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Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(for 2nd Term)

CLASS: VIII

SUBJECT: PHYSICS

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Chapter – 4

Question 1) _____ is said to be done when a force acts on an object and the object is displaced.
(a) force (b) work (c) energy (d) none of these

Question 2) Work is a _____ quantity.
(a) vector (b) scalar (c) natural (d) none of these

Question 3) The standard unit of work is _____.
(a) Joule (b) Newton (c) coulomb (d) none of these

Question 4) The ability to do work is known as _____.
(a) work (b) force (c) energy (d) none of these

Question 5) An object can do work equivalent to the _____ it possesses.
(a) force (b) energy (c) power (d) none of these

Question 6) The standard unit of energy is _____.
(a) Joule (b) Newton (c) Kelvin (d) none of these

Question 7) The energy associated with motion is known as _____ energy.
(a) Kinetic (b) Potential (c) Mechanical (d) none of these

Question 8) The energy associated with position of a non moving object is _____ energy.
(a) Kinetic (b) Mechanical (c) Potential (d) none of these

Question 9) There are various forms of kinetic energy such as, vibrational, rotational and _____.
(a) Periodic (b) Translational (c) Uniform (d) none of these

Question 10) An object can store energy due to its position, and this energy is called _____ energy.
(a) Kinetic (b) Heat (c) Potential (d) none of these

Question 11) There are three main forms of potential energy : Gravitational potential, Elastic Potential energy and _____ potential energy.
(a) vibrational (b) uniform (c) electric potential energy (d) none of these

Question 12) The ground is considered to be a position of _____ height.
(a) zero (b) positive (c) negative (d) none of these

Question 13) Energy changes from one form to another constantly. This is called energy _____.
(a) conservation (b) transformation (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of these

Question 14) The rate at which the work is done or energy is transmitted is called _____.
(a) energy (b) work (c) power (d) force

Question 15) The standard unit of power is _____.
(a) Joule (b) Watt (c) Newton (d) none of these

Question 16) K.E. = _____
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ mv^2 (b) mv^2 (c) mv (d) ma

Question 17) P.E. = _____
(a) mgh (b) mv (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ mg (d) mg

Question 18) Mechanical energy = _____
(a) Potential energy (b) kinetic energy (c) potential energy + kinetic energy (d) none of these

Question 19) A moving car has _____ energy
(a) kinetic (b) potential (c) light energy (d) none of these

Question 20) Potential energy is of _____ types.
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 4

Question 21) Potential energy depends upon _____
(a) velocity (b) mass (c) height (d) both (b) and (c)

Question 22) Kinetic energy depends upon _____
(a) mass (b) velocity (c) height (d) both (a) and (b)

Question 23) Solar cooker converts sunlight into _____ energy.
(a) light (b) heat (c) sound (d) none of these

Question 24) Conversion of energy from one form to other is called _____.
(a) transformation of energy (b) conservation of energy (c) Destruction of energy (d) none of these

Question 25) Solar Pannels convert solar energy into _____
(a) Heat (b) Light (c) electrical energy (d) sound

Chapter – 5

Question 1) The bulb gives out an invisible energy called _____.
(a) Heat (b) Light (c) Sound (d) None

Question 2) The light that falls on an object bounces off in all directions. This is called _____ of light.
(a) Diffusion (b) Refraction (c) Dispersion (d) none

Question 3) The daviation in direction of a ray of light when it passes from one transparent medium to another having varying density, is called _____.
(a) Reflection (b) Refraction (c) Dispersion (d) none

Question 4) There are two types of spherical mirrors _____ and _____.
(a) concave & convex (b) concave & plane (c) plane & concave (d) none

Question 5) A _____ mirror is a spherical mirror whose inner curved surface is a reflective surface.
(a) convex (b) concave (c) plane (d) none of these

Question 6) A _____ mirror is a spherical mirror whose outer curved surface is a reflecting surface.
(a) convex (b) concave (c) plane (d) none of these

Question 7) The image which can be obtained on screen is called _____ image
(a) Real (b) Virtual (c) inverted (d) none of these

Question 8) The image which cannot be obtained on screen is called _____ image
(a) Real (b) Virtual (c) inverted (d) none of these

Question 9) The splitting of white light into its seven constituent colours is called _____.
(a) reflection (b) refrection (c) dispersion (d) none of these

Question 10) A white light is actually a combination of _____ colours.
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9

Question 11) When a white light splits into seven colours it is called _____.
(a) spectrum (b) prism (c) screen (d) none of these

Question 12) Light is an energy, which causes the sensation of _____.
(a) Hearing (b) Warmness (c) Vision (d) none of these

Question 13) The ray which falls on the surface of separation of two media to enter into either of the media is called _____ ray.
(a) Incident ray (b) Reflected ray (c) Normal ray (d) none of these

Question 14) The ray after refraction enters into the second medium is called _____ ray.
(a) Incident ray (b) Refrected ray (c) normal (d) none of these

Question 15) A _____ is an imaginary line perpendicular to the refrected surface.
(a) Incident ray (b) Refrected ray (c) normal (d) none of these

Question 16) The angle between the incident ray and the normal at the point of incidence is called _____.
(a) Angle of incidence (b) Angle of refraction (c) Angle of daviation (d) none of these

Question 17) The angle between the refracted ray and the normal at the point of incidence is called _____.
(a) Angle of incidence (b) Angle of reflaction (c) Angle of refraction (d) none of these

Question 18) The _____ indicates the light bending ability of that medium.
(a) refractive index (b) refraction (c) dispersion (d) none of these

Question 19) The angle between two plane surfaces of prism is called angle of _____.
(a) Angle of daviation (b) Angle of refraction (c)Angle of incidence (d) Angle of prism

Question 20) _____ discovered that white light consists of seven colours.
(a) Newton (b) Einstein (c) Tesla (d) none of these

Question 21) The angle by which the incident ray bents to form emergent ray is called _____.
(a) Angle of refraction (b) Angle of emergence (c) Angle of daviation (d) none of these

Question 22) The appearance of rainbow in sky is due to _____ of light.
(a) refraction (b) reflection (c) dispersion (d) none of these

Question 23) The normal to the centre of mirror is called _____
(a) normal (b) principal axis (c) pole (d) none of these

Question 24) The point at which principal axis touches the mirror is called _____
(a) Pole (b) centre of curvature (c) focus (d) none of these

Question 25) The point where parallel beam of light meat after reflection _____.
(a) focus (b) centre of curvature (c) pole (d) none of these

Chapter – 6

Question 1) Expansion in an object due to heat is called _____.
(a) Thermal expansion (b) Linear expansion (c) Superficial expansion (d) Volume expansion

Question 2) Change in length of an object while heating is called _____.
(a) Linear expansion (b) Superficial expansion (c) Volume expansion (d) None of these

Question 3) Change in volume of an object while heating is called _____.
(a) Linear expansion (b) Superficial expansion (c) Volume expansion (d) None of these

Question 4) _____ is a phase change from liquid to vapour.
(a) Vapourisation (b) melting (c) condensation (d) none of these

Question 5) Vapourisation can be of two forms evaporation and _____.
(a) Boiling (b) Condensation (c) melting (d) none of these

Question 6) Kinetic energy of the molecule increases if the substance is _____.
(a) coded (b) heated (c) no change (d) none of these

Question 7) Linear expansion coefficient is useful for expansion of _____.
(a) Liquids (b) gases (c) solids (d) none of these

Question 8) _____ expansion coefficient is useful for expansion in liquids and gases.
(a) Linear (b) Superficial (c) Volume (d) none of these

Question 9) When a solid is heated, its _____ vibrate about their fixed position.
(a) Atoms (b) energy (c) dimentions (d) none of these

Question 10) In _____ the bonds between the molecules are not so strong and they are mobile.
(a) solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) none of these

Question 11) In _____, the molecules are far apart and weakly attracted to each other.
(a) solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) none of these

Question 12) Expansion in liquids is _____ than solids
(a) less (b) more (c) equal (d) none

Question 13) An example of conductor of heat _____.
(a) wool (b) silk (c) plastic (d) iron

Question 14) Convection can happen in _____.
(a) solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) both (b) & (c)

Question 15) Sea breeze and land breeze are result of _____.
(a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) none of these

Question 16) We get heat from sun by _____.
(a) conduction (b) convection (c) Radiation (d) none of these

Question 17) Boiling is a _____ process.
(a) slow (b) fast (c) normal (d) none

Question 18) Evaporation produces _____.
(a) cooling (b) Heating (c) Vibration (d) none

Question 19) Evaporation is a _____ phenomenon.
(a) Bulk (b) Surface (c) Both (d) none

Question 20) The process in which liquids change into gases at or above a fixed temperature is called _____.
(a) Evaporation (b) Boiling (c) Condensation (d) none

Question 21) The process in which liquids change into gas at any temperature is called _____.
(a) Evaporation (b) Boiling (c) Condensation (d) none

Question 22) α represents _____.
(a) Cofficient of linear expansions (b) Cofficient of superficial expansion
(c) cofficient of volume expansion (d) none

Question 23) β represents cofficient of _____.
(a) liner expansion (b) superficial expansion (c) volume expansion (d) none

Question 24) γ represents cofficient of _____.
(a) liner expansion (b) superficial expansion (c) volume expansion (d) none

Question 25) Water boils at _____
(a) O^0C (b) 100^0C (c) 100^0F (d) O^0F