laws of physics. Name them.

a. X-rays
b. UV-rays
c. Visible rays
d. Cosmic rays

03. Faster than a speeding bullet, more powerful than a supernova, able to crush small planets with a single swipe these are primordial, angel-hair thin cracks in the structure of the space. Name them

a. Cosmic strings
b. Saturn rings
c. Newton`s rings
d. Black holes

04. Name the instrument which is used to measure the speed of an aircraft relative to the speed of sound.

a. Speedometer
b. Altimeter
c. Telemeter
d. Machmeter

05. A layer of Ozone in the stratosphere protects the earth by blocking most of the sun`s harmful ultraviolet light. These are high energy radiations. Which of the following can have the potential effect of UV light.

a. Eyes
b. Skin
c. Crops
d. All the above

06. For growth , Viruses require

a. Dead host
b. Living host
c. Minerals
d. Simple sugars

07. In which of the following are Mitochondria absent ?

a. Fungi
b. Andiosperms
c. Green algae
d. Blue-green algae

08. Eucaryotic organisms are those that contains

a. DNA threads
b. Plastids
c. True nucleus
d. Vacuoles

09. The merismatic cells are

a. Thin walled
b. Isodiametric
c. Richly protoplasmic
d. All of above

10. The deficiency of which of the following micronutrients causes the death of the stem and root apices ?

a. Boron
b. Copper
c. Manganese
d. Zinc

11. Plant development is influenced by

a. Quality of light
b. Quality and quantity of light
c. Quality and duration of light
d. Quality , quantity and duration of light

12. Critical day length Varies from plant to plant and lies between

a. 6 to 100 hours
b. 8 to 12 hours
c. 10 to 14 hours
d. None of above

13. ATP is

a. An enzyme
b. A hormone
c. A protein
d. A molecule containing high energy bonds

14. The primary producers of organic matter in nature are

a. Bacteria
b. Fish
c. Green plants
d. Human beings

15 . Edible part of tomato is

a. Endocarp
b. Fleshy thalamus
c. Mesocarp
d. Whole fruit

16. Who amongst the following, started in 1850, a scientific approach to determine the role of mineral elements in the healthy growth and development of plants ?

a. Arnon and Knop
b. Sachs and Knop
c. Sachs and Stout
d. Arnon and Stout

17. The primary plant body consists of how many tissue systems ?

a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

18. Bamboo is a

a. Herb
b. Grass

c. Shrub
d. Three

19. Cork cells are impervious to water because of the presence of

a. Cellulose
b. Cutin
c. Lignin
d. Suberin

20 . Ethylene is a hormone concerned with

a. Respiration
b. Ripening of fruits
c. Cell division
d. None of the above

21. The cavity of Ascaris is known as

a. Ceolom
b. Haemocoel
c. Pseudocoel
d. Visceral cavity

22. Crura-cerebri is found in

a. Fore-brain
b. Hind-brain
c. Mid-brain
d. None of above

23. Man is

a. Biothermic
b. Homoiothermic
c. Oilgothermic
d. Poikilothermic

24. The compound eye of insect produces

a. Binocular vision
b. Monocular vision
c. Mosaic vision
d. None of above

25. The post embryonic stages in the life history of cockroach is known as

a. Caterpillar
b. Grubs
c. Larval
d. Nymohs

26. Which of the following control the reflex action in the body ?

a. Central nervous system
b. Motor nerves
c. Sensory nerves
d. sympathetic nervous system

27. The terminal part of vertebral column in man is called

a. Telson
b. Urostyle
c. Coceyx
d. Pygostyle

28. The life history of human malarial parasite in Anopheles was first described by

a. Grassi and his pupil
b. Sir Patrick Manson
c. Sir Ronald Ross
d. Richard Pfeiffer

29. The " Urinary system " of the body consists of how many organs ?

a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

30. Haryersion canals are present in

a. Bone
b. Cartilage
c. Kidney
d. Liver

31. The gestation period of human being is

a. one month
b. five months
c. seven months
d. Nine months

32. RNA differs from DNA in containing

a. Cytocine
b. Deoxyribose
c. Ribose
d. Phosphate

33. The first heart is produced when

a. Bisuspid and tricuspid close quickly
b. Semilunar value snaps shut
c. Intraventricular pressure decreases
d. Diastole begins

34. Who discovered the blood group of man ?

a. Edward Jenner
b. Larven
c. Kari Landsteiner
d. William Harvey

35. Which of the following glands has both an endocrine and an exocrine function ?

a. Adrenal
b. Mammary
c. Pancreas
d. Thyroid

36. Radio carbon dating is used to find the age of

a. Fossils
b. Buildings
c. Rocks
d. Babies

37. Geiger Counter is an instrument

a. Determine the heart beat rate
b. To detect radioactive radiation
c. To measure intensity of visible light
d. To count the baggage of an airport

38. The instrument used in a submarine to see the object on the surface of water is

a. Periscope
b. Telescope

c. Kaleidoscope
d. Microscope

39. Three primary colours used in the colour TV are

a. Green-yellow-blue
b. Yellow-blue-red
c. Red-green-yellow
d. Green-blue-red

40. Anemometer is used to measure

a. Wind gustiness
b. Wind direction
c. Wind speed
d. Vertical variation of wind speed

41. Which of the following gives the correct indication of composition of bronze ?

a. Copper and tin
b. Iron and zinc
c. Copper and silver
d. Lead and oxygen

42. The hardest of all metals is

a. Gypsum
b. Diamond
c. Topaz
d. Corundum

43. In electrolysis , the reaction at anode is

a. Ionisation
b. Polymerization
c. Reduction
d. Oxidation

44. Carbon dioxide is a good fire extinguisher because

a. It is a combustible gas
b. it excludes air from the flames
c. It lowers the killing temperature
d. It is plentiful

45. If a body is moved from equator to pole on the mean sea level , then its weight

a. Decrease always
b. Increases always
c. Constant
d. None of above

46. To an astronaut in the spacecraft , the sky appears to b

a. Blue
b. White
c. Dark
d. Red

47. When a ship enters a sea from a river , Its portion under water will

a. Increase
b. Decrease
c. Show no change
d. Increase and decrease alliteratively

48. Kilowatt is the unit of

a. Voltage
b. Power
c. Resistance
d. Current

49. The sun derives its energy from

a. Nuclear fission reactions
b. Nuclear fusion reactions
c. Oxidation of helium
d. Fission of noble metals

50. Which of the following is useful in the chemistry of photography ?

a. Silver bromide
b. Aluminum hydroxide
c. Sodium chloride
d. Potassium nitrate

Answers

01. d , 02. d , 03. a , 04. d , 05. d
06. b , 07. d , 08. c , 09. d , 10. a
11. d , 12. c , 13. d , 14. c , 15. d
16. b , 17. b , 18. b , 19. d , 20. b
21. a , 22. c , 23. b , 24. c , 25. d

26. a , 27. c , 28. c , 29. b , 30. a
31. d , 32. c , 33. d , 34. c , 35. c
36. a , 37. b , 38. a , 39. d , 40. a
41. a , 42. b , 43. d , 44. b , 45. b
46. a , 47. b , 48. b , 49. b , 50. a

Everyday Science Important Mcqs from Past Paper 2013

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 2 May 2013, 3:42 am

Everyday Science Important Mcqs From Past Paper 2013

Q.1 Select the best option and fill in the appropriate circle.

1. Who proposed the concept “All motion is relative”?
a. Albert Einstein
b. John Kepler
c. Galileo Galilie
d. None

2. The field of specialization of famous Muslim scientist Abu Usman Aljahiz was:
a. Botany
b. Zoology
c. Astronomy
d. None

3. Albatros is:
a. A sea bird
b. A beetle
c. A fruit
d. None

4. The sunlight can reach a depth of …….. meters in the ocean:
a. 100
b. 80
c. 120
d. None

5. The biggest planet in our solar system is:
a. Venus
b. Pluto
c. Jupiter
d. None

6. The biggest species of the cat family is:
a. Tiger
b. Lion
c. Leopard
d. None

7. Which group of animals has heterogametic females?
a. Domestic fowl
b. Earthworm
c. Rabbit
d. None

8. The dominant phase of life cycle in these organism is haploid:
a. Mosses
b. Bacteria
c. Protoza
d. None

9. The atmosphere of moon consists of:
a. 90% Hydrogen, 10% Nitrogen
b. 80%Nitrogen, 20% Hydrogen
c. 60% Nitrogen, 40%inert gases
d. None

10. The chemical name of quartz is:
a. Silicon Dioxide
b. Stannous Oxide
c. Aluminium Oxide
d. None

11. Which month of calendar year can lack a new moon?
a. December
b. February
c. May
d. None

12. Deuterium differs from Hydrogen in having:
a. Different atomic number but same atomic weight
b. Different atomic number and different atomic weight
c. Same atomic number and different atomic weight
d. None

13. One of the following is a water soluble vitamin:
a. Vitamin A
b. Vitamin D
c. Vitamin K
d. None

14. Coulomb is the scientific unit to measure:
a. Velocity
b. Temperature
c. Mass
d. None

15. Equator passes through one of these countries:
a. Saudi Arabia
b. Italy
c. Japan
d. None

16. Anti Diuretic hormone is secreted by one of the following glands:
a. Pituitary
b. Pancreas
c. Thyroid
d. None

17. Basha Dam is to be constructed on:
a. River Sutlaj
b. River Jhelum
c. River Chenab
d. None

18. UV light falls in the category of:
a. Ionizing Radiations
b. Non Ionizing Radiation
c. Visible light
d. None

19. The earth's …….is divided into 15 major plates of various sizes:
a. Mesosphere
b. Stratosphere
c. Lithosphere
d. None

20. One of these scientists formulated basic laws of Geometry:
a. Pythagorus
b. Archimedes
c. Aristotle
d. None

21. Phosphorus is an essential component of one of the following biological molecules:
a. Amino acids
b. Nucleic acids
c. Carbohydrates
d. None

22. He was the first scientist to prove that plants move around the sun:
a. Archimedes
b. Galileo Galilei
c. John Kepler
d. None

23. Atom is made up of …….. different kinds of subatomic particles:
a. Three
b. Two
c. Four
d. None

24. Uranium is best used as nuclear fuel in one of the following forms:
a. U 235
b. U 237
c. U 238
d. None

25. The alpha particles are compact clusters of:
a. Electron and Proton
b. Two Protons and two Neutrons
c. Three protons and three Neutrons
d. None

26. The Beta particles are fast moving
a. Protons
b. Electrons
c. Neutrons
d. None

27. One of the following countries produces maximum energy from atomic reactors:
a. France
b. USA
c. UK
d. none

28. The unit to measure the quantity of Ozone in atmosphere is
a. Dobson
b. Dalton
c. Cuolomb
d. none

29. The severity of 2005 earthquake in Pakistan on Richter scale was
a. 6.9
b. 7.6
c. 7.1
d. none

30. Geiger-Muller counter is used to detect:
a. Protons
b. Neutrons
c. Photons
d. none

31. Vacuum tubes have been replaced by:
a. Conductors
b. Diodes
c. Transistors

32. Dacron is
a. Polyethylene
b. Epoxy
c. Polyamide
d. none

33. It is a secondary plant nutrient:
a. Nitrogen
b. Phosphorus
c. Sulphur
d. none

34. An area of microbiology that is concerned with the occurence of disease in human population is
a. Immunology
b. Paracitology
c. Epidemiology
d. none

35. The number of electrons of a neutral atom is automatically known if one knows the:
a. Atomic number
b. Atomic weight
c. Number of orbitals
d. none

36. Which of the following is not an enzyme?
a. Chemotrypsin
b. Secretin
c. Pepsin
d. none

37. It is impossible for a type of O+ baby to have a type of …….. mother:
a. AB-
b. O-
c. O+
d. none

38. Serum if blood plasma minus its:
a. Calcium ions

b. Clotting proteins
c. Globulins
d. none

39. The autonomic nervous system innervates all of these except:
a. Cardiac muscles
b. Skeletal muscles
c. Smooth muscles
d. none

40. The damage to the …….. nerve could result in the defect of the eye movement:
a. Optic
b. Trigeminal
c. Abducens
d. none

41. Which of these is not a region of the spinal cord?
a. Thoracic
b. Pelvic
c. Lumbar
d. none

42. The shape of the external ear is due to:
a. Elastic cartilage
b. Fibrocartilage
c. Articular cartilage
d. none

43. The external surface of the stomach is covered by
a. Mucosa
b. Serosa
c. Parietal peritoneum
d. none

44. Which of the following is not a human organ system?
a. Integumentary
b. Muscular
c. Epithelical
d. none

45. Which of the following does not vary predictably with the depth of the aquatic environment?
a. Salinity
b. Temperature
c. Penetration by sunlight
d. none

46. The quantity of available nutrients …….from the lower levels of the energy pyramids to the higher ones.
a. Increases

b. decreases
c. remains stable
d. none

47. Which of the following is not a major sub division of the biosphere?
a. Hydrosphere
b. Stratosphere
c. Lithosphere
d. none

48. Vaccination is synonomyous with …….. immunity.
a. Natural active
b. Artificial passive
c. Artificial active
d. none

49. When a patient's immune system becomes reactive to a drug, this is an example of:
a. Super infection
b. Drug resistance
c. Allergy
d. none

50. What is the smallest unit of heredity?
a. Chromosomes
b. Gene
c. Nucleotides
d. none

Everyday Science Important Questions, for PSC & CSS Exams

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 21 April 2013, 6:02 am

Everyday Science Important Questions, For PSC & CSS Exams

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF VARIOUS FIELDS

CATEGORY(A-D) acarology– study of mites accidence– grammar book; science of inflections in grammaraceology– therapeuticsacology — study of medical remedies

acoustics — science of sound adenology — study of glands

CATEGORY(E-I) Egyptology– study of ancient Egyptekistics– study of human settlement

electrochemistry– study of relations between electricity and chemicalselectrology — study of electricity

electrostatics– study of static electricityembryology– study of embryos

CATEGORY(K-O) koniology — study of atmospheric pollutants and dustktenology — science of putting people to deathkymatology — study of wave motionlabeorphily– collection and study of beer bottle labels

larithmics– study of population statisticslaryngology — study of larynx

CATEGORY(P-T) paedology– study of childrenpaedotrophy– art of rearing childrenpaidonosology– study of children's diseases; pediatricspalaeoanthropology– study of early humanspalaeobiology — study of fossil plants and animalspalaeoclimatology– study of ancient climates palaeolimnology– study of ancient Fish

CATEGORY(U-Z) ufology– study of alien spacecrafturanography– descriptive astronomy and mapping

uranology– study of the heavens; astronomyurbanology– study of cities

urenology– study of rust moldsurology — study of urine; urinary tract

venereology– study of venereal diseasevermeology– study of worms

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

PART-A• Hydrometer measures humidity• Barometer measures atmospheric pressure

• Purity of milk is measured by lactometer• Fathometer measures the depth of oceans.• Sextant is used for measuring altitude of Sun and other heavenly bodies• Chronometer records accurate time on ships

PART-B• Heat energy into mechanical energy: Heat engine or steam engine.• Electrical energy into mechanical energy: Electrical Motor• Electrical energy into sound energy: Loudspeaker

• Sound energy into electrical energy: Microphone

PART-C Gramophone: an instrument with which we can reproduce the sound recorded by a suitable recording apparatus. It is fitted with a special type of apparatus known as sound box invented by Berliner.

Gravimeter: is an instrument for recording measurement under water and to determine the presence of oil deposits under water.

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

SECTION-A • 1 horse power is 745.7 watts• 1 horse power = work equal to lifting 550 lbs of weight to one foot for one second• 1 calorie is equal to 4.2 Joules• 1 barrel is equal to 159 liters• 6 feet = 1 fathom

• 1 kwh = 3.6 x 10 power 6 joules

SECTION-B • Fermi : length [A unit of length equal to one femtometer (10-15 meter)]• Sved berg unit:sedimentation rate • Dioptre: power of lense • Mho : conductivity • Henry: inductance

• Maxwell: magnetic flux• Becquerel: radioactivity • Kilo watt hour: power

SECTION-C • unit of sound named after- Alexander Graham Bell – Decibel

• The density Smoke is measured on the Rngelmann scale- • Unit of electromotive force in Volt.• Power is measured in Watts (w).• Resistance was discovered by Girge Ohm in 1826, and is measured in ohms.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

PART-A • Theory of mutation was propounded by Hygo de Vries.• A theory of acquired character was given by Lamark.• Charles Darwin is famous for his theory of struggle for existence and survival of the fittest.• Sigmund Freud is called as the father of modern psychiatry and psychology.• Energy stored in stretched spring is Elastic Potential energy• Energy stored in fossil fuels is chemical energy

PART-B • Sound travels more rapidly in solids• Maximum limit of sound beyond which a man can become deaf is 129 decibel• Audible sound is 20-20,000 cycles/second• Inaudible sound >20,000 cycles/second

• Velocity of sound at 0 deg: C is 331.7 m/s• Echo can only be produces when the distance of the obstacle is at least 17 meters

PART-C • Lasers are a special source of light called coherent light this means all the light waves are in step with each other and travel in same direction• Laser produce light of one particular wavelength and it is s single, pure color.• The first hologram was make in 1962• Laser = Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation• Quartz-halogen bulbs are used in overhead projectors and spotlights

VARIOUS SCIENCES
SECTION-A • Taxidermy means stuffing dead animals• Stenography means short hand writing

• Psoriasis is a learning disability• Paleontology is study of fossils.• Hematology is the study of blood.• Study of earth is geology• Acoustics is the science of sound• Cytology is the study of cell

SECTION-B • Anthropology is the study of man.• Cartography is the art of making maps and charts.

• Philately is hobby of stamp collecting.• The branch of zoology, which deals with the study of insects is called entomology• The production of generally identical reproduction is called as Cloning• A petrologist studies what- Rocks history formation etc• An onomastician studies what – Names

• Thanatology is the study of what Death

VITAMINS

PART-1 Vitamin A (Fat-soluble)

Deficiency Symptomsnight blindnessloss of smell appetite loss

PART-2 • Deficiency of vitamin A causes dryness of skin and night blindness

• Skin food is Vitamin C• Vitamin C is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy

• Vitamin C is also necessary for utilization of iron• The food which contains largest amount of Vitamin C is tomato• Cod liver oil contains Vitamin D

EVERY DAY SCIENCE MCQS FROM PPSC PAST PAPERS

PAPER 1 1) One of the countries through which equator passes is:

2) Copper can be converted into gold by

3) The three elements needed for healthy growth of plants are:

PAPER 2 (1) Person with following blood group are considered to be universal recipient.

(2) Study of life in outer space is known as:

(3) The name of the common mineral salt present in sweat is:

PAPER 3 (26) The position of earth in its orbit, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun causing northern summer is called:

(27) Diamond is a very expensive ornament. It is composed of a single element:

(28) Which of the following layers make radio transmission possible?

PAPER 4 1. Water is heated in a kettle. The inside water is heated by convection. A person sitting near the fire receives heat by :

2. A time can come when we will be able to design a machine which can go on working for ever without the expenditure of energy. Is it possible ?

PAPER 5 26. It is observed that the total pressure exerted by air on the man of average siz is around 14.7 lb wt. per square inch. But the man feels quite comfortable,. It is because of :

27) A nuclear reactor is a device used to carry out controlled nuclear reaction whereas GM counter is a device used to detect :

PAPER 6 1.Which instrument is used to measure

pressure? c. Manometer 2. What does Angstrom measure? d. Speed of ships

3. Light year is related to c. Distance

PAPER 7 26. Choose the correct combination

27. Who invented the ball point pen? 28. Blaze Pascal is associated with

PAPER 8 1. What is the body temperature of a normal man? 2. Which of the following helps in clotting of blood?

3. Total volume of blood in a normal adult human being is

PAPER 9 26. Myopia is a disease connected with

27. Leukemia is a disease of the 28. Short-sighted

Everyday Science Information About All Vitamin’s

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 2 December 2014, 2:12 am

Everyday Science Information About All Vitamin's

Everyday Science Information About All Vitamin’s

Vitamin’s

Vitamin A

i) Role: Vitamin A plays an important role in growth and body repair, keeps the skin smooth and essential for vision.

ii) Deficiency: it deficiency causes “Night Blindness”.
iii) Source: Fortified milk, butter, eggs, cream, leafy vegetables, carrot.

Vitamin B1

i) Role: it is an energy building vitamin, help in the digestion of carbohydrates, keep the heart and muscle stable and necessary for nerves.
ii) Deficiency: its deficiency causes Beri Beri, muscular weakness, cramps and heart swelling.
iii) Source: Pork, cereals, legumes, nuts and seeds.

Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)

i) Role: It is important in forming RBCs, protection of mouth and mucous membrane and skin.
ii) Deficiency: its deficiency causes “Pellagra”
iii) Source: Milk, leafy green vegetables, cereals etc.

Vitamin B3 (Niacin)

i) Role: Helps in releasing energy from carbohydrates, fats and proteins, very essential for the DNA synthesis, used to lower elevated LDL cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood, boosts the level of HDL, the ‘good’ cholesterol, in the body, essential for the proper digestion of the food etc.
ii) Deficiency: its deficiency causes Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Skin lesions, Mental imbalance etc.
iii) Source: Meat, poultry, fish, cereals, vegetables, peanuts, butter etc.

Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)

i) Role: it is essential for the production of antibodies, for the CNS and help in protein metabolism in the body.
ii) Deficiency: Skin problems, Nervous system disorders, Muscle spasms, Sleeplessness.
iii) Source: Meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, fruits etc.

Vitamin B12 (Cynocobalamin)

i) Role: it is important for carbohydrate and fat metabolism, growth of child and formation of blood.
ii) Deficiency: its deficiency causes “anaemia”
iii) Source: Meat, poultry, fish, seafood, eggs, milk.

Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)

i) Role: It is essential for protection of bones and for healthy teeth and gums.
ii) Deficiency: its deficiency causes “Scurvy”
iii) Source: Citrus fruit, guava, pineapple, tomatoes, spinach, turnips, strawberry.

Vitamin D:

i) Role: It is very important for the growth of children.
ii) Deficiency: Its deficiency causes “Rickets” in children and Osteoporosis in adults.
iii) Source: Egg yolk, liver, fish, milk.

Vitamin E:

i) Role: it plays an important role in wound healing, prevention of sterility, breaking blood clots and prevents damage of cells due to aging.
ii) Source: Leafy green vegetables, soya bean, cotton seed, liver, egg yolk, nuts etc.
iii) Deficiency: its deficiency slows down the formation of RBCs.
Vitamin K:

i) Role: essential for blood clotting.
ii) Deficiency: its deficiency causes “Blood clotting Disorder”
iii) Source: Leafy green vegetables, milk, fish, liver, alfalfa.

Everyday Science Preparation Mcqs of Vitamins

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 15 October 2014, 7:25 am
Everyday Science Preparation Mcqs of Vitamins

Vitamin C is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy
• Vitamin C is also necessary for utilization of iron
• The food which contains largest amount of Vitamin C is tomato
• Cod liver oil contains Vitamin D
• Collagen is the substance that gives elasticity to skin
• Vitamin E promotes oxygenation and acts as anti aging
• Carbon dioxide we release comes from food we eat
• Vitamin B2 has what other name Riboflavin
• Fats are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
• Vitamin E is called anti-aging agent
• Vitamin E helps in fertility process
• Vitamin B helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion
• Protein found in milk is Casein, in beans is Legumes, in meat is myosin and in eggs is albumin
• Water soluble vitamin are B and C and all other are fat soluble
• Vitamin A is stored as Ester in liver
• Vitamin A is found in carotene bearing plants
• Vitamin K helps to form prothrobin (fibro gin) one of the enzymes helpful in blood clotting
• Vitamin E is necessary for iron utilization; normal reproductive function. Vitamin E is for reproduction.
• Vitamin A is found in Dairy products
• Deficiency of Vitamin A causes Night blindness.
• Too much presence of the Potassium salt in human blood increase the risk of heart attack.
• The lack of calcium in the diet causes what condition-Rickets
• Celluloses are carbohydrates.
• Milk contains lactose.
• Vitamin C is a preventor of infectious disease
• Vitamin C is also called Skin food
• Vitamin C can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
• Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
• Vitamin C hastens healing of wounds

• Vitamin capable of formation of blood is B12
• Riches source of Vitamin D is code liver oil
• Riches source of Vitamin A is eggs
• Deficiency of Calcium leads to rickets
• Vitamin B1 is available is yeast.
• Scury, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
• Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
• Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
• Cheese contains vitamin D.
• Vitamin C can not be stored in human body.
• Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
• Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
• Ground nut has maximum protein
• Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by Emulsification
• Hair, finger nails, hoofs, etc are all make of protein
• Deficiency of sodium and potassium causes muscular cramps, headache and diahrae
• Milk contains 80% water
• Milk is a complete food.
• Cheese contains vitamin D.
• Vitamin E is for reproduction.
• Deficiency of Thiamine causes Beri Beri.
• Glucose is the source of energy for human brain.
• Major component of honey is Glucose
• Three main food nutrients are carbohydrates, protein and fats. Other are vitamins and minerals
• Meat is rich in iron we need to make blood cells
• Eating of coconut increases man's mental faculties
• Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much toadstools.
• Vitamin c is also known as Ascorbic Acid.
• Celluloses are carbohydrates.
• Milk contains lactose
• Ascorbic acid is essential for the formation of bones and teeth.
• Citric acid is a good substitution for ascorbic acid in our nutrition.

Everyday Science Mcqs PMS Exam Preparation

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 12 May 2014, 7:15 am

Everyday Science Mcqs PMS Exam Preparation

Everyday Science Mcqs PMS Exam Preparation
Brass gets discoloured in air because of the presence of which of the following gases in air?

A. Oxygen
B. Hydrogen sulphide
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Nitrogen

Which of the following is a non metal that remains liquid at room temperature?

A. Phosphorous
B. Bromine
C. Chlorine
D. Helium

Chlorophyll is a naturally occurring chelate compound in which central metal is

A. copper
B. magnesium
C. iron
D. calcium

Which of the following is used in pencils?

A. Graphite
B. Silicon
C. Charcoal
D. Phosphorous

Which of the following metals forms an amalgam with other metals?

A. Tin
B. Mercury
C. Lead
D. Zinc

Chemical formula for water is

A. NaA1O2
B. H2O
C. Al2O3
D. CaSiO3

The gas usually filled in the electric bulb is

A. nitrogen
B. hydrogen
C. carbon dioxide
D. oxygen

Washing soda is the common name for

A. Sodium carbonate
B. Calcium bicarbonate
C. Sodium bicarbonate
D. Calcium carbonate

Quartz crystals normally used in quartz clocks etc. is chemically

A. silicon dioxide
B. germanium oxide
C. a mixture of germanium oxide and silicon dioxide
D. sodium silicate

Which of the gas is not known as green house gas?

A. Methane
B. Nitrous oxide
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Hydrogen

EVERYDAY SCIENCE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES MCQS

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 5 May 2014, 3:45 am

EVERYDAY SCIENCE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES MCQS

EVERYDAY SCIENCE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES MCQS

• A theory of acquired character was given by Lamark.
• Charles Darwin is famous for his theory of struggle for existence and survival of the fittest.
• Sigmund Freud is called as the father of modern psychiatry and psychology.
• Energy stored in stretched spring is Elastic Potential energy
• Energy stored in fossil fuels is chemical energy
• Radio waves are Electromagnetic waves
• A.C voltage is analogue quantity
• Optical fibers work on polarization of electromagnetic waves
• Condenser is used to collect the charge
• In diesel engine ignition takes place by compression
• A radar uses radio waves to detect enemy aircraft
• Law of floating bodies was given by Archimedes
• Particle with +ve charge but mass equal to electron is positron
• Nucleus of an atom has +ve charge.
• Bosons are Photons and Mesons
• There is no neutron in the atom of hydrogen
• Quark is an atomic particle. Scientists think that proton and neutrons are themselves made of still smaller particles called quarks
• Muttons are particles of atom
• John Dalton, an English scientist, gave Atomic Theory in 1803 describing atom as the smallest unit of an element
• Gas in children’ s balloon is Helium

• Weight of electron = 9.1 x 10 power -31 kg
• Charge on electron = 1.6 x 10 power -19 coulomb
• Weight of proton = 1.66 x 10 power -27 kg
• Charge on proton = 1.6 x 10 power -19 coulomb
• A proton is 1836 times heavier than an electron
• Ordinarily and atom is a neutral particle
• Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander, in 1908 discovered Atomic Nucleus
• Speed of sound is faster in hot air than in cold air
• Ultrasonic are sound waves of high frequency = 12000 cycles/sec and higher
• Sound travels faster in moist air than in dry air
• Sound travels more rapidly in solids
• Maximum limit of sound beyond which a man can become deaf is 129 decibel
• Audible sound is 20-20,000 cycles/second
• Inaudible sound >20,000 cycles/second
• Velocity of sound at 0 deg: C is 331.7 m/s
• Echo can only be produces when the distance of the obstacle is at least 17 meters
• When we hear a sound, its impressions remain in our ear for 1/10th of a second
• Image persists for about 1/10th of second in our eye
• For creating a persistence of vision, pictures are projected at the rate of 10 or more/sec
• Nuclear Energy is not a source of alternative energy.
• Videotape used in camcorders to record audio and video signal employee fine grains of iron oxide.
• Temperature inside a refrigerator is 40 deg: F
• The laws of reflection were first discovered by a al- Hazen
• 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
• One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
• Carbon fiber is made by heating textile fibers. These are used in tennis rackets and racing yacht
• Catalytic converter reduce the harmful fumes the engine emits
• If you double the voltage you double the current (Ohm's law)
• What product uses the most silver-Camera Film
• The speed of sound depends on the medium through which the waves are passing. The speed of sound in gases depends on what? Density
• Two or more molecules of carbohydrates are linked together through glycosidic bond
• peptide bond b\w amino acids, joined to form proteins, is the linkage b/w N and C
• An android is any robot that: has the ability to make decisions and formulate plans
• Semaphores were used between sailors for many years to communicate between ships
• One of the first long distance communication system invented in 1790 was the semaphores towers
• Telegraph was invented in 1821
• Telephone was invented in1876
• Us inventor Samuel More developed the system of dots and dashes of telegraph that was known as Morse Code
• Scientist now think that protons and Neutrons are themselves made of still smaller particles called quarks.
• Portable gadgets = Mobile phones and portable TVs.
• Derailleur gears are used in Bicycles.
• Motor – cross race is for motor cycles.
• Cantilever brake used in Bicycle.
• Speed of light 300,000 kilometers per second.
• Engineers use electronic theodolite and range-finder to measure the distance and angle to calibrated Muneer Hayat.
• Centigrade and Celsius temperatures are same below freezing point.
• which instrument is used to measure pressure? Manometer
• the velocity of light was first measured by Olaf Roemer
• centigrade and fahrenheit scales gives same readings at 32 degrees
• The first European scientist who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe was

Copernicus.
• Mobile phones transmit message using radio-type waves called microwaves
• Super conductors are also strong diamagnetic this means they strongly repel magnets.
• Super conductors are used in very fast computers and also in trains like Maglevs.
• Electronic theodolite and range finder measures and distance and angle.
• A fluorescent light is a glass tube containing gas which produces UV light when current passed trough it. Tube is coated with phosphor which glows when UV hits it.
• Some of the chemicals from the recycle of old cells are used by liver to make bile which is stored in gall bladder.
• Which is lighter, gold or plastic? Plastic
• Lasers are a special source of light called coherent light this means all the light waves are in step with each other and travel in same direction
• Laser produce light of one particular wavelength and it is s single, pure color.
• The first hologram was make in 1962
• Laser = Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
• Quartz-halogen bulbs are used in overhead projectors and spotlights
• Helium is uses to fill airships and balloons
• Helium is used to pressurize hydrogen fuel in rockets and the air in diver's air tanks
• Apart from radon, which is radioactive, the noble gases are used in lighting.
• The noble gases have very low boiling points.
• Liquid helium is the coldest substance.
• A gas only becomes liquid at -268.9 deg: C
• Combustion is a kind of oxidation reaction.
• At room temperature the particles in air travel at around 1800 km/h the same speed as a bullet fires from a rifle.
• Generators convert mechanical energy into electrical energy.
• The principle behind the generator is electromagnetic induction. It was discovered by Michael Faraday.
• Lovell telescope is at Jodrell Bank the site for space observatory
• Nicolous Copernicus (1473-1543) was born in Poland and was the first to explain the solar system.
• Derailleur gear are used in bicycles
• Cantilever brake is also used in bicycles
• Static electricity makes a balloon stick to the wall after you have rubbed it on your hair.
• John Bardeen, Walter Brattain and William Shockley in 1947 used a semiconductor called germanium to make the world's first transistor.
• A diode conducts electricity easily in one direction but resists the flow of electricity in the other.
• A capacitor stores electric charge. Capacitors are important components for making timers.
• Capacitors are used in filtering circuits like treble and bass in hi-fi
• Transistors can be used as logic gates
• Energy value of food items is expressed in kilojoules (kj) or thousands of joules.
• British scientist James Prescott Joule discovered the principle of conservation of energy.
• Which one of the following statements regarding sound is true? Its source is always a vibrating material.
• Weight of an object put in a satellite orbiting in space around the earth is reduced to zero
• Movie camera take pictures at rate of 24 pictures per second
• Density of water is 1
• Water expands as it freezes to ice. This makes ice less dense than water which causes ice to float.
• Heat flows in three ways conduction, convection and radiation
• A concave lens is used for the correction of the Hyperphobia
• Silver metal has the highest electrical conductivity.

Everyday Science PMS ExamBY PPSC Chemical Names of Common Substances

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 29 April 2014, 6:34 am

Everyday Science PMS ExamBY PPSC Chemical Names Of Common Substances

Everyday Science PMS ExamBY PPSC Chemical Names of Common Substances

acid potassium
sulfate potassium bisulfate
acid of sugar oxalic acid
ackey nitric acid
alcali volatil ammonium hydroxide
alcohol, grain ethyl alcohol
alcohol sulfuris carbon disulfide
alcohol, wood methyl alcohol
alum aluminum potassium sulfate
alumina aluminum oxide
antichlor sodium thiosulfate
antimony black antimony trisulfide
antimony bloom antimony trioxide
antimony glance antimony trisulfide
antimony red
(vermillion) antimony oxysulfide
aqua ammonia aqueous solution of ammonium hydroxide
aqua fortis nitric acid
aqua regia nitrohydrochloric acid
aromatic spirit
of ammonia ammonia in alcohol
arsenic glass arsenic trioxide
azurite mineral form of basic copper carbonate
asbestos magnesium silicate
aspirin acetylsalicylic acid
baking soda sodium bicarbonate
banana oil
(artificial) isoamyl acetate
barium white barium sulfate
benzol benzene
bicarbonate
of soda sodium hydrogen carbonate or sodium bicarbonate
bichloride of
mercury mercuric chloride
bichrome potassium dichromate
bitter salt magnesium sulfate
black ash crude form of sodium carbonate
black copper

oxide cupric oxide
black lead graphite (carbon)
blanc-fixe barium sulfate
bleaching powder chlorinated lime; calcium hypochlorite
blue copperas copper sulfate (crystals)
blue lead lead sulfate
blue salts nickel sulfate
blue stone copper sulfate (crystals)
blue vitriol copper sulfate
bluestone copper sulfate
bone ash crude calcium phosphate
bone black crude animal charcoal
boracic acid boric acid
borax sodium borate; sodium tetraborate
bremen blue basic copper carbonate
brimstone sulfur
burnt alum anhydrous potassium aluminum sulfate
burnt lime calcium oxide
burnt ochre ferric oxide
burnt ore ferric oxide
brine aqueous sodium chloride solution
butter
of antimony antimony trichloride
butter of tin anhydrous stannic chloride
butter of zinc zinc chloride
calomel mercury chloride; mercurous chloride
carbolic acid phenol
carbonic acid gas carbon dioxide
caustic lime calcium hydroxide
caustic potash potassium hydroxide
caustic soda sodium hydroxide
chalk calcium carbonate
Chile saltpeter sodium nitrate
Chile nitre sodium nitrate
Chinese red basic lead chromate
Chinese white zinc oxide
chloride of soda sodium hypochlorite
chloride of lime calcium hypochlorite
chrome alum chromic potassium sulfate
chrome green chromium oxide
chrome yellow lead (VI) chromate
chromic acid chromium trioxide
copperas ferrous sulfate
corrosive
sublimate mercury (II) chloride
corundum
(ruby, sapphire) chiefly aluminum oxide
cream of tartar potassium bitartrate
crocus powder ferric oxide
crystal carbonate sodium carbonate
dechlor sodium thiophosphate
diamond carbon crystal
emery powder impure aluminum oxide

epsom salts magnesium sulfate
ethanol ethyl alcohol
farina starch
ferro prussiate potassium ferricyanide
ferrum iron
flores martis anhydride iron (III) chloride
fluorspar natural calcium fluoride
fixed white barium sulfate
flowers of sulfur sulfur
‘flowers of’ a metal oxide of the metal
formalin aqueous formaldehyde solution
French chalk natural magnesium silicate
French vergidris basic copper acetate
galena natural lead sulfide
Glauber’s salt sodium sulfate
green verditer basic copper carbonate
green vitriol ferrous sulfate crystals
gypsum natural calcium sulfate
hard oil boiled linseed oil
heavy spar barium sulfate
hydrocyanic acid hydrogen cynanide
hypo (photography) sodium thiosulfate solution
Indian red ferric oxide

jeweler’s rouge ferric oxide
killed spirits zinc chloride
lampblack crude form of carbon; charcoal
laughing gas nitrous oxide
lead peroxide lead dioxide
lead protoxide lead oxide
lime calcium oxide
lime, slaked calcium hydroxide
limewater aqueous solution of calcium hydroxide
liquor ammonia ammonium hydroxide solution
litharge lead monoxide
lunar caustic silver nitrate
liver of sulfur sufurated potash
lye or soda lye sodium hydroxide
magnesia magnesium oxide
manganese black manganese dioxide
marble mainly calcium carbonate
mercury oxide, black mercurous oxide
methanol methyl alcohol
methylated spirits methyl alcohol
milk of lime calcium hydroxide
milk of magnesium magnesium hydroxide
milk of sulfur precipitated sulfur
“muriate” of a metal chloride of the metal
muriatic acid hydrochloric acid
natron sodium carbonate
nitre potassium nitrate
nordhausen acid fuming sulfuric acid
oil of mars deliquescent anhydrous iron (III) chloride

oil of vitriol sulfuric acid
oil of wintergreen (artificial) methyl salicylate
orthophosphoric acid phosphoric acid
Paris blue ferric ferrocyanide
Paris green copper acetoarsenite
Paris white powdered calcium carbonate
pear oil (artificial) isoamyl acetate
pearl ash potassium carbonate
permanent white barium sulfate
plaster of Paris calcium sulfate
plumbago graphite
potash potassium carbonate
potassa potassium hydroxide
precipitated chalk calcium carbonate
Prussic acid hydrogen cyanide
pyro tetrasodium pyrophosphate
quicklime calcium oxide
quicksilver mercury
red lead lead tetraoxide
red liquor aluminum acetate solution
red prussiate of potash potassium ferrocyanide
red prussiate of soda sodium ferrocyanide
Rochelle salt potassium sodium tartrate
rock salt sodium chloride
rouge, jeweler's ferric oxide
rubbing alcohol isopropyl alcohol
sal ammoniac ammonium chloride
sal soda sodium carbonate
salt, table sodium chloride
salt of lemon potassium binoxalate
salt of tartar potassium carbonate
saltpeter potassium nitrate
silica silicon dioxide
slaked lime calcium hydroxide
soda ash sodium carbonate
soda nitre sodium nitrate
soda lye sodium hydroxide
soluble glass sodium silicate
sour water dilute sulfuric acid
spirit of hartshorn ammonium hydroxide solution
spirit of salt hydrochloric acid
spirit of wine ethyl alcohol
spirits of nitrous ether ethyl nitrate
sugar, table sucrose
sugar of lead lead acetate
sulfuric ether ethyl ether
talc or talcum magnesium silicate
tin crystals stannous chloride
trona natural sodium carbonate
unslaked lime calcium oxide
Venetian red ferric oxide
verdigris basic copper acetate
Vienna lime calcium carbonate

vinegar impure dilute acetic acid
vitamin C ascorbic acid
vitriol sulfuric acid
washing soda sodium carbonate
water glass sodium silicate
white caustic sodium hydroxide
white lead basic lead carbonate
white vitriol zinc sulfate crystals
yellow prussiate of potash potassium ferrocyanide
yellow prussiate of soda sodium ferrocyanide
zinc vitriol zinc sulfate
zinc white zinc oxide

Basic Everyday Science Important Mcqs Paper for Public Service Commission Exam

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 19 April 2014, 5:37 am

Basic Everyday Science Important Mcqs Paper For Public Service Commission Exam

Basic Everyday Science Important Mcqs Paper for Public Service Commission Exam

1) Person with following blood group are considered to be universal recipient.

a. A+
b. B+
c. AB+
d. O+
e. None of these

(2) Study of life in outer space is known as:

a. Endobiology
b. Exobiology
c. Enterobiology
d. Neobiology
e. Micro biology

(3) The name of the common mineral salt present in seat is:

a. Calcium Oxalate
b. Potassium Sulphate
c. Sodium Chloride

d. Iron Sulphate
e. None of these

(4) Sensitive layer of the eye is:

a. Choriods
b. Sclerotic
c. Retina
d. Cornea
e. None of these

(5) Laughing gas has chemical composition of following two elements.

a. Nitrogen + Hydrogen
b. Nitrogen + Carbon
c. Nitrogen + Oxygen
d. Oxygen + Carbon
e. None of these

(6) Dr. Abdus Salam of Pakistan was one of the contributors of the unification of:

a. Electromagnetic force and gravitational force
b. Electromagnetic force and weak nuclear force
c. Gravitational force and weak nuclear force
d. Weak nuclear force and strong nuclear force
e. None of these

(7) Which triplet in DNA codes for valine:

a. CTT
b. AGU
c. CAT
d. AAT
e. None of these

(8) What is the chance of diabetic baby born to parents both heterozygous normal ?

a. Zero
b. ¼
c. ½
d. ¾
e. None of these

(9) Which of the following is not a part of Darwinism:

a. Over production
b. Natural selection

c. Inheritance for acquired characters
d. Competition for survival
e. None of these

(10) Role of biotechnology in the production of food based on:

a. Decomposition
b. Respiration
c. Digestion
d. Fermentation\
e. None of these

(11) Which form of drug abuse involves most risk of infection with the HIV (AIDS) virus:

a. Cigarette smoking
b. Using alcholo
c. Injection of heroine
d. Taking too much aspirin
e. None of these

(12) Founder of modern astronomy was:

a. Archimedes
b. William Gilbert
c. Nicolas Copernicus
d. Michael Faraday
e. None of these

(13) The instrument which measures very high temperature is:

a. Manometer
b. Thermostat
c. Chronometer
d. Pyrometer
e. None of these

(14) The science which deals with study of manners and customs of people is:

a. Ethnology
b. Morphology
c. Ethics
d. Genetics
e. None of these

(15) Chemical used to kill rats and mice are:

a. Insecticides
b. Rodenticides
c. Fungicides
d. Herbicides
e. None of these

(16) Dry ice is:

a. Methane hydrate
b. Liquid Nitrogen
c. Solid Carbon dioxide
d. Frozen Water
e. None of these

(17) Chemical name of vinegar is:

a. Sodium Nitrate b. Dilute acetic acid
c. Chloride of lime
d. Calcium
e. None of these

(18) Defeciency of following vitamin decreases hemoglobin production:

a. Biotin
b. Thiamine
c. Niacin
d. Pyridoxine
e. None of these

(19) Hygrometer is used for measuring the:

a. Speed of sound
b. Density of milk
c. Humidity of air
d. Specific gravity of liquids
e. None of these

(20) Bronze is an alloy of:

a. Copper and Zinc
b. Tin and Zinc
c. Copper and Tin
d. Iron and Zinc
e. None of these

(21) Which of the following is most elastic ?

a. Steel
b. Rubber
c. Glass
d. Sponge
e. None of these

(22) Orbital period of the planet Mercury around the sun is:

a. 88 days
b. 365 days
c. 2 years
d. 98 days
e. None of these

(23) The most splendid and the most magnificient constellation on the sky is:

a. Orion
b. Columbia
c. Canis Major
d. Taurus
e. None of these

(24) “Black holes” refer to:

a. Hole occurring in heavenly bodies
b. Bright spots on the sun
c. Collapsing objects of high density
d. Collapsing of low density
e. None of these

(25) Eugenics is the study of:

a. Altering human beings by changing their genetic components
b. People of European region
c. Different races of mankind
d. Genetic of plants
e. None of these

(26) The position of earth in its orbit, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun causing northern summer is called:

a. Aphelion
b. Perihelion
c. Perigee
d. Apogee
e. None of these

(27) Diamond is a very expensive ornament. It is composed of a single element:

a. Carbon
b. Gold
c. Silver
d. Platinum
e. None of these

(28) Which of the following layers make radio transmission possible?

a. Troposphere
b. Ionosphere
c. Mesosphere
d. Stratosphere
e. None of these

(29) Which of the following explains the reason why there is no total eclipse of the sun?

a. Size of the earth in relation to that of moon
b. Orbit of moon around earth
c. Direction of rotation of earth around sun
d. Area of the sun covered by the moon
e. None of these

(30) Television signals are converted into light signals by:

a. Optical fiber
b. Transistor
c. Decoder
d. Photo diode
e. None of these

(31) Where do most of Asteroids lie?

a. In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
b. In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Venus
c. In asteroid belt between the orbits of Jupiter and Venus
d. Everywhere in the sky
e. None of these

(32) The number of spark plugs needed in a diesel engine is:

a. 2
b. 3
c. 0
d. 4
e. None of these

(33) The half life of a radioactive element is 8-days. How long it take to reduce it from 10 mg to 5 mg?

a. 4 days
b. 12 days
c. 16 days
d. 8 days
e. None of these

(34) The term ‘Blue Shift’ is used to indicate:

a. Doppler effect in which an object appears bluer when it is moving towards the observer or observer is moving towards the object.
b. Turning a star from white to blue
c. In future sun would become blue
d. Black hole was blue at its start
e. None of these

(35) Kilowatt-hour is a unit of:

a. Power
b. Electric Current
c. Energy
d. Time
e. None of these

(36) Fuel used in a Fast Breeder Reactor is:

a. Uranium Oxide
b. Uranium Plutonium carbide
c. Uranium Plutonium Oxide
d. Uranium thorium Oxide
e. None of these

(37) Monsoon is caused by:

a. Seasonal reversal of winds
b. Revolution of earth
c. Movement of clouds
d. Rise in temperature
e. Rain forests

(38) Which of the following atmospheric layers help in radio communication?

a. Exosphere
b. Ionosphere
c. Troposphere
d. Stratosphere
e. Ozone layer

(39) A moderator is used in nuclear reactor in order to:

a. Accelerate the neutrons
b. Slow down the speed of the neutrons
c. Increase the number of elections
d. Decrease the number of electrons
e. None of these

(40) Sedimentary rocks are:

a. Porous
b. Hard
c. Rough
d. Brittle
e. Volcanic

(41) Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

a. Manganese
b. Magnesium
c. Gypsum
d. Bauxite
e. None of these

(42) Ozone layer prevents the following radiation from entering the atmosphere:

a. Infra-red
b. Ultraviolet
c. X-rays
d. Gamma rays
e. None of these

(43) The phenomenon of Aurora Borealis, the display of red and green lights in northern hemisphere is due to radiations from:

a. Ionosphere
b. Troposphere
c. Mesosphere
d. Stratosphere
e. None of these

(44) Yeast is used in making bread because it produces:

a. Carbon dioxide
b. Sugar
c. Bacteria
d. Oxygen
e. None of these

(45) Oasis is associated with:

a. Glaciers
b. Desert
c. Islands or Last Island
d. Volcanoes
e. Fertile land

(46) Quartz crystal in quartz watches work on the principle called:

a. Photoelectric effect
b. Stark effect
c. Thermionic effect
d. Piezo-electric effect
e. None of these

(47) The fruits without seed, like banana, are called:

a. seedless fruits
b. parthenogenesis fruits
c. parthenocarpic fruits
d. placental fruits
e. Organic fruits

(48) Animal which captures and readily kills living animals for its food is called:

a. Parasite
b. Scavenger
c. Predator – not or moderator
d. Mammal
e. None of these

(49) In a railway track, two rails are joined end to end with a gap tin between them because:

a. Steel can be saved
b. Accidents due to contraction in winter can be avoided
c. Air gaps are necessary for bearing the weight of running train
d. Accidents due to expansion in summer can be avoided
e. All of these

(50) Name the famous book of Ibn-Sina in which he discussed human physiology and medicine:

a. Al-Qanoon
b. Al-Masudi
c. New Renaissance
d. Tadhkira
e. None of these

Everyday Science Mcqs From Past Papers For CSS & PCS Exams

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 1 April 2014, 5:30 am

Everyday Science Mcqs From Past Papers For CSS & PCS Exams

Everyday Science Mcqs From Past Papers For CSS & PCS Exams

1. the most important stimulant in tea leaves is
A. Burcina
B. Caffeine
C. Phenylalanine
D. Theine
Answer is = B
2. dolly is the name of the
A. first cloned sheep
B. first cloned monkey
C. first test- tube baby
D. first human fossil
Answer is = A
3. Which part of the camera is analogue to the retina in the human eye?
A. lens
B. film
C. aperture
D. shutter
Answer is = B
4. When a person enters a dark room from bright light he is not able to see
A. Eye is unable to adjust itself immediately
B. Retina becomes insensitive momentarily
C. Lris is unable to dilate the pupil immediately
D. Distance between the lens and retina take time to adjusted
Answer is = C
5. What is the average adult plus rate?
A. 140-150
B. 115-125
C. 72-80
D. 60
Answer is = C
6. The beautiful color patterns exhibited by a peacock in its tail feathers are due to
A. selective absorption of light
B. selective reflection of light
C. sinterference of light
D. natural color pattern of feathers
Answer is = A
7. A take starts freezing because of the cold atmosphere. It will first freeze
A. At the bottom
B. In the middle part

C. At the top surface
D. Uniform throughout the water body
Answer is = C
8. the sun appears red at sunrise and sunset while it appears white at noon, because
A. of refraction
B. it color at sunrise and at sunset
C. of diffraction leading to red end of
the spectrum reaching the earth
D. of scattering of light due to dust particles and air molecules
Answer is = D
9. An astronaut inside a spacecraft is in a state of weightlessness. This implies that
A. the mass of the astronaut is reduced to zero
B. Gravity inside the spacecraft cases to act
C. The astronaut is outside the influence of the earth's gravitational force
D. The astronaut and the spacecraft are both in a free-falling state
Answer is = D
10. An iceberg is floating in sea. How much of its mass will remain above the surface of water?
A. One tenth
B. One fifth
C. One fourth
D. One third
Answer is = A
11. Most of the ozone in the atmosphere is concentrated in the
A. Mesosphere
B. troposphere
C. stratosphere
D. lonosphere
Answer is = C
12. The cow's milk contains how much amount of water in terms of percentage?
A. 60 %
B. 65 %
C. 72 %
D. 80 %
Answer is = D
13. T.V Transmission cannot cover a very large area because.
A. the strength of T.V waves is very limited
B. picture cannot be transmitted clearly after a specific distance.
C. the shape of the earth is spherical
D. the air is not a good conductor of light and sound/waves.
Answer is = C
14. The Green House Effect is caused by an excess of
A. carbon dioxide
B. carbon monoxide
C. carbon tetrachloride
D. none of above
Answer is = A
15. Bats can also fly in dark because they are capable of taking the help of
A. Ultraviolet waves
B. ultrasonic waves
C. Electromagnetic waves
D. Special Retinal
Answer is = B
16. What is 'Stealth technology'?

A. A device which when attached to
makes an aircraft it invisible on the radar
B. A coating which reduces the
visibility of an aircraft on a order
C. A technology by which it is possible
for the aircrafts to spy in the enemy air-space
E. A technology by using which paratroopers
can be drooped stealthily behind the enemy columns
Answer is = B
17. The primary function or the feathers in birds is to
A. Provide insulation for preserving body heat
B. provide striking surface to wings for flying
C. make the body surface water proof
D. impart coloration for species as well as sex recognition
Answer is =B
18. The rear view mirror of a motor vehicle is
A. concave
B. plane
C. convex
D. Biconcave
Answer is = C
19. Lead ball falls through water more slowly than through air because
A. the value of ‘g’ is less in water
B. Density of air is than that of water
C. of the viscous forces in water
D. of the surface tension of water
Answer is = C
20. A Fahrenheit thermometer indicates a temperature of 14f its Celsius scale will be
A. _20 c
B. _ 10 c
C. + 10 c
D. + 20 c
Answer is = B
21. Which one of the following sets of colour combinations is added in colour vision in T.V?
A. Red, green and blue
B. orange, lack and violet
C. White, red and yellow
D. Yellow, green and blue
Answer is = A
22. A train goes past a railway station at a high speed A young boy standing on the edge of the platform is likely to.
A. remain unaffected
B. Fall away from the train
C. Fall towards the train
D.Fall away from or toeards the train depending upon the speed
Answer is = C
23. Water is highly effective coolant for a car engine because
A. Water is good conductor of heat
B. Water has very high specific heat
C. Water boils at a comparatively high temperature
D. Evaporation of water produces lot of cooling
Answer is = A
24. Scalding with steam is more severe than scalding by boiling water because

A. Steam can penetrtae thi skin
B. Steam is at a higher temperature
C. Steam contain more energy than boiling water
D. Steam is at a higher pressure
Answer is = C
25. In order to prevent the corrosion of iron pipes they are often coated with a layer of zinc. This process is termed as
A. Electroplating
B. Annealing
C. Ga
Answer is = C

Everyday Science General Mcqs

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 25 March 2014, 2:18 am

Everyday Science General Mcqs

Everyday Science General Mcqs

The species to which we belong is

Homo Sapiens ✔
Homo Erectus
Australopithecus Rebustus
None of these

The chief agent of evolution is

Natural Selection ✔
Spontaneous Selection
Sexual Reproduction
None of these

Who gave the first general theory of evolution on the earth?

Lamarck ✔
Miller
Aristotle
Galileo

The first organism on earth were

Heterotrophs ✔
Autotrophs
Saprotrophs
None of these

Life on earth appeared about how many years ago?

3.6 billion ✔
2 billion
5 billion
4

The oldest evolutionary history was discovered in

Frog ✔
Horse
Man
Dinosaurs

The organs which are morphologically different but perform the same function are called

Analogous Organs ✔
Homologous Organs
Vestigial Organs
None of these

Short-sightedness is due to

Elongation of eyeball ✔
Shifting of iris
Weaker muscles
None of these

Wisdom teeth normally grow during the age of

17-30 year ✔
25-30 year
5-10 years
None of these

Which of following is essential for blood clotting?

Blood Platelets ✔
RBC
WBC
Lymph

Which of the following is not a gland?

Kidney ✔
Stomach
Liver
Pancreas

A gas first enters into the blood and then leaves it by the process of

Diffusion ✔
Condensation
Osmosis
None of these

A colour blind person has difficulty in distinguishing between which colours?

Green and Red ✔
White and Black
Green and Yellow
All of these

Reflex action in body is controlled by

Motor Nerves ✅
Sensory Nerves
Central Nervous System
None of these

What is maximum limit of sound intensity in decibel unit beyond which a person cannot hear?

85 ✅
95
75
55

Which of the following combination of chromosomes is present in males?

XY ✅
YY
XX
XYX

Biological death of patient means death of tissues of the

Brain ✅
Heart
Liver
Lungs

The pitch of the voice of women is generally

Higher than men ✅
Same as that of men
Lower than men

None of these

The normal temperature of human body on the kelvin scale is

310 ✅
287
295
345

The normal temperature of human body on the Farenheight scale is

98.4 F ✅
95 F
101 F
92 F

Clotting of blood vessels is called

Thrombosis ✅
Fibrosis
Agglutination
None of these

Which of the following harmones containes iodine?

Thyroxine ✅
Insulin
Testosterone
Adrenaline

Red-Green colour blindness in man known as

Protanopia ✅
Deutora Nopia
Both
None of these

The pH of human blood is

7.5-8 ✅
6.5-7
5-6
4-5

The largest gland in human body is

Liver ✅
Kidney
Heart
Brain

Which of following is universal blood donor?

O ✅
A
B
A -ve

Normal heart beat requires approximately

0.8 second ✅
1 second
.5 second
None of these

Ultra filtering unit of Kidney is

Nephron ✅
Glomerulus
Tubula
Vanacava

In human body, the leg bones are

Fibula and Tibia
Humerus and Femur
Fibula and Ulna
Tibia and Radius

Insulin is screted in

Pancreas
Liver
Pituitary
Parathyroid

The organ in the body which accummulates iodine is

Thyroid Gland ✅
Parathyroid
Rhymus
Pituitary Gland

In metabolism, enzymes act as

Catalyst ✅
Oxidant
Promoter
Reductant

Life of RBC in human blood is of

20 days ✅
50 days
30 days
45 days

Sliva in man is

Alkaline ✅
Neutral
Acidic
None of these

The main constituent of haemoglobin is

Iron ✅
Magnesium

Chlorine
None of these

How many teeth are known as Milk Teeth in human beings?

14 ✅
12
10
8

Which of the following is connected with blood pressure?

Adrenal ✅
Pancreas
Testis
Liver

Which of the following is known as graveyard of RBCs?

Spleen
Liver
Pancreas
Appendix

Retina in eyes act as a

Film in the Camera ✅
Lense in the Camera
Shutter in the Camera
None of these

The largest part of human brain is

Cerebrum ✅
Mid-brain
Hind-brain

Cereblum

Nervous System is affected by the shortage of

Sodium ✔
Oxygen
Carbon
Iron

The heart is covered by a membrane is called

Percardium ✔
Dermis
Epidermis
None of these

Heart attack occurs due to

Lack of blood supply to the heart itself ✔
Stopping of heart beat
Lack of supply of oxygen to heart itself
None of these

The weight of an average human male brain is about

1350 gms ✔
1500 gms
1000 gms
1 Kg

Element that is not available in blood is

Chromium ✔
Magnesium
Copper
Iron

The image formed on the Retina is

Real and inverted ✔
Virtual and inverted
Real and upright
Real and downright

The first organ to be transplanted was

Heart ✔
Brain
Kidney
None of these

The amount of light entering the eye is regulated by

Iris ✔
Retina
Pupil
None of these

Bile Juice is screted by

Liver ✔
Spleen
Pancreas
None of these

The largest endocrine gland of human body is

Thyroid ✔
Thymus
Adrenal
None of these

Everyday Science Important Mcqs for Sub Inspector Exam Through PPSC

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 23 February 2014, 1:30 am

Everyday Science Important Mcqs For Sub Inspector Exam Through PPSC

Everyday Science Important Mcqs for Sub Inspector Exam Through PPSC
Everyday Science
Most expensive element is Platinium.
Chemical name of vitamin C is Ascorbic acid.
Hydrogen is 14 times lighter than air.
Bones in human body are 206.
Cosmology is the study of universe.
Unit of Force is newton,dyne etc.
Universe has been created 13.5 billion years ago.
The planet nearest to sun is Mercury
Copper is the best conductor of electricity.
SI system was introduced in 1960.
Blood cells are manufactured by bone marrow of the body.
The Kelvin scale of temperature is called the absolute scale.
The science of study of old age is called Gerontology.
The instrument used for measuring the velocity is called Anemometer.
The science which deals with the bird is called Ornithology.
In a normal resting man, the rate of heart beat is 72 per minute.
The brightest planet is Venus.
Ibn Baitar was a renowned Muslim Botanist.
Solar eclipse occurs in full moon.
Standard pressure is 760 mm-Hg.
Kitab-al-Manazar is publication by a famous Muslim Scientist about Optics.
Cytology is the branch of biology which deals with the study of structure and function of cells.
A branch of medicine studying blood and its disorders is called Haematology.
A biological study of external form and structure of living organisms or their parts is Morphology.
A study of the chemical composition of the earth‘s crust is called Geology.
Frequency of audible sound is 20-20,000 Hz.
Deficiency of vitamin B causes Beriberi.
The chemical generally used in refrigerator is Freon
The outer most layer of the earth is called Crust.
The memory of the computer is expressed in bytes.
AIDS is caused by Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV).
Richter scale measures the severity of Earthquake.
Cod liver oil contains Vitamin D.
Blue colour has shortest wavelength.
Light travels fattest in Vacuum.
Rickets is caused by the deficiency of vitamin D.
Generators convert mechanical energy into electricity.

Everyday Science Mcqs

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 13 February 2014, 11:39 am

Everyday Science Mcqs

Everyday Science Mcqs

Which is the outermost planet in the solar system?
A. Mercury
B. Pluto
C. ***Neptune***
D. Uranus

2. The SI unit of charge is _____.
A. Ampere
B. ***Coulomb***
C. Ohm
D. Volt

3. Very High Frequency (VHF) have _____ wavelengths.
A. ***shorter***
B. shortest
C. longer
D. longest

4. Long-sight defect could be corrected by using _____ lens.
A. concave
B. ***vonvex***
C. diverging
D. none of these

5. Deficiency of Vitamin-A results in _____.
A. ***night blindness***
B. rickets
C. scurvy
D. hair fall

6. For a fixed mass of gass at constant temperature, if we decrease volume, the pressure will _____.
A. also decrease
B. ***increase***
C. remains constant
D. none of these

7. The lifespan of Red Blood Cells is _____ days.
A. 60
B. ***120***
C. 180
D. 240

8. The density of water is _____.
A. ***1 g/cm3***
B. 1.5 g/cm3
C. 2 g/cm3
D. none of these

9. Radioactivity was discovered by _____.
A. Kelvin
B. Thomson
C. Rutherford
D. *Bacquerel*

10. A device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy is called _____.
A. motor
B. generator
C. moving-coil meter
D. *battery*

11. The average adult has a blood volume of about _____ liters.
A. *4*
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7

12. The most abundant element in the universe is _____.
A. Oxygen
B. *Hydrogen*
C. Carbon Dioxide
D. Silicon

13. The most abundant element in the Earth's crust is _____.
A. Oxygen
B. *Hydrogen*
C. Carbon Dioxide
D. Silicon

14. Each day human body breathe in _____ liters of air.
A. *5,000 to 10,000*
B. 10,000 to 15,000
C. 15,000 to 20,000
D. 20,000 to 25,000

15. Deficiency of Vitamin-D results in _____.
A. night blindness
B. rickets
C. *scurvy*
D. hair fall

16. The SI unit of "pressure" is _____.
A. pascal
B. *joule*
C. tesla
D. henry
17. The most densest substance on the Earth is _____.
A. *Platinum*
B. Copper

C. Steel
D. Osmium

18. A camera uses a _____ to form an image.
A. convex lens
B. concave lens
C. condenser lens
D. *none of these*

19. Which from the following is NOT a conductor?
A. *Aluminium*
B. Silicon
C. Graphite
D. All are conductor

20. CNG stands for?
A. Converted Natural Gas
B. Conduced Natural Gas
C. Conducted Natural Gas
D. *Compressed Natural Gas*

Everyday Science Mcqs

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 10 February 2014, 9:30 am

Everyday Science Mcqs

Everyday Science Mcqs

1. What is the approxiate mean distance that separates the sun from the earth?

a. 1600,90,000 kms
b. 1480,00,000 kms
c. 1500,00,000 kms
d. 1890,70,000 kms

2. The outer surface of the sun is called ?

a. Thermosphere
b. Lithosphere
c. Lonosphere
d. Photosphere

3. Which planet has the maximum number of satellites?

a. Mars
b. Mercury

c. Venus
d. Jupiter

4. What is a light year?

a. The year marked by extraordinary amount of radiation of sleight
b. The year marked by the extraordinary less amount of radiation of sunlight reaching the earth due to protracted cloudy weather on earth making that year lighter than the normal
c. The year in which the sun radiates more light making one complete extra day in february
d. The distance travelled by light in 01 year.

5. What are Red Giants?
a. Stars which appear red because of their consuming a portion of their hydrogen.
b. The cluster of giant sized stars visible near mars
c. Stars which consume some of their oxygen and thus appear red due to lack of O2
d. Powerful communist countries.

6. What are asteroids?
a. Piece of falling stares
b. Satellite of other planets
c. Very small planet revolving around the sun
d. Rocks found on the moon

7. What is the temperature at the center of the sun?
a. 6 million k
b. 10 million k
c. 12 million k
d. 20 million k

8. The phase of moon are partially the result of the ?
a. Changes in the shape of the moon
b. Revolution of the moon about the earth
c. Variation in the moon's gravitation
d. Variation in the speed of rotation of the moon

9. Constellations referred to as Zodiac are ?
a. Imaginary region that encompass the path of the planets
b. Signs of Roman god
c. A group of stars
d. None

10. The height of a geo-stationary satellite from the surface of the earth is about ?
a. 360 km
b. 3600 km
c. 23000 km
d. 360,000 km

11. Which of the following explain the reasons why there is no total eclipse of the sun?
a. Area of the sun covered by the moon

b. Direction rotation around the sun
c. Orbit of moon around the sun
d. Size of earth in relation to that of moon

12. The instrument used to measure the specific gravity of milk is?
a. Barometer
b. Hygrometer
c. Lactometer
d. None of these

13. The internal antenna of transistor set is made of ?
a. Iron
b. Ferror Chrome
c. Copper
d. Alnico

14. Gerontology is the study of ?
a. Process of ageing
b. Growth of cells
c. Birds
d. Vegetables

15. Helium is used for respiration in deep water instead of nitrogen because
a. It is heavier than nitrogen
b. It is higher than nitrogen
c. It mixes less in blood than nitrogen
d. It helps oxygen to burn more quickly

16. In a fluorescent tube which of the following components are found?
a. Mercury vapour
b. Argon and carbon dioxide
c. Helium and oxygen
d. Argon and neon

17. The common ore of aluminium is ?
a. Chromite
b. Cryolite
c. Bauxite
d. Monazite

18. When one enters a dark room, he is not able to see anything but, after sometime vision improves. This is because ?
a. The retina of the eye comes forward
b. The retina of the eye moves backward
c. The pupil of the eye contracts
d. The pupil ofthe eye dilates

19. Radio carbon dating is used to find the age of ?
a. Fossils

b. Building
c. Rocks
d. Babies

20. What is periscope used for ?
a. To survey the ships on the surface of the sea when the submarine is under water
b. To extinguish fire
c. To measure purity of milk
d. None of the above

21. Seismology is the science of ?
a. Silkworm breeding
b. Earthquakes
c. Atmospheric phenomenon
d. Study of fossils

22. The source of solar energy is ?
a. Light energy
b. Gravitational energy
c. Kinetic energy of rotation of sun
d. Nuclear energy

23. If an object is placed midway between two parallel plane mirrors facing each other, then the number of images that appear in mirrors is
a. Four
b. Infinite
c. Two
d. Zero because the images will cancel each other

24. In vacuum , What will be common among X rays visible light , radiowaves
a. Amplitude
b. Frequency
c. speed
d. wavelength

25. Barometer is used to measure
a. Atmospheric pressure
b. Humidity
c. Rainfall
d. Temperature

Answers
1. b , 2. d , 3. d , 4. d , 5. a
6. c , 7. d , 8. b , 9. a , 10. b
11. a , 12. c , 13. b , 14. a , 15. a
16. a , 17. a , 18. d , 19. a , 20. a
21. b , 22. d , 23. b , 24. a , 25. a

PPSC Written Test of Sub Inspector ,SI Exam Preparation Helping Material

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 4 February 2014, 3:39 am

PPSC Written Test of Sub Inspector ,SI Exam Preparation Helping Material
Sub Inspector ,SI Exam Preparation Helping Material

1. Which is first chief justice of pakistan? Mian Abdul Rashid

2. Hazrat umar farooq nay kis surah say mutasir ho kar islam qabool kia? Taha

3. Masjid e nabvi ki tameer kis hijri main shuru hui ?

4. 1973 ka aeen kis nay suspend kia? Zia Ul Haq

5. fatima jinah ka paisha kia tha ? Dentist

6. Who is President of France ? Francois Hollande.

7. Who is capital of Turki? Ankara

8. Where is Gaunntanamobay?Cuba

9. What is called afghan pakistan bodar? durand line

10. What is oppsite of confine and hostil

11. Who presented theory of relativity? einstine

12. india main pehly women jis ny hakomat ki razia sultana

13. pakistan ki pehly aurat jis ny election main hisa liya fatima jinnaha

14. kis sahabi ny nabi kream (PBUH) k sath tmam ghazwat main hisa liya hazrat abu bakar saddique

15. hazrat abu bakar saddiqe ny quran ki tartitb kis sahabi k suprd ki

16. kia lafaz aye ga 2/?=?/50 ==10

17. if a shoes is sold in RS: 220. If 20% is the profit then what is the actual price of shoes ? 198

18. anar kali darama kis ny likh imtiaz ali taj

19. shimla declaration k waqat india ki pm indra gandhi

20. 14 nakat kis report k jawab main diye gay Nehro report

21. turki k saddar ka nam tyab ordagan

22. the gas use in advertising light option argan

23. mosad kis ki inteligence egncy hy.israil

24. aima arba kitny hn ans 4

25. yadgary ghalib ki ny likhi… hali

26. boreh ghori lal lagam zurb misl

27. dobtay ko tinky ka sahar mahara hy

28. bajang ka??? kis ki tsneef hy

29. cosspitation (kabaz) kis ki kami se hoti hy? fiber

30. Australia k new saddar ka nam

31. correct spell immeditly

32. pakistan k north m china

33. pakistan asia k south m hy

34. renueable sours of energy water

35. natioalization ki qarardad sb se pehly kis ny pesh ki

36. coach of pakistan cricket team

37. tenure of chief election commisionr—-5

38. wr iz qissa khawni bazaar—-peshawar

39. wr iz gomal university———di khan

40. 1 billion iz equal to

41. which food contain highest concentration of protien nd iron

42. founder of wikileaks

43. olympics games held after how many years—-4

44. biology iz the study of———plants and animals

45. who was the sher e bangaal———a k fazul haq

46. Mohammad younis from banladesh won nobel prize in

47. conditional release of prisioner after expiry of his term called

48. jovinile prisioner are under the age of

49. scotland yard situated in which country—–England

50. muslim leage formed at————Dhaka

51. which country has no railway————–afghanistan

52. sulah hodebia ki sharait kis ne likhi thi

53. devis cup is associated with—–tennis

54. tiger wood is the playert of which game

55. who is the ruler of kashmir in 1947———-hari singh

56. chlorophil take place which part of plant,,,,,,,leafs

57. Reqodeq project is the project of————Copper and Gold Project

58. main cause of tsunami—-ocean wave

59. the scientist whose books are thought in europe till 18th cenyuary

60. how many administrative district of punjab

61. white flag iz the symbol of

62. match stick formed by which chemical

63. baba urdu kise kehte hain…….molivi abdul haq

64. author of awaaz dos

65. author of yadon ki baraat

66. kivi mastly found in……newziland

67. jinnah join musl leage in….1913

68. cokroch have blod colur….white

69. amnesty international works for….human rights

70. naqsh e feryaadi kis ki tasneef hy

Islamiat Part

Hija tul wida kis sun hijri m hua…..

Hazrat Abubakr ny kis sahabi ko quran ki jama tadveen ka kam sonpa….

Hazrat Dawood pr konsi kitab nazil hui…

Aima arba kitny hn….

Suleh Hudebia ki shrait kis sahabi ny kal bnd kien…

Kis sahabi ny hazrat Muhammad k sath tmam ghazwat m shrkat ki….

kis muslim tabib ki kitab europe m parhai jati rhi 18 sadi tk…

Quran majid ki pehli wahi m kitni ayat nazil hui….

Masjid nabvi ki tameer kb hui….

Hazrat Umar ny kis surat sy impress ho kr isalam qabool kia….

Urdu Part

Awaz dost k mosanif kon hn

Hiyat saadi kis ki tasnif hai

Yadoon ki barat kis ki swaneh umri hai Drama anarkali k mosanif kon hn

Mashhoor kitab bejing aamad k mosanif kon hn

Dobty ko tinky ka sahara qawaid ki ro sy kia hai

Babay urdu kon hai

Naqshe firiadi kis ki kitab hai

Yadgar e ghalib k musanif kon hn

Pani m ag lagana qawaid ki ro sy kia ha

Nasheeb ka mtazad kia hai

1). The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only:

(b) Four times

2). Khateeb –ul-Anbia as a title of:

(d) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)

3). A Verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of:

(d) Hazrat Zaid (RA)

4). Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in

: (a) Madina

5). Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice:

(b) Al Namal

6). Sadaq-e-Eid-ul-fitr has been proclaimed in the year:

(a) 2 Hijri

7). Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of:

(b) Imam Malik

8). Ameen –ul-Umat is the title of Hazrat:

(c) Abu-ubaida bin Al jaraah (RA)

9). Arafat gathering is held on:

(b) 9 Zil hajj

10. How much Surah the Quran contains:

c. 114

11- The Nisab of Zakat in gold is

: c. 7 ½ Tolas

12. The original name of Imam Bukhari is:

d. Muhammad bin Ismail

13. Makka was conquered in:

d. 8 A.H

14. Jami-i-Quran is taken for: c.

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

15. Pious-Caliphate lasted for about:

c. Thirty Years

16. Abyssinia is the old name of:

(a) Egypt (b) Iran(c) Iraq (d) Jordan

17. Deficiency of Vitamin C causes:

(a) Scurvy (b) Beri Beri (c) Color Blindness (d) …….

18. NATO consists of …… member countries.

(a) 28(b) 27(c) 26(d) 30

19. Baku is the seaport on;

(a) Black Sea (b) Caspian Sea (c) Mediterranean Sea (d) Red Sea

20. Which of the following is largest country of South America?

(a) Argentina (b) Brazil (c) Colombia (d) Chile

21. when East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan?

(d) 16th December 1971

22. when the Simla Accord was signed?

(a) January 1972

(b) March 1972

(c) July 1972

(d) October 1972

23. Mr. Bhutto represented Pakistan in Simla Agreement, who participated from India?

(a) Mr. Rajiv Gandhi

(b) Ms. Indra Gandhi

(c) Mr. Narsimha Rao

(d) Lal Krishan Advani

24.What is the total area of Pakistan?

((b) 796096 sq km

25. In which continent of world Pakistan is situated?

(a) Asia

26. What is length of Pakistan-India border?

(c) 1610 km

27. What is the name of Pakistan-India border?

(d) Line of Control (LOC)

28. Which country is located in north of Pakistan?

(c) China

29. What is height of K-2?

(b) 8611 Meters

30. What is the original name of K-2?

(c) Godwin Austin

31. after how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution?

(c) 9 years

32. what document was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process?

(d) Objective Resolution

33. when the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution?

(b) 12th March 1949

34. when Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly?

(a) January 1953

(b) April 1953

(c) September 1953

(d) October 1953

35. who was Mohammad Ali Bogra?

(a) Prime Minister

36. what is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula?

(a) New Law of Pakistan

(b) Pakistan Report

(c) Third Report

(d) Constitutional Formula

37. when first constitution of Pakistan was enforced?

(b) 23rd March 1956

38. according to 1973 constitution who elects Prime Minister?

(b) National Assembly

39. in which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time?

(d) 1973

Q No: 40. When did Pakistan become member ofUnited Nations?

(d) 30th Sep 1947

Q No: 41. Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations?

(c) Afghanistan

. 42-The scientist who first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun was

c. Copernicus

43. Alexander Fleming discovered

a. Penicillin

44.Which instrument is used to measure pressure?

c. Manometer

45. What does Angstrom measure?

d. Speed of ships

46. Light year is related to

c. Distance

47- old name of iraq?

mesopotimia

48-blood is red due to ?

haemoglobin

49-marian trence situated near?

philpines

31- headquarter of ghandhara civilization is?

texila

50- head quarter of saarc is situated at?

khatmandu

51- maximum wool produceing country is?

australia

52- official religion of japan is ?

shintoism

53- which element use for producing nuclear fuel?

urinium

54- who many rakkhu in 30 paraa of quran

39

55-which is less conducter

1- iron, 2-copper 3- silver 4- wood

56-nigara fall lies b/w

u.s.a and canida

57- which is smallest country of world among area

san marino

58-holy prophet pbuh appoited governer of yeman for collection zakat?

hazrat muaz bin jabal

59. Which international environmental pressuregroup was founded in 1971?

Greenpeace.

60. What is the capital of Morocco?

Rabat.

61. How many balls are on the table at the start of a game of pool?

Sixteen.

62. In which country is the volcano Mount Aso?

Japan.

63. What name is given to inflammation of one or more joints, causing pain, swelling and restriction of movement?

Arthritis.

64. Which mineral is the main source of mercury?

Cinnabar.

65- Diamond is an allotropic form of…….?

Ans. Carbon

66. The element common to all acids is……?

Ans. Hydrogen

67. Gobar gas contains mainly …….?

Ans. Methane

68 The most malleable metal is……..?

Ans. Gold

69 Which element is used in Beauty Parlors for hair setting?

Ans. Sulphur

70. From which mineral is radium obtained?

Ans. Uranium

71 What is laughing gas ?

Ans. Nitrous Oxide

72) Which is the longest river of America?

b) Mississippi

73) Don is river of ?

b) Russia

74) What is the length of khyber pass?

c) 56 km

75) Longest glacier of the world is Lambert situated in Antarctica, what is it's length?

a) 320 Miles

76) Which of the following lake is most polluted lake in the world?

d) Lake eire

77) Tugela water fall is present in?

b) South Africa

78) Gota canal is the ship canal situated in ?

c) Sweden

Give synonyms of the following

79. Assiduous

(a) Idle (b) Diligent (c) Defective (d) Deficient

80. Fuss

(a) Effort (b) Unnecessary Excitement (c) Grief (d) Joy

81. Placid

(a) Repulsive (b) Horrid(c) Obnoxious (d) Calm

82. Naïve

(a) Simple (b) Artful (c) Adroit (d) Disingenuous

83. Immaculate

(a) Juvenile (b) Infinite (c) Flawless (d) Contaminated

84. Collusion

(a) Consistent (b) Conflict (c) Confrontation (d) Connivance

Give antonyms of the following:

85. Prosperity

(a) Rich (b) ……. (c) …….. (d) Adversity

86. Conscientious

(a) ……. (b) Care free (c) …….. (d) Careful

87. Scant

(a) ……. (b) Slender (c) …….. (d) ……

88. Tender

(a) ……. (b) Kind (c) …….. (d) ……

89. Author of "Paradise Lost & Paradise Regained" was:

(a) Maxim Gorki (b) William Wordsworth (c) John Milton (d) Shelley

90. Asgheri aur Akbari kis novel k do mash'hoor kirdar hain?

(a) Tota Kahani (b) Aag ka dirya (c) Mira-Tul-Aroos (d) Raja Gidh

91. "Shikwa aur Jawab-e-Shikwa" Iqbal k konsay kalam main hain?

(a) Bal-e-Jibreel (b) Armaghan-e-Hijaz (c) Zarb-e-Kaleem (d) Bang-e-Dara

92. Altaf Hussain Hali kis k sha'agird thay?

(a) Iqbal (b) Sir Sayyed (c) Zouq (d) Ghalib

93. Waqa-e-Karbala kis hijri main howa?

(a) 58 hijri (b) 54 hijri (c) 61 hijri (d) 50 hijri

94. Drama kis zaban ka lafaz hai?

(a) Lateeni (b) Farsi (c) Arabic (d) Greek

95. "Khateeb-ul-Amnbia" kis paighmber ka laqab tha?

(a) Hazrat Ibraheem (A.S) (b) Hazrat Noah (A.S) (c) Hazrat Moosa (A.S) (d) Hazrat Shoaib (A.S)

96. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.S) ki hum asar Malkah Sa'ba ka asal naam kia tha?

(a) Maryam (b) Ammana (c)…….(d) Balqees

97. (4-4)20+5 is equal to:

(a) 25 (b) 20 (c) …….. (d) ……

98. 2(13+10)-3(14-5) is equal to:

(a) 19(b) 20 (c) …… (d) ……

99. There is 1kg and 792g of barrel oil in 2 containers, what will be the quantity if we divide it in 4 boxes:

(a) 360g (b) 448g (c) 580g (d) ……

100. If 15 men complete a work in 25 days, then 20 men will complete that work in how much days:

(a) 12 days (b) 15 days (c) …… (d) ……

Everyday Science Important Mcqs for Public Service Commission One Paper Written Examination

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 27 January 2014, 3:52 am

Everyday Science Important Mcqs for Public Service Commission One Paper Written Examination
Everyday Science Important Mcqs

The food which contains largest amount of Vitamin C is tomato
• Cod liver oil contains Vitamin D
• Collagen is the substance that gives elasticity to skin
• Vitamin E promotes oxygenation and acts as anti aging
• Carbon dioxide we release comes from food we eat
• Vitamin B2 has what other name Riboflavin
• Fats are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
• Vitamin E is called anti-aging agent
• Vitamin E helps in fertility process
• Vitamin B helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion
• Protein found in milk is Casein, in beans is Legumes, in meat is myosin and in eggs is albumin
• Water soluble vitamin are B and C and all other are fat soluble
• Vitamin A is stored as Ester in liver
• Vitamin A is found in carotene bearing plants
• Vitamin K helps to form prothrobin (fibro gin) one of the enzymes helpful in blood clotting
• Vitamin E is necessary for iron utilization; normal reproductive function. Vitamin E is for reproduction.
• Vitamin A is found in Dairy products
• Deficiency of Vitamin A causes Night blindness.
• Too much presence of the Potassium salt in human blood increase the risk of heart attack.
• The lack of calcium in the diet causes what condition-Rickets
• Celluloses are carbohydrates.
• Milk contains lactose.
• Vitamin C is a preventor of infectious disease
• Vitamin C is also called Skin food
• Vitamin C can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
• Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.

• Vitamin C hastens healing of wounds
• Vitamin capable of formation of blood is B12
• Riches source of Vitamin D is code liver oil
• Riches source of Vitamin A is eggs
• Deficiency of Calcium leads to rickets
• Vitamin B1 is available is yeast.
• Scury, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
• Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
• Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
• Cheese contains vitamin D.
• Vitamin C can not be stored in human body.
• Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
• Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
• Ground nut has maximum protein
• Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by Emulsification
• Hair, finger nails, hoofs, etc are all make of protein
• Deficiency of sodium and potassium causes muscular cramps, headache and diahrae
• Milk contains 80% water
• Milk is a complete food.
• Cheese contains vitamin D.
• Vitamin E is for reproduction.
• Deficiency of Thiamine causes Beri Beri.
• Glucose is the source of energy for human brain.
• Major component of honey is Glucose
• Three main food nutrients are carbohydrates, protein and fats. Other are vitamins and minerals
• Meat is rich in iron we need to make blood cells
• Eating of coconut increases man's mental faculties
• Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much toadstools.
• Vitamin c is also known as Ascorbic Acid.
• Celluloses are carbohydrates.
• Milk contains lactose
• Ascorbic acid is essential for the formation of bones and teeth.
• Citric acid is a good substitution for ascorbic acid in our nutrition.
• A guava contains more vitamin C than an orange
• Vitamin not stored in human body…..C

• Deficiency of vitamin A causes dryness of skin and night blindness
• Skin food is Vitamin C
• Vitamin C is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy
• Vitamin C is also necessary for utilization of iron

Every Day Science Mcqs for Public Service Examination

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 13 November 2013, 2:42 am

Every Day Science Mcqs For Public Service Examination

Every Day Science Mcqs for Public Service Examination

(1) Person with following blood group are considered to be universal recipient.

a. A+
b. B+
c. AB+
d. O+
e. None of these

(2) Study of life in outer space is known as:

a. Endobiology
b. Exobiology
c. Enterobiology
d. Neobiology
e. Micro biology

(3) The name of the common mineral salt present in seat is:

a. Calcium Oxalate
b. Potassium Sulphate
c. Sodium Chloride
d. Iron Sulphate
e. None of these

(4) Sensitive layer of the eye is:

a. Choriods
b. Sclerotic
c. Retina
d. Cornea
e. None of these

(5) Laughing gas has chemical composition of following two elements.

a. Nitrogen + Hydrogen
b. Nitrogen + Carbon
c. Nitrogen + Oxygen
d. Oxygen + Carbon
e. None of these

(6) Dr. Abdus Salam of Pakistan was one of the contributors of the unification of:

a. Electromagnetic force and gravitational force
b. Electromagnetic force and weak nuclear force
c. Gravitational force and weak nuclear force
d. Weak nuclear force and strong nuclear force
e. None of these

(7) Which triplet in DNA codes for valine:

a. CTT
b. AGU
c. CAT
d. AAT
e. None of these

(8) What is the chance of diabetic baby born to parents both heterozygous normal ?

a. Zero
b. ¼
c. ½
d. ¾
e. None of these

(9) Which of the following is not a part of Darwinism:

a. Over production
b. Natural selection
c. Inheritance for acquired characters
d. Competition for survival
e. None of these

(10) Role of biotechnology in the production of food based on:

a. Decomposition
b. Respiration
c. Digestion
d. Fermentation
e. None of these

(11) Which form of drug abuse involves most risk of infection with the HIV (AIDS) virus:

a. Cigarette smoking
b. Using alcholo
c. Injection of heroine
d. Taking too much aspirin
e. None of these

(12) Founder of modern astronomy was:

a. Archimedes
b. William Gilbert
c. Nicolas Copernicus
d. Michael Faraday
e. None of these

(13) The instrument which measures very high temperature is:

a. Manometer
b. Thermostat
c. Chronometer
d. Pyrometer
e. None of these

(14) The science which deals with study of manners and customs of people is:

a. Ethnology
b. Morphology
c. Ethics
d. Genetics
e. None of these

(15) Chemical used to kill rats and mice are:

a. Insecticides
b. Rodenticides
c. Fungicides
d. Herbicides
e. None of these

(16) Dry ice is:

a. Methane hydrate
b. Liquid Nitrogen
c. Solid Carbon dioxide
d. Frozen Water
e. None of these

(17) Chemical name of vinegar is:

a. Sodium Nitrate b. Dilute acetic acid
c. Chloride of lime
d. Calcium
e. None of these

(18) Defeciency of following vitamin decreases hemoglobin production:

a. Biotin
b. Thiamine
c. Niacin
d. Pyridoxine
e. None of these

(19) Hygrometer is used for measuring the:

a. Speed of sound
b. Density of milk
c. Humidity of air
d. Specific gravity of liquids
e. None of these

(20) Bronze is an alloy of:

a. Copper and Zinc
b. Tin and Zinc
c. Copper and Tin
d. Iron and Zinc
e. None of these

(21) Which of the following is most elastic ?

a. Steel
b. Rubber
c. Glass
d. Sponge
e. None of these

(22) Orbital period of the planet Mercury around the sun is:

a. 88 days
b. 365 days
c. 2 years
d. 98 days
e. None of these

(23) The most splendid and the most magnificient constellation on the sky is:

a. Orion
b. Columbia
c. Canis Major
d. Taurus
e. None of these

(24) “Black holes” refer to:

a. Hole occurring in heavenly bodies
b. Bright spots on the sun
c. Collapsing objects of high density
d. Collapsing of low density
e. None of these

(25) Eugenics is the study of:

a. Altering human beings by changing their genetic components
b. People of European region
c. Different races of mankind
d. Genetic of plants
e. None of these

(26) The position of earth in its orbit, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun causing northern summer is called:

a. Aphelion
b. Perihelion
c. Perigee
d. Apogee
e. None of these

(27) Diamond is a very expensive ornament. It is composed of a single element:

a. Carbon
b. Gold
c. Silver
d. Platinum
e. None of these

(28) Which of the following layers make radio transmission possible?

a. Troposphere
b. Ionosphere
c. Mesosphere
d. Stratosphere
e. None of these

(29) Which of the following explains the reason why there is no total eclipse of the sun?

a. Size of the earth in relation to that of moon
b. Orbit of moon around earth
c. Direction of rotation of earth around sun
d. Area of the sun covered by the moon
e. None of these

(30) Television signals are converted into light signals by:

a. Optical fiber
b. Transistor
c. Decoder
d. Photo diode
e. None of these

(31) Where do most of Asteroids lie?

a. In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
b. In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Venus
c. In asteroid belt between the orbits of Jupiter and Venus
d. Everywhere in the sky
e. None of these

(32) The number of spark plugs needed in a diesel engine is:

a. 2
b. 3
c. 0
d. 4
e. None of these

(33) The half life of a radioactive element is 8-days. How long it take to reduce it from 10 mg to 5 mg?

a. 4 days
b. 12 days
c. 16 days
d. 8 days
e. None of these

(34) The term 'Blue Shift' is used to indicate:

a. Doppler effect in which an object appears bluer when it is moving towards the observer or observer is moving towards the object.
b. Turning a star from white to blue
c. In future sun would become blue
d. Black hole was blue at its start
e. None of these

(35) Kilowatt-hour is a unit of:

a. Power
b. Electric Current
c. Energy
d. Time
e. None of these

(36) Fuel used in a Fast Breeder Reactor is:

a. Uranium Oxide
b. Uranium Plutonium carbide
c. Uranium Plutonium Oxide
d. Uranium thorium Oxide
e. None of these

(37) Monsoon is caused by:

a. Seasonal reversal of winds
b. Revolution of earth
c. Movement of clouds
d. Rise in temperature
e. Rain forests

(38) Which of the following atmospheric layers help in radio communication?

a. Exosphere
b. Ionosphere
c. Troposphere
d. Stratosphere
e. Ozone layer

(39) A moderator is used in nuclear reactor in order to:

a. Accelerate the neutrons
b. Slow down the speed of the neutrons
c. Increase the number of elections
d. Decrease the number of electrons
e. None of these

(40) Sedimentary rocks are:

a. Porous
b. Hard
c. Rough
d. Brittle
e. Volcanic

(41) Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

a. Manganese
b. Magnesium
c. Gypsum
d. Bauxite
e. None of these

(42) Ozone layer prevents the following radiation from entering the atmosphere:

a. Infra-red
b. Ultraviolet
c. X-rays
d. Gamma rays
e. None of these

(43) The phenomenon of Aurora Borealis, the display of red and green lights in northern hemisphere is due to radiations from:

a. Ionosphere
b. Troposphere
c. Mesosphere
d. Stratosphere
e. None of these

(44) Yeast is used in making bread because it produces:

a. Carbon dioxide
b. Sugar
c. Bacteria
d. Oxygen
e. None of these

(45) Oasis is associated with:

a. Glaciers
b. Desert
c. Islands or Last Island
d. Volcanoes
e. Fertile land

(46) Quartz crystal in quartz watches work on the principle called:

a. Photoelectric effect
b. Stark effect
c. Thermionic effect
d. Piezo-electric effect
e. None of these

(47) The fruits without seed, like banana, are called:

a. seedless fruits
b. parthenogenesis fruits
c. parthenocarpic fruits
d. placental fruits
e. Organic fruits

(48) Animal which captures and readily kills living animals for its food is called:

a. Parasite
b. Scavenger
c. Predator – not or moderator
d. Mammal
e. None of these

(49) In a railway track, two rails are joined end to end with a gap tin between them because:

a. Steel can be saved
b. Accidents due to contraction in winter can be avoided
c. Air gaps are necessary for bearing the weight of running train
d. Accidents due to expansion in summer can be avoided
e. All of these

(50) Name the famous book of Ibn-Sina in which he discussed human physiology and medicine:

a. Al-Qanoon
b. Al-Masudi
c. New Renaissance
d. Tadhkira
e. None of these

Everyday Science Solved Important MCQs,Questions for Public Service Commission Exam

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 2 November 2013, 10:10 am

Everyday Science Solved Important MCQs,Questions For Public Service Commission Exam

Everyday Science Solved Important MCQs,Questions for Public Service Commission Exam
Hypochondria is a ———
Ans State of morbid anxiety about one`s health with complaint of imaginary disorders.

. Aspirin is a ———
Ans Pain reliever

. The message received by and transmitted from the brain to various parts of the body take form of
Ans Nervous impulses

. Hormones, which are necessary for the development of human body , are secreted by
Ans Pituitary gland

. Hormones, which are necessary for the development of human body , are secreted by
Ans Pituitary gland

The green colour of water in a lake is due to
Ans Excessive growth of sea weeds

. 14 carat gold means
Ans An alloy containing 14 parts of gold and 10 parts of copper

. The stars are not visible in the day time because
Ans of sun`s brightness during day time

" Biopsy " is ——–
Ans Medical diagnosis technique using cells and tissues

In typhoid, which of the following drugs is administered?
Ans Chloromcetin

Soap and detergents remove the dirt from clothes due to
Ans Osmosis

Wave length of Ultra violet light is
Ans 5500 A

The green colour of water in a lake is due to
Ans Excessive growth of sea weeds

Diamond and Emerald contain
Ans Carbon and silicon
Cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights due to
Ans Prevention of heat radiated out by the earth from escaping into the sky

Which of the following semi-conductor ?
Ans Copper

As one climbs up the Mount Everest, one experiences difficulty in breathing due to
a. Low content of nitrogen
b. Low content of oxygen
c. High content of carbon dioxide
Ans None of above

A camera forms
Ans Real but inverted images

The gas used in Soda water is
Ans Carbon dioxide

A red flower placed in green light appears
Ans black

The metal used in storage batteries is
Ans Lead

Anaemia is caused in man due to the deficiency of
a. Folic acid
b. Vitamin A
c. Vitamin B 12
Ans None of these

. Which of the following situations will be fatal to the first foetus ?
Ans Rh positive male marries Rh negative woman

. The most important function of perspiration is to
Ans Regulate the body temperature

The main function of white blood cell in body is to
Ans Protect body against diseases

. The cranial nerve which supplies regions of the body is
Ans Vagus

07. The number of chromosomes in the human body is
Ans 46

One micron is equal to
Ans One- thousandth of a millimeter

The innermost linning which wraps the brain and spinal card in vertebrates is called
Ans Piamater

The internal antenna of transistor set is made of ?
Ans Ferror Chrome

Gerontology is the study of ?
Ans Process of ageing

Helium is used for respiration in deep water instead of nitrogen because
Ans It is heavier than nitrogen

In a fluorescent tube which of the following components are found?
Ans Mercury vapour
The common ore of aluminium is ?
Ans Chromite

Everyday Science Mcqs

Posted by Muneer Hayat on 3 December 2013, 7:13 am

Everyday Science Mcqs

Everyday Science Mcqs

a) The alloy which consists of copper and tin.
Bronze

(b) The device used to measure radioactivity.
Geiger counter

(c) The organ in (the human body which is responsible for the digestion of protein only
Stomach

(d) The instrument used to measure very high temperature.
Pyrometer

(e) The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low grade fuel.
Francois Isaac de Rivaz

(f)The scientist who asserted the earth to be a huge magnet.
William Gilbert

(g) The metal known as quick silver.
mercury

(h) The device which converts the chemical energy into electrical energy.
Battery

(i) The first person to orbit the earth in space.
Yuri Gagarin

(j) The scientist who discovered water.
Antoine Lavoisier

(a) Coulomb
unit of electrical charge
(b) Weber
unit of magnetic flux
(c) Tesla
unit of magnetic flux density
(d) Siemen
unit of conductance
(e) Rutherford
unit of rate of decay of radioactive material
(f) Faraday

unit of electric charge
(g) Angstrom
unit of length, used especially to specify radiation wavelengths
(h) Parsec
unit of astronomical length
(i) Degree
unit of measurement of an angle
(j) Steradian
Unit of solid angle measurement

For More Information or missing any content please contact without hesitation.

Eng. Muneer Hayat

0300-5580646

muneerhayat@gmail.com

F.B

https://www.facebook.com/muneer.h.awan

https://www.facebook.com/groups/805761006167686/805785406165246/?notif_t=like