

Physics Basic and Historical MCQs

(Part-I)

1. Muslim scientists made important discoveries in the period:

- a) 600 AD – 1500 AD
 - b) 1150 AD – 1750 AD
 - c) 100 AD – 800 AD
 - d) 500 AD – 1075 AD
- A

2. The Muslim scientist Al-Khawarizmi is famous for his work on:

- a) Physics
 - b) Algebra
 - c) Chemistry
 - d) Medicine
- B

3. Fundamental ideas of modern celestial mechanics were established by:

- a) Kepler & Galileo
 - b) Newton
 - c) Robert Hook
 - d) Tycho & Halley
- A

4. The decimal system was invented by:

- a) Indians
 - b) Greeks
 - c) Chinese
 - d) Egyptians
- A

6. The SI unit of force is:

- a) Newton
 - b) Dyne
 - c) Slug
 - d) Foot-pound
- A

7. The SI unit of energy is:

- a) Joule
 - b) Calorie
 - c) Slug
 - d) Electron volt
- A

8. In the international system of units, the unit of mass is:

- a) Gram
 - b) Kilogram
 - c) Milligram
 - d) Pound
- B

9. The SI unit of Power is:

- a) Horse power
 - b) Joule
 - c) Calorie
 - d) None of the above
- D

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10. The number of fundamental units of measurement in science is:

- a) Four
 - b) Five
 - c) Three
 - d) Seven
- D

11. In the SI system, there are basic units.

- a) Three
 - b) Five
 - c) Seven
 - d) Nine
- C

12. The dimensions of velocity are:

- a) $[L][T]$
 - b) $[L][T^{-1}]$
 - c) $[L][T^{-2}]$
 - d) $[L^2][T^{-1}]$
- B

13. The dimensions of work may be expressed as:

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

14. The maximum possible error in the reading for a meter rod (with a least count of 1 mm) is:

- a) ± 0.1 mm
 - b) 0.5 cm
 - c) 0.05 cm
 - d) 1 mm
- D

15. The branch of science which deals with properties of matter, energy and their relationship is called

- _____. a) Physics
 - b) Chemistry
 - c) Mechanics
 - d) Magnetism
- A

16. The branch of science, which deals with forces acting on bodies in motion, is called

- _____.
 - a) Chemical Physics
 - b) Mechanics
 - c) Magnetism
 - d) Medical Physics
- B

17. _____ deals with structure of atom and properties of atom.

- a) Atomic Physics
 - b) Nuclei Physics
 - c) Mechanics
 - d) None of these
- A

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18. The Islamic era (600-1500 AD) is also known as _____.

- a) Historical era
 - b) Muslim period
 - c) British era
 - d) Greek period
- B**

19. Archimedes is also known as the founder of _____ Physics.

- a) Optical
 - b) Mathematical
 - c) Bio-chemical
 - d) Modern
- B**

20. Kepler and _____ established the fundamental ideas of celestial mechanics.

- a) Newton
 - b) Faraday
 - c) Galileo
 - d) Thales
- C**

21. "Candela" is the unit name of quantity _____.

- a) Time
 - b) Intensity
 - c) Mole
 - d) Meter
- B**

22. The unit name of temperature is _____.

- a) Degree Kelvin
 - b) Candela
 - c) Mole
 - d) Kilogram
- A**

23. "Ampere" is the unit of _____.

- a) Intensity
 - b) Electric current
 - c) Temperature
 - d) Candela
- B**

24. The supplementary units are known as _____.

- a) Derived units
 - b) Small units
 - c) Positive units
 - d) None of these
- D**

25. The length is measured in _____.

- a) Kilometers
 - b) Seconds
 - c) Gram
 - d) Kilogram
- A**

26. We can write one kilo = _____.

- a) 10⁴
 - b) 10⁵
 - c) 10³
 - d) 10⁶
- C**

27. We can write one mega = _____.

- a) 10⁻⁹
 - b) 10¹⁴
 - c) 10¹³
 - d) 10⁶
- D**

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28. The round figure of 46.55 is:

- a) 46.6 b) 465.5 c) 455.6 d) None of these **A**

29. Newton is the unit of _____.

- a) Energy b) Electricity c) Force d) None of these **C**

30. The branch of physics which deals with the properties, and interaction of nuclear particles (protons and neutrons) is called:

- a) Molecular Physics b) Plasma Physics
c) Nuclear Physics d) Solid state Physics **C**

31. The Physics of Islamic era ranges from

- a) 3000 BC to 600 AD b) 600 AD to 1500 AD
c) 1500 AD to 1700 AD d) 1700 AD to 1750 AD **B**

32. The theory of relativity was introduced (in 1905) by

- a) Planck b) Einstein
c) Maxwell d) Rutherford **B**

33. The fundamental Physics quantities which form the basis for the MKS system are

- a) Force, weight and time b) Mass, length and time
c) Mass, length and force d) Mass, energy and time **B**

34. Fundamental units in MKS system are

- a) Gram, dyne and second b) Kilogram, centimeter and second
c) Kilogram, Newton and second d) Kilogram, meter and second **D**

35. The units which are based on one or more fundamental units are called

- a) Fundamental units b) Derived units
c) Basic units d) None of the above **B**

36. Which of the following is not a derived unit

- a) Newton b) Meter/sec c) Kilogram/meter³ d) Second **D**

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37. Which of the following is not a fundamental unit in SI units C

a) Kilogram b) Ampere c) m³ d) Kelvin

38. Light year is the unit of a) Time b) Distance c) Light d) Velocity B

39. Which of the following is the dimensions of force

a) LT⁻¹ b) LT⁻² c) ML T⁻² d) None of the above

C

40. The dimensions of weight are a) ML T⁻¹ b) ML T⁻² c) LT⁻² d) ML² T B

41. The SI unit of angular displacement is

a) Meter b) Foot c) Radian d) Centimeter

C

42. The dimensions of frequency are a) L T b) L T⁻¹ c) MT⁻¹ d) T⁻¹ D

43. Significant figures in 0.0001 is/ are a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four A

44. Candela is the unit of a) Electric Flux b) Magnetic induction c) Torque d) Luminous intensity of

light

D

45. The unit of absolute temperature is

a) Fahrenheit b) Centigrade c) Kelvin d) None of the above

C

46. The branch of science which deals with the properties of matter and energy along with the interaction

between them is known as

a) Geography b) Biology c) Geology d) Physics

D

47. The branch of physics which deals with the motion of particles and bodies under the action of given force is

called

a) Solid state Physics b) Quantum Mechanics c) Mechanics d) Nuclear Physics

C

48. The branch of physics which deals with the structure and properties of atoms as determined by electron

outside the nucleus

a) Nuclear Physics b) Atomic Physics c) Particle Physics d) Bio Physics

B

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49. The branch of Physics which deals with structure, properties and various phenomena regarding nuclei is

a) Atomic Physics b) Astro Physics c) Nuclear Physics d) Plasma Physics

C

50. Muslim scientist who wrote the books on Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Engineering, was _____

a) Abu-Ali-Hussan Ibn-al-Haitham b) Al-Beruni c) Yaqub Kindi d) Muhammad Bin Musa

A

51. Radio was invented by

a) Marconi b) Edison c) Rutherford d) Davison

A

52. In C.G.S. system the unit of length is

a) Foot b) Meter c) Centimeter d) Inch

C

53. in MKS system the unit of current is

a) Ampere b) Volt c) Coulomb d) Ohm

A

54. The new era of modern Physics began near the end of

a) 16th Century b) 17th Century c) 18th Century d) 19th Century

D

55. The theory of relativity was produced in 1905 by

a) Einstein b) Maxwell c) Young d) Kelvin

A

56. Which of the following is not a fundamental quantity?

a) Length b) Temperature c) Electric charge d) Ampere

C

57. The unit of Torque in SI units is

a) Meter b) Newton c) Kilogram d) Newton.meter

D

58. In international system of units called SI units the unit of mass is

a) Pound b) Gram c) Kilogram d) Quintal

C

59. In SI system the unit of length is

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a) Millimeter b) Centimeter c) Meter d) Kilometer

C

60. In SI system the unit of time is a) Second b) Minute c) Hour d) Day A

61. In SI system the unit of temperature is

a) Kelvin b) Degree centigrade c) Degree Fahrenheit d) Degree Celsius

A

62. In SI system the unit of energy is a) Calorie b) Joule c) Erg d) Dyne B

63. The unit of force in MKS system is

a) Newton b) Poundal c) Dyne d) Watt

A

64. The unit of work in MKS system is

a) Erg b) Dyne c) Watt d) Joule

D

65. The unit of power in MKS system is

a) Dyne b) Erg c) Watt d) Joule

C

66. Joule is the unit of a) Force b) Work c) Power d) Velocity B

67. Which one is a unit of time

a) Micro b) Half Year c) Angstrom d) Light Year

B

68. Absolute unit of work in C.G.S. system is

a) Foot pound b) Erg c) Joule d) Dyne

B

69. The unit of velocity in MKS system can be

a) Centimeter/sec b) Centimeter/sec² c) Meter/sec d) Meter/sec²

C

70. Meter per second is the unit of

a) Acceleration b) Velocity c) Surface tension d) Momentum

B

71. Which of the following is fundamental quantity

a) Volume b) Velocity c) Time d) Force

C

72. Which of the following is a derived quantity

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

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D

73. The unit of power is a) Kilowatt-hour b) Joule c) Dyne d) Kilowatt D

74. The dimensional formula of angular velocity is

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

A

75. Dimensions of power are

a) $M^1L^2T^{-3}$ b) $M^2L^1T^{-2}$ c) $M^1L^2T^{-1}$ d) $M^1L^1T^{-2}$

A

76. Dimension of couple is a) ML^2T^{-2} b) MLT^{-2} c) $ML^{-1}T^{-3}$ d) $ML^{-2}T^{-2}$ A

77. In MKS system the unit of pressure is

a) Dyne/ cm^3 b) Atmosphere c) Pascal d) cm of Hg

C

78. Orange light emitted from krypton-86 atoms was used to define

a) Kilogram b) Meter c) Centimeter d) Second

B

79. The dimensions of $[1/2 at^2]$ are that of

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

C

80. The branch of physics which deals with motion of bodies under the action of forces is called

a) Mechanics b) Statistical Mechanics c) Thermodynamics d) Electrostatics

A

81. The branch science which deals with properties of matter and energy is called

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

D

82. Physics is a quantitative science based primarily on

a) Fundamental Quantities b) Definition c) Experiment and Measurement d) Description of facts

C

83. ML^2T^{-3} represents the dimension of:

a) Power b) Work c) Strain d) Young's modulus

A

84. The Muslim scientist who wrote the books on Astronomy, Algebra and Arithmetic was a) Ibn-al-Haitham

b) Al-Beruni c) Al-Khawarizmi d) Jabir bin Hayyan

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C

85. The first book of physics was written by

- a) Kelvin b) Aristotle c) Faraday d) Newton

B

86. Kilogram is the unit of

- a) Mass b) Weight c) Volume d) Density

A

87. Work is measured in Joules while energy is expressed in

- a) Watt b) J.s c) J/s d) J

D

88. An example of fundamental quantity is

- a) Area b) Volume c) Length d) Velocity

C

89. Ibn-al-Haitham developed

- a) Mechanics b) Acoustics c) Relativity d) Optics

D

90. Which one of the following is a fundamental quantity?

- a) Area b) Candela c) Acceleration d) Velocity

B

91. The special theory of relativity was published 1905 by

- a) Lorentz b) Schrodinger c) Einstein d) Max Plank

C

92. Which one of the following is not a fundamental unit? a) Meter² b) Meter c) Kelvin d)

Ampere A

93. The SI system of units comprises

- a) Three basic units b) Five basic units c) Six basic units d) Seven basic units

D

94. $ML^{-1}T^0$ is the dimensional representation of

- a) Weight density b) Linear mass density c) Volume mass density d) Surface density

B

95. Which of the following quantities have the same dimensions: I) Power II) Energy III) Torque

- a) I and

- II b) I and III c) II and III d) I, II and III

C

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96. Pinhole camera was invented by

- a) Al-Beruni b) Yaqoob Al-Kindi c) Ibn-Al-Haitham d) Al-Khwarizmi

C

97. Physics is one of the branches of

- a) Life sciences b) Physical sciences c) Biological sciences d) Social sciences

D

98. The famous mathematician and founder of Algebra was

- a) Al Kindi b) Al Khwarizmi c) Al Beruni d) Naseruddin Tusi

B

99. Zero is significant only if it

- a) Lies to the left of the significant digit b) Is between two digits c) Is to the right of a significant digit d)

Is before the decimal point

B

100. A second is defined as the duration of vibration of

- a) Carbon atom b) Cesium atom c) Radium atom d) Nitrogen atom

B

101. Physics is a quantitative science based primarily on

- a) Definition b) Fundamental quantities c) Experiment and Measurement d) a collection of skills

C