

Name: _____ Date: _____

Test Title: **Energy Sources** (created on May 09, 2008 at 07:05:42 PM)

___ 1. Most jet planes use ... to fly

- A. natural gas
- B. electricity
- C. hydrogen
- D. kerosene

___ 2. Most cars run on

- A. nitrogen
- B. gasoline
- C. chemical batteries
- D. kerosene

___ 3. The most widely used fuel at the US electric plants is

- A. biomass
- B. gasoline
- C. coal
- D. hydrogen

___ 4. Your cellphone batteries convert ... energy into electricity

- A. gravitational
- B. kinetic
- C. chemical
- D. nuclear

___ 5. What energy source does the sun use?

- A. biomass
- B. burning of hydrogen
- C. chemical energy
- D. nuclear energy

___ 6. Most ships use

- A. natural gas
- B. propane
- C. coal
- D. oil-based fuel

___ 7. Nuclear submarines run on

- A. uranium
- B. liquid oxygen
- C. tritium
- D. deuterium

___ 8. The Space Shuttle uses ... to burn fuel

- A. gasoline
- B. plutonium
- C. propane
- D. liquid oxygen

___ 9. A flywheel stores ... energy

- A. chemical
- B. kinetic
- C. electrical
- D. potential

___ 10. Green plants convert solar energy into

- A. uranium
- B. X-rays
- C. hydrogen
- D. chemical energy

___ 11. Choose the correct word: " The young child _____ a very sweet song."

- A. in front of you
- B. By reflecting the light
- C. sang
- D. Copper

___ 12. In which game the term "CUE " is used?

- A. Golf
- B. Billards
- C. Chess
- D. Base Ball

___ 13. What Percentage of Rs. 4.50 is Rs. 6?

- A. 98%
- B. 125 %
- C. 133.3 %
- D. 113%

___ 14. In which country is "ANGKOR WAT" located?

- A. Japan
- B. Korea
- C. Combodia
- D. China

___ 15. "The Kremlin" Palace is located in _____

- A. About 3/4th
- B. Russia
- C. Vacuum
- D. 70%

___ 16. In one number is given to be 3. Find other number if thier HCF and LCM is 1 and 15 respectively

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 5
- D. 12

___ 17. When a number is divided by seven, it has a remainder of 2. When it is divided by six it has remainder of 3. What is the number ?

- A. 51
- B. 51
- C. 34
- D. 44

___ 18. What should be added to 18962 to make it exactly divisible by 13 ?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 3

___ 19. Which of the following has a value less than $\frac{1}{2}$?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
- B. $\frac{2}{3}$
- C. $\frac{3}{4}$
- D. $\frac{1}{4}$

___ 20. Pure water is _____

- A. A compound
- B. A mixture
- C. 51
- D. An element

___ 21. How much percentage of water is present in our body ?

- A. 40%
- B. 30%
- C. 70%
- D. 55%

___ 22. The Ratio of Hydrogen and Oxygen in water is ___

- A. 1 : 2
- B. 2 : 1
- C. 2:3
- D. 4: 5

___ 23. How much water is availbale for our consumption?

- A. 0.01%
- B. 37%
- C. 4%
- D. 10%

___ 24. How much of the earth surface is covered with water?

- A. About 1/4th
- B. About 1/5th
- C. About 1/3rd
- D. About 3/4th

___ 25. The purest form of natural water is

- A. Lake water
- B. Rain water
- C. River water
- D. Gorund water

___ 26. Steps involved in the purification of water are ___

- A. Aeration, Chlorination, filtration
- B. Chlorination, filtration, aeration
- C. Filtration, chlorination, aeration
- D. Filtration, aeration, chlorination

___ 27. Water is called universal solvent because it can

- A. It is very essential for all human beings
- B. Dissolve all the liquids in the Universe
- C. Dissolve all the gases in the Universe
- D. Dissolve large number of solids, liquids and gases

___ 28. The simplest method to obtain pure water is ___

- A. Desalination
- B. It has high specific heat
- C. Filtration
- D. Distillation

___ 29. The liquid that dissolves in water are called ___

- A. Immiscible liquids
- B. Miscible liquids
- C. Insoluble liquids
- D. Solid

___ 30. Solubility of sugar in water

- A. Increase with increase in temperature
- B. Temperature has no affect
- C. 1/4
- D. Decrease with increase in temperature

- ___ 31. Solubility of gases in water
- A. Decrease with decrease in temperature
 - B. Increase with increase in temperature
 - C. Decrease with increase in temperature
 - D. First contracts then expands
- ___ 32. When water is heated from 0 Degree C to 50 Degree C
- A. First contracts then expands
 - B. 0.01%
 - C. It expands
 - D. First expands then contracts
- ___ 33. Water has maximum density at
- A. 100 Degree C
 - B. 4 Degree C
 - C. 0 Degree C
 - D. 10 Degree C
- ___ 34. Which of these has the lowest density?
- A. Water 5 Degree C
 - B. Ice
 - C. water at 4 degree C
 - D. Water at 10 degree C
- ___ 35. What is electrolysis?
- A. Process of producing electricity from water
 - B. Insulators
 - C. Process of separating Hydrogen and Oxygen by passing electricity
 - D. Process of killing germs by passing electricity

- ___ 36. We get common salt from
- A. Ground water
 - B. Rain Water
 - C. Lake Water
 - D. Sea water
- ___ 37. The process of removing salt from sea water is called
- A. Filtration
 - B. Sedimentation
 - C. Chlorination
 - D. Desalination
- ___ 38. Water harvesting is done to ___
- A. Distributes water in fields
 - B. Stores water in overhead tanks
 - C. Store water underground
 - D. Store water in fields
- ___ 39. Which of these statements is true?
- A. Density of ice is more than density of water
 - B. Lake and rivers
 - C. Temperature of ice is more than the temperature of water.
 - D. Volume of ice is more than the volume of water
- ___ 40. Water is used as coolant in engines because _____
- A. New Moon day
 - B. It freezes easily
 - C. It makes us feel cold
 - D. It has high specific heat

___ 41. Water that lathers easily with soap is ___

- A. sang
- B. Hard water
- C. Soft Water
- D. Saline water

___ 42. Which of these is the surface water?

- A. Distilled water
- B. Wells
- C. Heat is a form of energy
- D. Lake and rivers

___ 43. Water fit for drinking is ___

- A. Portable water
- B. Soft water
- C. Opaque
- D. Saline water

___ 44. Water at room temperature is

- A. Gases
- B. Mixtures
- C. Liquid
- D. Solid

___ 45. Define Heat _____

- A. Heat is a form of matter
- B. Heat is a form of energy
- C. About 3/4th
- D. Heat is a form of atom

___ 46. Heat causes _____

- A. Change in state
- B. change in temperature as well as State
- C. None of these
- D. Change in temperature

___ 47. The S.I Unit of heat is ___

- A. Newton
- B. Calorie
- C. Joule
- D. Degree

___ 48. 1 Calorie is equal to ___

- A. 4.2 Joule
- B. 4.184 Joule
- C. By reflecting the light
- D. 4.3 Joule

___ 49. The degree of hotness of coldness of an object is its ___

- A. Temperature
- B. Heat
- C. Specific Heat
- D. Radiation

___ 50. The increase in size of object on heating is called

- A. Heat
- B. Copper
- C. Thermal expansion
- D. Specific heat

___ 51. The increase in size of object on heating is called

- A. Thermal expansion
- B. Specific heat
- C. Change in Mass and Temperature
- D. Heat

___ 52. Heat causes expansion because

- A. Increase of movement of molecules
- B. Heat occupies space
- C. Matter tries to escape from heat
- D. Temperature

___ 53. Which of these expands the most?

- A. Gases
- B. Liquids
- C. Solids
- D. Both Liquid and Solids

___ 54. Which of the following shows linear expansion?

- A. Gases
- B. Liquid
- C. Joule
- D. Solid

___ 55. Liquid exhibit ___ expansion

- A. Radiation
- B. Only cubical
- C. Superficial
- D. Linear

- ___ 56. Fire alarm works on which property of heat?
- A. About 3/4th
 - B. Heat causes change in size
 - C. Heat causes change in state
 - D. Heat causes change in temperature
- ___ 57. The earliest thermometer was developed by ___
- A. 4.184 Joule
 - B. Galileo
 - C. Fahrenheit
 - D. Kelvin
- ___ 58. The calories needed to change the temperature of 1 gm of any substance by 1 degree is
- A. Specific Heat
 - B. 0.01%
 - C. Latent Heat
 - D. Specific Heat
- ___ 59. Quantity of heat lost or gain by the body depends upon ___
- A. Change in Temperature
 - B. chemical energy
 - C. Change in Mass and Temperature
 - D. Mass of the body
- ___ 60. Which of the following has the maximum specific heat capacity?
- A. Air
 - B. Wood
 - C. Water
 - D. Metal

___ 61. When a liquid changes into solid, it is called ___

- A. Radiation
- B. Freezing
- C. Melting
- D. Condensation

___ 62. When a solid changes into liquid, it is called ___

- A. 5
- B. Melting
- C. Condensation
- D. Freezing

___ 63. Substances that do not conduct heat are called ___

- A. Conductors
- B. Semi-conductors
- C. Insulators
- D. Heat is a form of energy

___ 64. Which of these is not an insulator?

- A. Plastic
- B. Wood
- C. Rubber
- D. Copper

___ 65. Heat energy travels through ___ by conduction only.

- A. Rain water
- B. Gases
- C. Solid
- D. Liquid

___ 66. _____ requires no medium.

- A. Radiation
- B. Convection
- C. Conduction
- D. Luminous

___ 67. In liquids heat is transferred by

- A. Only conduction
- B. Only Radiation
- C. Vacuum
- D. Only Convection

___ 68. In solids heat is transferred by _____

- A. Combodia
- B. Conducion
- C. Convection
- D. Radiation

___ 69. Ventilation in the room is due to _____

- A. Radiation
- B. convection
- C. Conduction
- D. Thermal expansion

___ 70. Mostly liquids are gases are _____

- A. Good condcutors of heat
- B. Bad conductors of heat
- C. uranium
- D. Semi Conductors of heat

___ 71. The heat from the Sun reaches the earth by means of ___

- A. Store water underground
- B. Radiation
- C. Conduction
- D. Convection

___ 72. Temperature at which no more energy can be removed from matter is called _

- A. Boiling point
- B. By vibrating or moving the particles of matter in the air
- C. 32 Degree C
- D. Absolute Zero

___ 73. Which of these will expand the most on heating?

- A. Air
- B. Gold
- C. Mercury
- D. Silver

___ 74. Light is form of

- A. Energy
- B. Mist
- C. Electricity
- D. Radiation

___ 75. An Object that makes its own light is _____

- A. Radiation
- B. Non- Luminous
- C. 0.01%
- D. Luminous

- ___ 76. Which of these is not a luminous body?
- A. Burning candle
 - B. Moon
 - C. Star
 - D. Sun
- ___ 77. Sources of light are _____
- A. chemical
 - B. Only Natural
 - C. Only man made
 - D. Natural as well as man made
- ___ 78. Which of these is man made lumious body?
- A. Sattellite
 - B. Eletric bulb
 - C. sang
 - D. Firefly
- ___ 79. The colour and brightness of a star depends upon its
- A. Copper
 - B. Force of attraction
 - C. Temperature
 - D. Size
- ___ 80. Which of these is a cold source of light ?
- A. Electric bulb
 - B. oil-based fuel
 - C. Sun
 - D. Tube light

- ___ 81. Rectilinear propagation of light is defined as ___
- A. Thermal expansion
 - B. Curved path of light
 - C. Zig -zag path of light
 - D. Straight path of light
- ___ 82. Object that let ligh pass through them are called ___
- A. Translucent
 - B. Regid
 - C. Opaque
 - D. Transparent
- ___ 83. Objects that do not let light pass through them are
- A. Vacuum
 - B. Opaque
 - C. Translucent
 - D. Transparent
- ___ 84. Which of these is not transparent?
- A. Glass
 - B. Air
 - C. Wax Paper
 - D. Water
- ___ 85. A shadow is formed when ___ object is placed in between
- A. Increase of movement of molecules
 - B. Translucent
 - C. Opque
 - D. Transparent

- ___ 86. Shadow made by Sun is shortest
- A. When Sun is rising
 - B. Heat is a form of energy
 - C. When Sun is setting
 - D. When sun is overhead
- ___ 87. When the Sun is behind you, your shadow will be ___
- A. Behind you
 - B. in front of you
 - C. Filtration, aeration, chlorination
 - D. Above you
- ___ 88. Penumbra is formed when source of light is
- A. Small
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Large
 - D. None of these
- ___ 89. Shadow of Moon on Earth causes ___
- A. Both A and B
 - B. Solar Eclipse
 - C. Conducion
 - D. Lunar Eclipse
- ___ 90. Solar Eclipse occurs on ___
- A. New Moon day
 - B. Full moon day
 - C. Portable water
 - D. Half moon day

- ___ 91. The shadow of an object depends upon
- A. A direction of the source of light
 - B. Position of light
 - C. Position and direction of light
 - D. Air
- ___ 92. How do mirror work?
- A. Air
 - B. By reflecting the light
 - C. By transmitting the light.
 - D. By absorbing the light
- ___ 93. Sound is a form of energy made by ___
- A. Vibrating
 - B. Luminous
 - C. Heating
 - D. Chemical Changing
- ___ 94. Sound waves travels through the air
- A. By the force of gravity pulling them to the Earth
 - B. By vibrating or moving the particles of matter in the air
 - C. By magnetic force
 - D. Distillation
- ___ 95. Sound cannot travel through a
- A. gas
 - B. Vacuum
 - C. Heat is a form of energy
 - D. Solid

___ 96. The Unit of sound intensity or loudness is ___

- A. Hertz
- B. Meters
- C. Decibel
- D. Clories

___ 97. The sound waves below 20 waves per second are _

- A. Subsonic
- B. Ultrasonic
- C. Energy
- D. Supersonic

___ 98. The lower limit of Frequency heard by human being is about

- A. 20 Hz
- B. 200 Hz
- C. 2000 Hz
- D. 2 Hz

___ 99. Sound waves more than 20,000 waves per second are

- A. Ultrasonic
- B. Supersonic
- C. It has high specific heat
- D. Subsonic

___ 100. Which of the following is used to study the sound waves?

- A. Oscilloscope
- B. Galvanometer
- C. Position and direction of light
- D. Voltmeter

Answer Key.

Test Title: **Energy Sources** (created on May 09, 2008 at 07:05:42 PM)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B |
| 3. C | 4. C |
| 5. D | 6. D |
| 7. A | 8. D |
| 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. C | 12. B |
| 13. C | 14. C |
| 15. B | 16. C |
| 17. A | 18. C |
| 19. D | 20. A |
| 21. C | 22. B |
| 23. A | 24. D |
| 25. B | 26. D |
| 27. D | 28. D |
| 29. B | 30. A |
| 31. C | 32. A |
| 33. B | 34. B |
| 35. C | 36. D |
| 37. D | 38. C |
| 39. D | 40. D |
| 41. D | 42. D |
| 43. A | 44. C |
| 45. B | 46. B |
| 47. C | 48. B |
| 49. A | 50. C |
| 51. A | 52. A |
| 53. A | 54. D |
| 55. B | 56. D |
| 57. B | 58. A |
| 59. C | 60. C |
| 61. B | 62. B |
| 63. C | 64. D |
| 65. C | 66. A |
| 67. D | 68. B |
| 69. B | 70. B |
| 71. B | 72. D |
| 73. A | 74. A |
| 75. D | 76. B |
| 77. D | 78. B |
| 79. C | 80. D |
| 81. D | 82. D |
| 83. B | 84. C |

85. C
87. B
89. D
91. C
93. A
95. B
97. A
99. A

86. D
88. C
90. A
92. B
94. B
96. C
98. A
100. A