TEXTUAL BITS – PH	YSICAL SCIENC	ES – CLASS-10-E	M – PRACT	CICE '	TEST
1. Which of the following is				[]
a) Evaporation	b) condensation	c) boiling	d) all the abov	ve	
2. The temperature of a steel	l rod is 330K. Its tempe	erature in °C is		[]
a) 55°C	b) 57°C	c) 59°C	d) 53°C		
3. Boiling point of water at a	normal atmospheric pre	essure is		[]
a) 0°C	b) 100°C	c) 110°C	d) -5°C		
$4.Fe_2O_3 + 2Al \rightarrow Al_2O_3 + 2$	Fe. above reaction is a	n example of:		[]
a) Combination react	tion	b) Decomposition rea	action		
c) Displacement reaction		d) Double decomposi	ition reaction		
5. The reaction of formation	hydrogen chloride from	m hydrogen and chlori	de represents		
following type of chemica	al reaction		_	[]
a) decomposition	b) displacement	c) combination	d) double-disp	olaceme	ent
6. If an object is placed at C	on the principal axis in	front of a concave mi	rror,		
the position of theimage i	s			[]
a) at infinity	b) between F and C	c) at C	d) beyond C		
7. Magnification m =				[]
a) v/u	b) u/v	c) h _o / h _i	d) h_i / h_o		
8. The colour of methyl orar	nge indicator in acidic i	nedium is		[]
a) yellow	b) green	c) orange	d) red		
9. Colour of methyl orange i	n alkali conditions?	_		[]
a) orange	b) yellow	c) red	d) blue	_	_
10. If a base dissolves in wa	· •	etter known?	,	[1
a) neutralization	b) basic	c) acid	d) alkali	-	-
11. The refractive index of g	lass with respect to air	is 2. Then the critical	angle of		
glass-air interface is	=			[]
a) 0°	b) 45°	c) 30°	d) 60°	-	-
12. Total internal reflection	takes place when the li	ght ray travels from	•••••	[]
a) rarer to denser me	•	b) rarer to rarer medi		_	_
b) denser to rarer me	dium	d) denser to denser m	edium		
13. Which one of the follow	ing materials cannot be	e used to make a lens?		[]
a) water	b) glass	c) plastic	d) clay		
14. Focal length of the plane	o-convex lens is	when its radius of cu	rvature of		
the surface is R and n is				ſ]
a) $f = R$	b) $f = R/2$	c) $f = R/(n-1)$	d) $f = (n-1)/R$		_
15. During refraction,	will not change.			[]
	b) frequency	c) speed of light	d) all the abov	_	-
16. The process of re-emissi	on of absorbed light in	all directions with diff	erent intensities	S	
by the atom or molecule				[]
•	b) dispersion of light	c) reflection of light	d) refraction of	of light	_
17. The maximum number of		- ·		-	
a) 2	b) 4	c) 8	d) 16	[]
18. The quantum number wl	,	,	,	[]
a) n	b) ℓ	c) m _l	d) m _s	-	-
19. Number of elements pre	<i>'</i>	,		[]
a) 2	b) 8	c) 18	d) 32	-	-

				-
20. Which of the followin	g is the most act	ive metal?		L
a) lithium	b) sodium	c) potassium	d) rubidium	
21. Which of the followin	g elements is ele	ectronegative?		[
a) Sodium	b) Oxygen	c) Magnesium	d) Calcium	
22. 'A' forms a chloride A		er electrons in the valence she	ell of 'A'	[
a) 1	b) 2	c) 3	d) 4	
23. A uniform wire of resi	istance 50 Ω is c	ut into five equal parts. Thes	e parts are now	
connected in parallel.	Then the equival	lent resistance of the combin	ation is	[
a) 2 Ω	b) 12 Ω	c) 250 Ω	d) 6250 Ω	
24. Joule/ coulomb is the	same as			[
a) 1 - watt	b) 1 - volt	c) 1- ampere	d) 1 - ohm	
25. Which converts electr	ical energy into 1	mechanical energy		[
a) motor	b) battery	c) generator	d) switch	
26. Which converts mechanical	anical energy into	o electrical energy		[
a) motor	b) battery	c) generator	d) switch	
27. The impurity present i	in the ore is calle	ed as		[
a) Gangue	b) flux	c) Slag	d) Mineral	
28. The oil used in the fro	th floatation pro	cess is		[
a) kerosene oil	b) pine oil	c) coconut oil	d) clove oil.	
20 751 001 1.0	ming an aldehyd	le is		[
29. The suffix used for na	anning an aracing a			
29. The suffix used for na a) -ol	b) -al	c) -one	d) –ene	
	b) -al	c) -one	d) –ene	[
a) -ol	b) -al	c) -one	d) -ene d) C ₄ H ₁₀	[
a) -ol 30. Which one of the follo a) C ₂ H ₄	b) -al owing hydrocarbo b) C ₂ H ₆	c) -one on can show isomerism?	d) C ₄ H ₁₀	
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