Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

CLASS: VII

SUBJECT: PHYSICS

Chapter - 1

Question 1) _____ is the measure of surface of an objects.
(a) length (b) area (c) volume (d) none of these

Question 2) The SI unit of area is _____.
(a) m (b) m^2 (c) m^3 (d) none of these

Question 3) The _____ occupied by an object is called its volume.
(a) area (b) space (c) both (d) none of these

Question 4) The SI unit of volume is –
(a) m (b) m^2 (c) m^3 (d) none of these

Question 5) 1 L = _____ mL
(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) 10000

Question 6) The instrument used to measure the volume of an irregular solid is _____.
(a) Measuring cylinder (b) Beam Balance (c) Spring Balance (d) None of these

Question 7) _____ is the matter contained in a body.
(a) Area (b) Mass (c) Weight (d) Volume

Question 8) _____ is the force exerted by earth on a body.
(a) Area (b) map (c) weight (d) none of these

Question 9) The SI unit of mass is –
(a) g (b) kg (c) newton (d) none of these

Question 10) The SI unit of weight is –
(a) g (b) kg (c) newton (d) none of these

Question 11) The instrument used to measure mass –
(a) Beam Balance (b) Spring balance (c) Measuring cylinder (d) none of these

Question 12) The instrument used to measure weight –
(a) Beam Balance (b) Spring Balance (c) Measuring cylinder (d) none of these

Question 13) 1 kg = _____ g
(a) 10 g (b) 100 g (c) 1000 g (d) 10000 g

Question 14) The amount of mass per unit volume is –
(a) Area (b) Density (c) Relative Density (d) None of these

Question 15) Density = _____
(a) mass × volume (b) volume / mass (c) mass / volume (d) none of these

Question 16) The SI unit of density is –
(a) m / s (b) kg / m^3 (c) m / s^2 (d) none of these

Question 17) The SI unit of relative density :
(a) kg / m^3 (b) g / m^3 (c) Don't have any unit (d) none of these

Question 18) Instrument used to measure relative density :
(a) Measuring cylinder (b) Beam balance (c) Relative density bottle (d) none of these

Question 19) With increase in temperature, density –
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) No change (d) None of these

Question 20) The instrument used to measure density is –
(a) hydrometer (b) relative density bottle (c) Beam balance (d) spring balance

Question 21) Area of rectangle = _____
(a) l × b (b) l / b (c) l × b × e (d) none of these

Question 22) Area of circle = _____
(a) l × b (b) π r (c) πr^2 (d) 2 π r

Question 23) Area of triangle = _____
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ × b × h (b) b × h (c) b / h (d) none of these

Question 24) Volume of cube = _____
(a) a^3 (b) 3a (c) l × b × h (d) $\frac{4}{3}\ \pi r^3$

Question 25) 1 mL = _____ cm^3
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) 1000

Chapter – 2

Question 1) When an object changes its position with time as compared with a stationary object it is said To be in _____
(a) Vibration (b) Motion (c) Rest (d) None of these

Question 2) Rest and Motion are _____ terms.
(a) Different (b) Relative (c) Opposite (d) None of these

Question 3) If a body travels same distance in same time, the motion is said to be _____ .
(a) Rotatory (b) Oscillatory (c) Translatory (d) None of these

Question 4) If the motion is in straight line, then the motion is _____ motion
(a) Curvilinear (b) Rectilinear (c) Oscillatory (d) None of these

Question 5) If the object moves along a covered path, its motion is _____ motion
(a) Curvilinear (b) Rectilinear (c) Oscillatory (d) None of these

Question 6) The to and fro motion is called _____ motion.
(a) Curvilinear (b) Rectilinear (c) Oscillatory (d) None of these

Question 7) The motion which repeats after regular internal of time is called _____ motion.
(a) Rectilinear (b) Oscillatory (c) Periodic (d) None of these

Question 8) Movement of Pendulum is _____ motion
(a) Rectilinear (b) Oscillatory (c) Translatory (d) None of these

Question 9) Rotation of earth is _____ motion.
(a) Rectilinear (b) Curvilinear (c) Periodic (d) Oscillatory

Question 10) A car moving on a straight road is an example of _____ motion
(a) Rectilinear (b) Curvilinear (c) Oscillatory (d) None of these

Question 11) The time taken by a Pendulum to complete one oscillation is called _____
(a) Time period (b) Frequency (c) Amplitude (d) None of these

Question 12) One complete to-and-fro motion is called _____
(a) a rotation (b) an oscillation (c) frequency (d) None of these

Question 13) The maximum displacement of bob from its mean position is called _____
(a) Time period (b) Frequency (c) Amplitude (d) None of these

Question 14) The number of oscillations produced in one second is known as _____
(a) Time period (b) frequency (c) Amplitude (d) None of these

Question 15) Time period $\propto$
(a) $\sqrt{L}$ (b) $\sqrt{g}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ (d) none of these

Question 16) Time period $\propto \frac{1}{\square}$
(a) $\sqrt{L}$ (b) $\sqrt{g}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ (d) none of these

Question 17) Time period depends on _____
(a) Length of pendulum (b) Mass of bob (c) amplitude (d) none of these

Question 18) SI unit of frequency is _____
(a) second (b) hertz (c) newton (d) metre

Question 19) The quantity which has only magnitude is called _____ quantity.
(a) Scalar (b) Vector (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Question 20) The quantity which has both magnitude and direction is called _____ quantity
(a) Scalar (b) Vector (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

Question 21) Speed = _____
(a) Distance / Time (b) Distance × Time (c) Time / Distance (d) None of these

Question 22) Velocity = _____
(a) Displacement / Time (b) Displacement × Time (c) Time / Displacement (d) none of these

Question 23) SI unit of speed is _____
(a) m / s (b) m × s (c) m / s^2 (d) none of these

Question 24) Acceleration = _____
(a) Velocity × Time (b) Change in velocity / Time (c) Speed × Time (d) none of these

Question 25) SI unit of acceleration is _____
(a) m / s (b) m / s^2 (c) m s (d) none of these

Chapter – 3

Question 1) If force moves an object, then the _____ is said to be done.
(a) work (b) force (c) motion (d) none of these

Question 2) No work is done if there is no _____
(a) Displacement (b) Energy (c) Vibration (d) None of these

Question 3) Work = _____
(a) Force × displacement (b) Force / displacement (c) Displacement / force (d) None of these

Question 4) Unit of work – done is _____
(a) Joule (b) Newton (c) metre (d) none of these

Question 5) 1 k J = _____ J
(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) 10000

Question 6) To do work we require _____
(a) force (b) energy (c) power (d) none of these

Question 7) The capacity of doing work is called _____
(a) force (b) power (c) energy (d) none of these

Question 8) The SI unit of energy is _____
(a) Newton (b) metre (c) joule (d) none of these

Question 9) The unit for heat is _____
(a) metre (b) gram (c) calorie (d) none of these

Question 10) 1 calorie = _____ J
(a) 4.184J (b) 1.844J (c) 8.144J (d) 4.841J

Question 11) Mechanical energy = _____
(a) K.E. × P.E. (b) K.E. ÷ P.E. (c) KE – P.E. (d) KE + P.E.

Question 12) The energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called _____
(a) Potential Energy (b) Kinetic Energy (c) Mechanical Energy (d) None of these

Question 13) KE = _____
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ mv^2 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ mv (c) mv^2 (d) none of these

Question 14) The energy possessed by a body due to its position is called _____
(a) Potential energy (b) kinetic energy (c) mechanical energy (d) none of these

Question 15) P.E. = _____
(a) mgh (b) $\frac{mg}{h}$ (c) $\frac{mh}{g}$ (d) none of these

Question 16) Light is a form of _____.
(a) power (b) energy (c) force (d) none

Question 17) _____ is the most useful form of energy
(a) electrical energy (b) light energy (c) sound energy (d) none of these

Question 18) The energy stored in our body is _____ energy.
(a) chemical (b) light (c) sound (d) none of these

Question 19) Energy stored in the nuclei of atoms is called _____.
(a) Nuclear energy (b) chemical energy (c) chemical energy (d) potential energy

Question 20) The _____ is ultimate source of energy
(a) plants (b) food (c) sun (d) none of these

Question 21) _____ are used to pump water and generate electricity from wind.
(a) wind mill (b) turbines (c) dams (d) motors

Question 22) The power stations where electricity is generated by using water energy are called _____ Power stations.
(a) wind (b) Nuclear (c) hydro (d) none of these

Question 23) _____ can neither be created nor be destroyed.
(a) force (b) work (c) Energy (d) None of these

Question 24) Work and _____ have same units.
(a) Energy (b) Force (c) Power (d) none of these

Question 25) The sum of P.E. and K.E. is called
(a) wind energy (b) Mechanical energy (c) power (d) none of these