OBJECTIVE

General Knowledge

Physics, Chemistry Biology & Computers

1000+ MCQs

by
Prasoon Kumar



Useful for the aspirants of Civil Services, SSC, Banking, Railways, Defence Services, and various other Competitive & Entrance Exams

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PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, BIOLOGY & COMPUTER

Civil Services (Union and State level), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS), Defence Services – CDSE, NDA, Management Aptitude Test (MAT), Common Admission Test (CAT) and useful for all competitive examinations

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

After achieving the status of an acclaimed national publisher in the genre of general trade, academic and semi-academic books, we published for the benefit of students studying in any class from 1st to 10th and preparing for Olympiad examinations in the subjects of Science, Mathematics, English and Cyber. The year was 2015. The success by way of acceptability was exhilarating. Testimonies from students, teachers and parents followed in quick succession. Two years passed by. We realized the show must go on and something outstanding had to be published that student community will find enriching to experience.

We decided to write yet another series that generations after generations would relish reading. The series revolves around the General Knowledge and the book has been named ***'Objective General Knowledge Physics, Chemistry, Biology & Computer'***. It has been designed to meet the specific needs of candidates appearing in various competitive exams and entrance exams for jobs as well for higher learning.

This book has been created to remain evergreen. The dynamic variables, facts and figures that alter with time have not been included. The book contains **1000 plus objective questions** on all genres of general awareness on *Physics, Chemistry, Biology & Computer.* The primary goal is to provide updated questions on general knowledge.

The book is suggested as a guide for various competitive examinations such as:

- Civil Services (Union and State level)
- Staff Selection Commission (SSC)
- Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS)
- Defence Services – CDSE, NDA and other defence services
- Management Aptitude Test (MAT), Common Admission Test (CAT)
- Railway Recruitment Services and various other examinations

We hope that the book will be of immense help to the readers to upgrade their knowledge on various topics of general knowledge. We wish all aspirants good luck in all their future endeavours.

PHYSICS

1. What apparatus is used to locate a submerged object?
(a) Sonar (b) Radar
(c) Pulsar (d) Quasar

2. If the temperature of a place increases suddenly, the relative humidity –
(a) Increases
(b) Remains constant
(c) Fluctuates
(d) Decreases

3. Who enunciated the laws of planetary motion?
(a) Isaac Newton
(b) Galileo
(c) Johannes Kepler
(d) Nicolaus Copernicus

4. Light beam which is highly directional is called –
(a) Laser (b) Maser
(c) Eraser (d) Grazer

5. Which electromagnetic radiation is used for satellite communication?
(a) Microwave
(b) Infrared
(c) Ultra violet
(d) Millimeter Wave

6. Conversion of sound energy into electrical energy is done by –
(a) Solar cell
(b) Gramophone
(c) Loudspeaker
(d) Microphone

7. Blowing air with open pipe is an example of –
(a) Isobaric Process
(b) Isothermal Process
(c) Adiabatic Process
(d) Isochroic process

8. Distance of stars are measured in –
(a) Cosmic Kilometer
(b) Galactic Unit
(c) Light Year
(d) Stellar Mile

9. The layer of atmosphere used for radio wave transmission is
(a) Ionosphere
(b) Troposphere
(c) Chromosphere
(d) Stratosphere

10. Shock-absorbers are usually made of steel as it –
(a) Has lower elasticity
(b) Has higher elasticity
(c) Is not brittle
(d) Has no ductile property

11. Nuclear reactors used to produce electricity are based on –
(a) Nuclear fusion
(b) Nuclear fission
(c) Cold fusion
(d) Superconductivity

12. Which of the following is the smallest unit of length?
(a) Micron
(b) Nanometer
(c) Fermimeter
(d) Angstram

13. When two persons talk to each other, then sound for how much decibel is produced?
(a) 5 decibel
(b) 10 decibel
(c) 30 decibel
(d) 100 decibel

14. The instrument used to measure the speed of wind is –
(a) Altimeter
(b) Dosimeter
(c) Anemometer
(d) Chronometer

15. Which of the following is an example of cantilever beam?
(a) Bridge
(b) See-saw
(b) Diving board
(d) Common balance

16. The centre of gravity of a sprinter during the race lies –
(a) Ahead of his feet
(b) At the centre of the body
(c) To the left side of the body
(d) Behind his feet

17. A transformer –
(a) Converts electrical energy into mechanical energy
(b) Converts AC voltage to DC voltage
(c) Converts DC to AC
(d) Is used to decrease or increase AC voltage

18. Parabolic mirrors are used in –
(a) Shaving mirrors
(b) Car head lights
(c) Driving mirrors
(d) Dentists mirrors

19. An instrument that records earth quakes is –
(a) Thermograph
(b) Ergograph
(c) Ediograph
(d) Seismograph

20. The device used for measuring the wavelength of X-ray is –
(a) Cyclotron
(b) Mass Spectrometer
(c) G. M. Counter
(d) Bragg spectrometer

21. The sky appears blue due to –
(a) Mie Scattering
(b) Back Scattering
(c) Rayleigh Scattering
(d) None of these

22. The energy stored in a watch spring is –
(a) Heat energy
(b) Kinetic energy
(c) Chemical energy
(d) Potential energy

23. Red light is used for signals because it has –
(a) High frequency
(b) High intensity
(c) Long wavelength
(d) Low refraction in the medium

24. A Periscope works on the principle of –
(a) Reflection
(b) Refraction
(c) Diffraction
(d) Total internal reflection

25. Newton's First law is also called as –
(a) Law of inertia
(b) Law of energy
(c) Law of moments
(d) Law of momentum

26. The amount of matter in a ball of steel is its –
(a) Density (b) Volume
(c) Mass (d) Weight

27. In a nuclear reactor, which of the following is used as a fuel?
(a) Coal (b) Radium
(c) Diesel (d) Uranium

28. Alternating current is converted into direct current by a –
(a) Dynamo
(b) Rectifier
(c) Transformer
(d) Oscillator

29. Instrument used to measure the force and velocity of the wind is –
(a) Audiometer
(b) Ammeter
(c) Altimeter
(d) Anemometer

30. The Sudden fall of atmospheric pressure indicates –
(a) Rain
(b) Fair weather
(c) Storm
(d) Cold weather

31. What is the minimum escape velocity of a rocket to be launched into space?
(a) 5 Km/sec (b) 11 Km/sec
(c) 6 Km/sec (d) 15 Km/sec

32. In a rechargeable cell, what kind of energy is stored within the cell?
(a) Kinetic energy
(b) Electrical energy
(c) Potential energy
(d) Chemical energy

33. Which colour of light shows maximum deviation when passed through a prism?
(a) Red (b) Yellow
(c) Violet (d) Green

34. Plank's constant has the dimension of –
(a) Force (b) Energy
(c) Angular momentum
(d) Linear momentum

35. A light year is a unit of –
(a) Time
(b) Speed of light
(c) Intensity of light
(d) Distance

36. Which of the following liquids has the least density?
(a) Petrol (b) Mercury
(c) Salt water
(d) Fresh water

37. Which of the following is used in Oven?
(a) UV rays
(b) Microwaves
(c) Radio waves
(d) X-rays

38. Which of the following is most elastic?
(a) Plastic (b) Steel
(c) Rubber (d) Wet clay

39. The sharpness of a television is termed as its –
(a) Colour (b) Clarity
(c) Resolution (d) Graphics

40. Which one of the following has the highest value of specific heat?
(a) Water (b) Lead
(c) Copper (d) Glass

41. Purity of a metal can be determined by –
(a) Conservation of mass principle
(b) Boyle's law
(c) Pascal's law
(d) Archimedes Principle

42. Which of the following does not have any effect on velocity of sound?
(a) Temperature
(b) Pressure
(c) Density
(d) Humidity

43. Which of the following is not a vector quantity –
(a) Torque
(b) Speed
(c) Acceleration
(d) Velocity

44. The device used to convert solar energy into electricity is–
(a) Galvanic Cell
(b) Daniell Cell
(c) Photovoltaic Cell
(d) Electrochemical Cell

45. Ohm's law is valid in case of –
(a) Insulator
(b) Semiconductor
(c) Conductor
(d) Superconductor

46. A liquid disturbed by stirring comes to rest due to –
(a) Surface tension
(b) density
(c) Viscosity
(d) Centripetal force

47. Pitch of Sound depends on –
(a) Amplitude (b) Frequency
(c) Velocity (d) Intensity

48. Heat stored in water vapour is–
(a) Latent heat
(b) Relative heat
(c) Absolute heat
(d) Specific heat

49. Small bubbles are perfectly spherical because of –
(a) Pressure
(b) Viscosity
(c) Gravity
(d) Surface tension

50. The spreading of scent in a room follows the law of –
(a) Convection
(b) Radiation
(c) Radioactivity
(d) Diffusion

51. Sound travels fastest in –
(a) Vacuum (b) Water
(c) Steel (d) Air

52. Which of the following phenomenon produces the colours in a soap bubbles?
(a) Reflection
(b) Diffraction
(c) Dispersion
(d) Interference

53. A well cut diamond shines brightly because –
(a) It emits light
(b) Of total internal reflection
(c) It has many reflecting surfaces
(d) Of irregular reflection

54. What is the magnetism at the centre of a bar magnet?
(a) Zero (b) Minimum
(c) Maximum (d) Unknown

55. Cylindrical lens are used to correct –

(a) Colour Blindness
(b) Myopia
(c) Astigmatism
(d) Hypermetropia

56. Which of the following substance is magnetic?
(a) Silver (b) Gold
(c) Iron (d) Mercury

57. The image formed by a plain mirror is –
(a) Real (b) Straight
(c) Imaginary (d) Virtual

58. A transformer works on the principle of –
(a) Generator
(b) Self Induction
(c) Mutual induction
(d) Inverter

59. The radiant energy having lowest energy is –
(a) UV rays
(b) Visible light
(c) Gamma rays
(d) Microwave radiation

60. Which of the following liquid is most Viscous?
(a) Milk (b) Water
(c) Oil (d) Petrol

61. The colours of stars depend on their –
(a) Radius
(b) Atmospheric pressure
(c) Remperature
(d) Distance

62. If a copper wire is increased to double its length, its resistance will become –
(a) Half
(b) Double
(c) One-fourth
(d) Four times

63. The slope of a velocity-time graph represents –
(a) Distance
(b) Speed
(c) Acceleration
(d) Displacement

64. Saving mirror is –
(a) Plane (b) Concave
(c) Convex (d) Parabolic

65. An instrument that records earthquakes is –
(a) Seismograph
(b) Richter
(c) Hygrometer
(d) Lactometer

66. The filament of electric bulb is made up of –
(a) Lead (b) Nichrome
(c) Copper (d) Tungsten

67. α-particle is the nucleus of an atom of –
(a) Oxygen (b) Helium
(c) Lithium (d) Hydrogen

68. Tesla is a unit of magnetic –
(a) Moment (b) Flux
(c) Field (d) Induction

69. The phenomenon which causes mirage is –
(a) Polarisation
(b) Interference
(c) Diffraction
(d) Total internal reflection

70. Which types of mirror is used in the head lights of vehicles?
(a) Plane mirror
(b) Concave mirror
(c) Parabolic mirror
(d) Convex mirror