

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**CLASS: VIII****SUBJECT: PHYSICS****Chapter - 1**

- Question 1) The quantity of matter contained in a body is _____
 (a) weight (b) mass (c) volume (d) none
- Question 2) _____ depends on gravity.
 (a) weight (b) mass (c) volume (d) none
- Question 3) Anything that occupies space and has mass is called _____
 (a) matter (b) object (c) element (d) none
- Question 4) Freezing point of water is _____
 (a) 0°C (b) 4°C (c) 100°C (d) none
- Question 5) The particles in gas are in the state of _____ motion.
 (a) random (b) rapid (c) slow (d) none
- Question 6) If the energy of the system increases, vibration of particles _____
 (a) increases (b) decreases (c) does not change (d) none
- Question 7) _____ is a sublimable substance.
 (a) wax (b) wood (c) iron (d) camphor
- Question 8) The change of state from solid to liquid is _____
 (a) melting (b) freezing (c) condensation (d) none
- Question 9) The fourth state of matter is _____
 (a) wood (b) iron (c) plasma (d) ion
- Question 10) The boiling point of water is _____
 (a) 0° (b) 50°C (c) 100°C (d) 120°C
- Question 11) In solids atoms are _____
 (a) fixed (b) free to move (c) can slide over each other (d) none
- Question 12) In solids force of attraction is _____
 (a) weak (b) strong (c) very weak (d) none
- Question 13) In solids volume is _____
 (a) fixed (b) not fixed (c) increases (d) none
- Question 14) In liquids shape is _____
 (a) definite (b) not – definite (c) decreases (d) none
- Question 15) The state of matter which glows, is _____
 (a) solid (b) liquid (c) gas (d) plasma
- Question 16) Freezing is also known as _____
 (a) condensation (b) solidification (c) sublimation (d) none
- Question 17) Melting is also known as _____
 (a) solidification (b) condensation (c) fusion (d) deposition
- Question 18) In which state matter particles only vibrate?
 (a) solid (b) liquid (c) gas (d) plasma
- Question 19) Which state is not affected by gravity?
 (a) solid (b) liquid (c) gas (d) plasma
- Question 20) The state which takes the shape of container –
 (a) solid (b) liquid (c) gas (d) both (b) and (c)
- Question 21) When liquid changes into gas it is called
 (a) condensation (b) melting point (c) evaporation (d) boiling point
- Question 22) In which conversion heat will be absorbed –
 (a) melting (b) condensation (c) freezing (d) none
- Question 23) In vaporisations heat is –
 (a) absorbed (b) released (c) no change (d) none
- Question 24) The amount of heat required to change the state.
 (a) melting point (b) boiling point (c) latent heat (d) none
- Question 25) The temperature at which liquid changes into gas.
 (a) boiling point (b) melting point (c) freezing point (d) latent heat

Chapter – 2

- Question 1) The physical quantity that differentiates one substance from other is called _____
 (a) Area (b) Volume (c) Mass (d) Density
- Question 2) Density = _____
 (a) mass / volume (b) mass × volume (c) volume / mass (d) none of these
- Question 3) Unit of Density is _____
 (a) kg / m³ (b) m² (c) m³ (d) none of these
- Question 4) Density of an irregular solid can be measured by _____
 (a) Eureka can (b) Measuring cylinder (c) R-D- Bottle (d) Both (a) and (b)
- Question 5) If a body floats in liquid it means its density is _____ than the density of liquid.
 (a) less (b) more (c) may be (a) or (b) (d) none of these
- Question 6) Hydrometer is a device to measure _____ of liquid.
 (a) Volume (b) Density (c) Relative density (d) None of these
- Question 7) Solids are _____ dense than liquids
 (a) More (b) Less (c) Equally (d) None of these

- Question 8) Liquids are _____ dense than gases
(a) Less (b) More (c) Equal (d) None of these
- Question 9) The upward force exerted by liquid is known as _____.
(a) Torque (b) Density (c) Buoyancy (d) None of these
- Question 10) _____ Decides whether the object will float or sink.
(a) Density (b) Area (c) Volume (d) None of these
- Question 11) _____ is a cylindrical laboratory instrument with markings, used to measure the volume of liquids.
(a) Eureka can (b) Measuring cylinder (c) Hydrometer (d) None of these
- Question 12) _____ is a dense object
(a) wood block (b) iron (c) Styrofoam (d) sponge
- Question 13) _____ is a porous material.
(a) Styrofoam (b) Iron (c) diamond (d) lead
- Question 14) If water displaced by an object is more, the force acting against it _____.
(a) decreases (b) Increases (c) No change (d) None of these
- Question 15) The property that decides whether the object will float or sink is its _____.
(a) Volume (b) Area (c) Density (d) None of these
- Question 16) When a solid substance is heated its density _____.
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) No change (d) None of these
- Question 17) When liquids are heated, their density became less until it changes into _____.
(a) Solid (b) Liquid (c) Gas (d) None of these
- Question 18) When solids are heated their _____ increases and _____ decreases.
(a) Volume, density (b) Density, volume (c) Area, Volume (d) None of these
- Question 19) Ocean currents are caused due to difference in _____.
(a) Temperature (b) Pressure (c) Density (d) None of these
- Question 20) When gas is heated, its volume _____.
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) No change (d) None of these
- Question 21) The density of ice is about _____.
(a) 0.9 g / cm^3 (b) 1 g / cm^3 (c) 1.2 g / cm^3 (d) None of these
- Question 22) Density of sea water is _____ than density of river water.
(a) more (b) less (c) equal (d) None of these
- Question 23) Measuring cylinder has _____ grooved over it
(a) Scale (b) Marking (c) Dates (d) None of these
- Question 24) The CGS unit of Density is _____.
(a) g / cm^3 (b) cm^3 / g (c) m^3 (d) cm^3
- Question 25) A eureka can has a _____ in it
(a) pipe (b) spout (c) funnel (d) none of these

Chapter – 3

- Question 1) Torque = _____
(a) Force / distance (b) Force $\times$ distance (c) Distance / Force (d) Force / Area
- Question 2) The device used for measuring atmospheric pressure _____
(a) Ammeter (b) Barometer (c) Kelvin (d) Second
- Question 3) Unit of pressure is _____.
(a) N / m (b) m / N^2 (c) N / m^2 (d) m / N
- Question 4) Turning effect of force _____.
(a) Moment (b) Moment of force (c) Balancing moment (d) Barometer
- Question 5) The atmospheric pressure on the earth's surface is :
(a) 100 kPa (b) 10 kPa (c) 105 kPa (d) 1000 Pa
- Question 6) Moment can be calculated using _____ equation.
(a) $M = f \times d$ (b) $M = m / s^2$ (c) $M = m \times s$ (d) $M = f / d$
- Question 7) The atmosphere extends up to nearly about
(a) 400km (b) 300km (c) 200km (d) 500km
- Question 8) Liquids always flow from :
(a) Lower to higher level (b) Higher to lower level (c) same level (d) none of these
- Question 9) Unit of pressure is _____.
(a) metre (b) second (c) Newton (d) Pascal
- Question 10) A water pump consists of :
(a) A cylinder and a pipe dipped in water (b) An air tight piston and a handle
(c) Two valves nozzle (d) All of these
- Question 11) A syringe works due to :
(a) Air pressure (b) Pressure (c) Atmospheric Pressure (d) All of these
- Question 12) Liquid pressure exerted on sides of its container
(a) Torque (b) Atmospheric Pressure (c) Pressure (d) Lateral Pressure
- Question 13) Formula for the Pressure :
(a) Pressure = Thrust / Area (b) Pressure = Thrust $\times$ distance
(c) Pressure = Thrust $\times$ distance (d) Pressure = Area / Thrust
- Question 14) Pressure inside our body get balanced by :
(a) Internal Pressure (b) Atmospheric Pressure (c) External Pressure (d) None of these
- Question 15) Liquid Pressure is independent of _____.
(a) increase with depth (b) size and shape of container (c) Depth & height of liquid
(d) none of these
- Question 16) As we go higher, the density of air decreases and hence pressure _____.
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) remains same (d) All of these

- Question 17) The SI unit of moment of force is –
(a) m (b) N (c) $\frac{N}{m}$ (d) Nm
- Question 18) Atmospheric pressure is maximum at
(a) sea level (b) on mountains (c) on equator (d) none of these
- Question 19) Liquid pressure _____ with increase in depth.
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) No change (d) None of these
- Question 20) Atmospheric Pressure _____ with increase in height.
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) No change (d) None of these
- Question 21) 1 Pa = _____ N/m²
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) None of these
- Question 22) The thrust per unit area is _____
(a) Force (b) Momentum (c) Pressure (d) None of these
- Question 23) Pressure _____ with increase in area.
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) None of these (d) Remains same
- Question 22) Force = _____
(a) $m \times a$ (b) $\frac{m}{a}$ (c) $m + a$ (d) $m - a$
- Question 23) Unit of force is _____.
(a) Newton (b) Pascal (c) Joule (d) None of these

