Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: PHYSICS

Chapter - 1

Question 1) Matter occupies space and has _____
(a) mass (b) volume (c) area (d) none

Question 2) The amount of space occupied by the material thing is called its
(a) matter (b) volume (c) area (d) none

Question 3) Ice cube can be made of one type of _____ of water
(a) atom (b) molecules (c) ions (d) Radicals

Question 4) Matter is made up of _____ particles
(a) small (b) large (c) very small (d) none

Question 5) _____ are positively or negatively charged atoms
(a) ions (b) molecules (c) particles (d) none

Question 6) An atom acquires an electric charge by
(a) losing (b) gaining (c) losing or gaining (d) none

Question 7) _____ is the smallest particle of matter
(a) atom (b) molecule (c) ion (d) none

Question 8) _____ have a fixed shape and fixed volume
(a) Liquids (b) gases (c) solids (d) none

Question 9) _____ do not have fluidity.
(a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) none

Question 10) The molecules in solids are
(a) tightly packed (b) loosely packed (c) very loosely packed (d) none

Question 11) _____ cannot be compressed much
(a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) All

Question 12) _____ have loosely packed particles
(a) solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) all

Question 13) _____ flow easily
(a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) both b & c

Question 14) _____ have a fixed volume but no fixed shape.
(a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) all

Question 15) _____ cannot be compressed much
(a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) both a and b

Question 16) The molecules of gases have _____ inter molecular force between them.
(a) weak (b) strong (c) very strong (d) none

Question 17) _____ have high density
(a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) none

Question 18) _____ have definite volume
(a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) both (a) and (b)

Question 19) _____ have no definite Shape
(a) Solids (b) liquid (c) gases (d) both (b) and (c)

Question 20) _____ have low density
(a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) both (a) and (c)

Question 21) Inter molecular attraction is maximum in _____ and minimum in _____
(a) Solids, gases (b) Solids, liquids (c) liquids, gases (d) gases, gases

Question 22) Kinetic energy of molecules are minimum in _____ and maximum in _____
(a) Solids, Gases (b) Solids, liquids (c) liquids, gases (d) gases, solids

Question 23) Potential energy of molecules is maximum in _____ and minimum in _____
(a) Solids, liquids (b) liquids, gases (c) Solids, gases (d) gases, solids

Question 24) _____ has neither a definite volume nor a definite shape.
(a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) none

Question 25) The average speed of gases molecules are
(a) 1600 km/hr (b) 1500km/hr (c) 1000 km/hr (d) 2000 km/hr

Chapter – 2

Question 1) Measurement makes your judgement more
(a) accurate (b) actual (c) easy (d) none

Question 2) Fundamental Quantities are
(a) Length, mass (b) mass and time (c) Length, mass, time (d) none

Question 3) The S.I unit of Luminous intensity
(a) Candela (b) Kelvin (c) Ampere (d) none

Question 4) 1 cm = _____ millimetres
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) $\frac{1}{100}$

Question 5) 1 gm = _____ milligrams
(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) $\frac{1}{10}$

Question 6) 1 metric ton = _____ quintals
(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) 1

Question 7) 1 century = _____ decades
(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) $\frac{1}{10}$

Question 8) 1 millennium = _____years
(a) 100 (b) 1000 (c) 365 (d) 150

Question 9) $1A^0$ = _____ m
(a) 10^{-10} (b) 10^{-11} (c) 10^{-12} (d) 10^{-9}

Question 10) 1 n m = _____m
(a) 10^{-8} (b) 10^{-9} (c) 10^{-10} (d) 10^{-11}

Question 11) 1 light year = _____ m
(a) 9.465×10^{15} (b) 9.465×10^{12} (c) 9.465×10^{15} (d) 9.465×10^{11}

Question 12) 1 parsec = _____ light years
(a) 3.2616 (b) 3.2 (c) 3.251 (d) 3.222

Question 13) The qualities which depend on other quantities are called _____ quantities
(a) derived (b) fundamental (c) Scalar (d) none

Question 14) _____is simplest instrument used to measure mass
(a) Spring balance (b) Beam balance (c) Physical balance (d) electronic weighting

Question 15) Density =
(a) $\frac{Mass}{Volume}$ (b) Mass x volume (c) $\frac{volume}{mass}$ (d) $\frac{2\ mass}{volume}$

Question 16) The SI unit of density is
(a) kg/m^3 (b) $\frac{kg}{m}^3_2$ (c) m^3 (d) $\frac{kg}{m}$

Question 17) Actually time is the interval between _____ events
(a) some (b) two (c) many (d) three

Question 18) Laboratory thermometer have range from
(a) 10^0C to 110^0C (b) 35^0C to 42^0C (c) 37^0C to 47^0C (d) none of these

Question 19) _____ thermometer is used to measure the temperature of a human body
(a) Laboratory thermometer (b) clinical (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none

Question 20) Laboratory thermometers are used to measure the temperature for _____
(a) Scientific purposes (b) human body (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Question 21) In Kelvin scale, 0^0C corresponds to
(a) 100 K (b) 273 K (c) 373 K (d) none

Question 22) _____ is the measure of surface of an object
(a) area (b) volume (c) density (d) none

Question 23) Heavy masses are measured in _____ and _____
(a) gram, kg (b) quintals, metric ton (c) milligram, centigram (d) none

Question 24) _____ is the common unit of temperature
(a) ^{0}C (b) ^{0}F (c) K (d) S

Question 25) Wall clocks and watches are made on the principle of _____
(a) Periodic motion (b) non- periodic motion (c) random motion (d) circulatory motion