

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**(for 2nd Term)****CLASS: VII****SUBJECT: PHYSICS****Chapter – 4 [Light]**

- Question 1) The process of sending back the light ray which falls on the surface of an object is called _____.
(a) scattering (b) reflection (c) refraction (d) none of these
- Question 2) A ray of light from a source striking a given reflecting surface is called the _____.
(a) incident ray (b) reflected ray (c) refracted ray (d) none of these
- Question 3) The point at which the incident ray strikes the surface is called the _____.
(a) point of incidence (b) point of reflection (c) normal point (d) none of these
- Question 4) The incident ray after reflection at the point of incidence is called _____.
(a) reflected ray (b) incident ray (c) normal ray (d) none of these
- Question 5) The perpendicular to the surface at the point of incidence is called _____.
(a) Normal (b) reflected ray (c) incident ray (d) none of these
- Question 6) The angle between the normal and incident ray called _____.
(a) angle of incidence (b) angle of reflection (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 7) The angle between the normal and the reflected ray is called _____.
(a) angle of incidence (b) angle of reflection (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 8) The reflected rays from an _____ surface are scattered in all directions.
(a) even (b) uneven (c) plane (d) none
- Question 9) The image formed by the plane mirror is _____.
(a) real (b) virtual (c) inverted (d) none of these
- Question 10) The image formed by plane mirror is _____.
(a) erect (b) inverted (c) real (d) both (a) and (c)
- Question 11) The image which can be obtained on a screen, called _____.
(a) real image (b) virtual image (c) erect image (d) inverted image
- Question 12) The image cannot be obtained on a screen _____.
(a) real image (b) virtual image (c) erect image (d) inverted image
- Question 13) The interchange of sides of an object in its image, called _____.
(a) lateral inversion (b) deviation (c) contraction (d) none of these
- Question 14) White light is composed of _____ colours.
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 7 (d) 9
- Question 15) The colour of an object is the colour of the light which the object _____.
(a) reflects (b) absorbs (c) refracts (d) none of these
- Question 16) The three lights are called _____ of light, when they combine to form white light.
(a) primary colours (b) secondary (c) tertiary (d) none of these
- Question 17) Red and blue light add together to produce _____.
(a) magenta (b) cyan (c) white light (d) none of these
- Question 18) Red light and green light and blue light add together to produce _____.
(a) white light (b) magenta (c) cyan (d) none of these
- Question 19) Yellow, magenta and cyan are sometimes referred to as _____ colours of light.
(a) Primary (b) secondary (c) Tertiary (d) none
- Question 20) If $\angle i = 40^\circ$, so $\angle r$ will be _____.
(a) 30° (b) 40° (c) 50° (d) 60°
- Question 21) Red + Green = _____ :
(a) yellow (b) magenta (c) cyan (d) none of these
- Question 22) Scattering of light into 7 colours is called _____.
(a) Dispersion (b) Refraction (c) Reflection (d) none of these
- Question 23) Combination of two colours to form light of a new colour is called _____.
(a) colour addition (b) colour subtraction (c) reflection (d) refraction
- Question 24) Light travels in air at a speed of :
(a) $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ (b) $3.5 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ (c) $3 \times 10^{10} \text{ m/s}$ (d) $2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
- Question 25) When a parallel beam of light is reflected as a parallel beam, the reflection is said to be :
(a) regular (b) irregular (c) distorted (d) none of these

Chapter – 5 [Heat]

- Question 1) The quantity used to measure the hotness or coldness of an object, known as _____.
(a) Temperature (b) Kelvin (c) Celsius (d) none of these
- Question 2) Instrument to measure the temperature is called _____.
(a) Anemometer (b) Barometer (c) Thermometer (d) None of these
- Question 3) A mercury thermometer uses the _____ property of mercury to measure temperature.
(a) contraction (b) expansion (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 4) Mercury has freezing point of :
(a) -39°C (b) -37°C (c) -38°C (d) -36°C
- Question 5) Heat is a form of :
(a) matter (b) energy (c) fluid (d) none of these
- Question 6) All matter is made up of tiny particles called _____.
(a) Mass (b) molecules (c) spheres (d) none of these
- Question 7) A form of energy due to motion, known as _____.
(a) kinetic energy (b) potential energy (c) mechanical energy (d) none of these
- Question 8) The total energy of all particles in a substance is known as _____.
(a) Heat energy (b) light energy (c) kinetic energy (d) none of these

2 vii Physics

- Question 9) SI unit of temperature
(a) Kelvin (b) Celsius (c) Fahrenheit (d) calorie
- Question 10) SI unit of heat is
(a) calorie (b) joule (c) Celsius (d) Kelvin
- Question 11) Heat is measured in :
(a) Kelvin (b) Newton (c) Joule (d) None
- Question 12) Temperature is measured by
(a) Aminometer (b) Barometer (c) Thermometer (d) None of these
- Question 13) On heating, the size or volume of the substances _____
(a) decreases (b) increases (c) no change (d) none
- Question 14) The temperature at which a substance changes its state from solid to liquid is called _____
(a) freezing point (b) melting point (c) Evaporation (d) condensation
- Question 15) More humidity, _____ evaporation
(a) more (b) no change (c) less (d) none
- Question 16) More surface area _____ evaporation
(a) less (b) more (c) no change (d) evaporation
- Question 17) The evaporation depends on the :
(a) temperature (b) atmospheric pressure (c) humidity (d) all of these
- Question 18) Water vapours on cooling form water again.
(a) condensation (b) sublimation (c) Evaporation (d) None
- Question 19) The process of changing solid to gaseous state without changing to liquid state, is called _____
(a) sublimation (b) condensation (c) vaporisation (d) evaporation
- Question 20) _____ shows anomalous expansion.
(a) water (b) iron (c) oxygen (d) kerosene
- Question 21) All _____ are good conductors of heat.
(a) metals (b) non- metals (c) metalloids (d) none
- Question 22) Water is _____ conductors of heat.
(a) good (b) poor (c) normal (d) none
- Question 23) _____ expand much more than liquids for the same rise in temperature.
(a) solid (b) liquid (c) gases (d) all of these
- Question 24) The heat energy from the sun reaches us by radiation in the form of :
(a) electromagnetic waves (b) mechanical wave (c) oscillation (d) vibration
- Question 25) Naphthalene is a _____ substance.
(a) sublimable (b) non- sublimable (c) ammonium chloride (d) iodine

Chapter – 6 [Sound]

- Question 1) _____ is a form of energy makes us hear.
(a) sound (b) light (c) Heat (d) none of these
- Question 2) When the amplitude of a wave increases, its
(a) Pitch increases (b) frequency increases (c) intensity increases (d) Loudness increases
- Question 3) The pitch of a wind instrument can be varied by altering the
(a) length of the hole (b) time of blowing (c) force of blowing (d) length of the air column
- Question 4) An example of a percussion instrument is
(a) drums (b) piano (c) flute (d) clarinet
- Question 5) Sound travels _____ in liquids than in air
(a) faster (b) medium (c) slower (d) none of these
- Question 6) An example of wind instrument
(a) flute (b) clarinet (c) saxophone (d) all of these
- Question 7) Frequency = _____
(a) 1/time period (b) 2/time period (c) 1×time period (d) 2× time period
- Question 8) Time period = _____ :
(a) 1× frequency (b) 3×frequency (c) 1/frequency (d) 3/frequency
- Question 9) The maximum displacement of a wave on either side of its mean position, is known as
(a) time period (b) amplitude (c) frequency (d) wave length
- Question 10) The speed of sound in air is
(a) 325 m/s (b) 324 m/s (c) 256 m/s (d) 332 m/s
- Question 11) The speed of light in air
(a) 3×10^7 m/s (b) 3.2×10^{10} m/s (c) 3×10^8 m/s (d) 2×10^8 m/s
- Question 12) The speed of sound in water
(a) 3×10^7 m/s (b) 3.2×10^{10} m/s (c) 1498 m/s (d) 2×10^8 m/s
- Question 13) To and fro motion of a body
(a) vibrations (b) frequency (c) wave form (d) amplitude
- Question 14) An unpleasant sound is called.
(a) Noise (b) Audible sound (c) Music (d) none of these
- Question 15) Time taken to complete one oscillation
(a) Time period (b) amplitude (c) frequency (d) oscillation
- Question 16) The unit of frequency is
(a) amplitude (b) decibel (c) hertz (d) none of these
- Question 17) Human ear can only hear sounds of frequency between
(a) 20 hz and 20,000 hz (b) 10pzs and 10,000 hz (c) 5hz and 5,000 hz (d) 30hz and 30,000 hz
- Question 18) Some animals can hear sounds of frequency higher than _____ :
(a) 40,000 hz (b) 20,000 hz (c) 10,000 hz (d) none of these
- Question 19) Music sound is produced by _____ vibrations
(a) non- periodic (b) periodic (c) non- uniform (d) all of these
- Question 20) The characteristics of sound is –
(a) loudness (b) sound quality or timbre (c) pitch (d) all of these

3 vii Physics

- Question 21) An echo is simply a _____ sound
(a) unreflected sound (b) damped sound (c) reflected sound (d) none of these
- Question 22) _____ is used to measure depth of sea.
(a) SONAR (b) RADAR (c) IMPULSE (d) PULSE
- Question 23) A sound of about _____ decibels and above can cause noise pollution
(a) 40 db (b) 10 db (c) 20 db (d) 80 db
- Question 24) The vibrations with frequencies less than 20Hz are known as :
(a) ultrasonic (b) infrasonic (c) sonic (d) none

