

	The digital circuits which implement the various logic operations is called _____.	Logic Gates
335.	A feature of sound by which a loud and a faint sound can be distinguished is called _____ of the sound.	Loudness
336.	The ratio of the image height to the object height is called _____.	Magnification
337.	Those waves which require some medium for their propagation is called _____ waves.	Mechanical
338.	An electronic device with two way communication which sends and receives messages in the form of radio waves is called _____.	Mobile Phone
339.	The defect of eye due to which people cannot see distant objects clearly without the aid of spectacles is called _____.	Nearsighted or Myopia
340.	The current passing through a conductor is directly proportional to the potential difference applied across its ends, provided the temperature and physical state of the conductor do not change is called _____.	Ohm's Law
341.	A point on the principal axis at the centre of a lens is called _____.	Optical Centre
342.	A transparent triangular piece of glass with at least two polished plane faces inclined towards each other from which light is reflected or refracted is called _____.	Prism
343.	The characteristics of sound by which two sound waves of same loudness and pitch are distinguished from each other is called _____.	Quality of Sound
344.	A phenomenon in which radioactive element emits radioactive rays is called _____.	Radioactivity
345.	The change of path of waves/ light while passing from one medium into another medium due to change in speed is called _____.	Refraction
346.	The measure of opposition to the flow of current through a conductor is called _____.	Resistance
347.	A device used to produce and manipulate water waves is called _____.	Ripple Tank
348.	A circuit in which current remains the same across each resistor is called _____ circuit.	Series
349.	A convex lens of short focal length which is used to produce magnified images of small objects is called _____.	Simple Microscope
350.	A coil of wire consisting of many loops is called _____.	Solenoid
351.	A form of energy that is passed from one point to another in the form of waves is called _____.	Sound

317.	The amount of energy supplied by current in a unit time is called _____.	Electric Power
318.	The production of an electric current across a conductor moving through a magnet field is called _____.	Electromagnetic Induction
319.	The total amount of energy supplied by the battery or the cell in moving one coulomb of positive charge from the positive to the negative terminal of the battery is called an _____.	EMF
320.	The branch of applied physics which discusses those principles and ways by means of which we control the flow of electron using different devices is called _____.	Electronics
321.	The kinetic energy that an electron gains when accelerated between two points with a potential difference of 1 volt is called _____.	Electron Volt
322.	The process of splitting up a heavy nucleus into two smaller nuclei with release of large amount of energy is called _____ reaction.	Fission
323.	A small storage device that can be used to transport files from one computer to another is called _____.	Flash Drive
324.	The distance between the principal focus and the pole is called _____.	Focal Length
325.	Loosely bound electrons in metals which can move from one point to another inside the metals are called _____.	Free Electrons
326.	The number of cycles or vibrations of a vibrating body in one second is called _____.	Frequency
327.	A short piece of metal that melts when excessive current passes through it is called _____.	Fuse
328.	A process in which two light nuclei diffuse to form a heavier nucleus with release of enormous amount of energy is called _____ reaction.	Fusion
329.	A sensitive electrical instrument which detects current in a circuit is called _____.	Galvanometer
330.	The part of computer that we can see and touch is called _____.	Hardware
331.	The direction of the induced current is always such that it opposes the cause that produces it is called _____.	Lenz's Law
332.	A computer networks which spreads all across the globe is called _____.	Internet
333.	The sound waves in which particles of the medium vibrate along the direction of propagation of the waves are called _____ waves.	Longitudinal
334.	A bundle of fibre optics bounded together is called _____.	Light Pipe

297.	Such things which have only two possible states are called _____.	Boolean Variables
298.	The ability of a capacitor to store charges is called _____.	Capacitance
299.	The centre of the hollow sphere of which a spherical mirror is a part is called _____.	Center of Curvature
300.	The inner part of the fibre optics is called _____.	Cladding
301.	An electronic based system of information transmission, reception, processing and retrieval is called _____.	Communication Technology
302.	A molded plastic disc containing digital data is scanned by a laser beam for the reproduction of recorded sound or other information is called _____.	Compact Disc
303.	The longitudinal waves comprising series of compressions and rarefaction are called _____.	Compressional Waves
304.	A spherical mirror whose inner curves surface is reflecting is called _____.	Concave Mirror
305.	A spherical mirror whose outer curved surface is reflecting is called _____.	Convex Mirror
306.	A lens that causes incident parallel rays to converge at the focal point is called _____.	Convex Lens
307.	A Lens which diverges the parallel rays of light from its surface is called _____.	Concave Lens
308.	The force of attraction or repulsion between two charged bodies is directly proportional to the product of the quantity of charges and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them is called _____.	Coulomb's Law
309.	In transverse waves, the highest points are called _____.	Crest
310.	In transverse waves, the lowest points are called _____.	Trough
311.	One complete vibration of the wave is called _____.	Cycle
312.	To collect information for a special purpose and to store it in a computer in a file form is called _____.	Data managing
313.	Facts and figures that are used by programmes to produce useful information are called _____.	Data
314.	The bending of waves around obstacles or sharp edge is called _____ of waves.	Diffraction
315.	The branch of physics which possess data in the form of digits is called _____.	Digital Electronics
316.	The time rate of flow of electric charge through any cross section is called _____.	Electric Current

275.	A helium nucleus comprising of two protons and two neutrons with a charge of $2e$ is called _____.	Alpha Particle
276.	Positively charged particles are called _____ particles.	Alpha
277.	High energy electrons are called _____ particles.	Beta
278.	Electromagnetic radiation of very short wavelength are called _____.	Gamma rays
279.	The time during which half of the unstable radioactive nuclei disintegrate is called the _____ of the sample of radioactive elements.	Half-Life
280.	The radiations which destroy both cancerous cells and healthy cells are called _____.	Gamma rays
281.	1 eV (Electron Volt) = _____	$1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
282.	When two light nuclei combine to form a heavier nucleus, the process is called nuclear _____.	Fusion
283.	Central part of an atom is called _____.	Nucleus
284.	Nucleus which contains neutron and protons called _____.	Nucleons
285.	The number of protons present inside a nucleus is called _____.	Charge No or Atomic No
286.	The sum of neutrons and protons present in the nucleus is called its _____.	Atomic Mass No
287.	The atoms of same elements with same atomic number but different atomic mass number are called _____.	Isotopes
288.	A random process which does not depend on space and time is called _____.	Radioactivity
289.	The time during which the atoms of a radioactive elements are reduced to one half is called the _____ of that element.	Half-Life
290.	The age of dead human, animal or tree can be estimated by comparing the activity of carbon-14 in the live and dead tree. The technique is called _____.	Carbon dating
291.	A process in which a heavy nucleus breaks into two nearly equal parts with the release of large energy is called nuclear _____.	Fission
292.	A process in which two light nuclei diffuse to form a heavier nucleus with release of enormous amount of energy is called _____ reaction.	Fusion
293.	The maximum displacement below or above the mean position of the vibrating body is called _____.	Amplitude
294.	Those quantities which change continuously with time or remain constant are called _____.	Analogue quantities
295.	The line joining the end points of a spherical mirror is called _____.	Aperture
296.	The branch of mathematics which deals with the relationship of logic variables is called _____.	Boolean Algebra

253.	If the CD is made of soft elastic material then it is called _____.	Floppy
254.	The way of doing business on the web is called _____.	E-commerce
255.	There are _____ parts that must come together in order to produce a computer Based Information System.	Five
256.	Basic parts of the Computer Based Information System are Hardware, Software, Data, Procedures and _____.	People
257.	Mobile phone is a sort of radio with two way communication. It sends and receives message in the form of _____.	Radio waves
258.	The means to send the copy of documents from one place to another through telephone lines is called _____.	Fax machine
259.	An electronic computing machine that is used for adding, subtracting and multiplying is called a _____.	Computer
260.	The most important part of computer is the _____.	CPU
261.	The brain of computer is called _____.	CPU
262.	The instructions, or programme, that are installed in the hardware to perform different tasks are called _____.	Software
263.	Window and Linux operating System are the examples of _____.	Software
264.	To collect information for a special purpose and to store it in a computer in a file form, which may help at times when needed is called _____.	Data Managing
265.	A network of large number of computers which is major source of information and word communication is called _____.	Internet
266.	The word atom is derived from the Greek word "otomos" meaning _____.	Indivisible
267.	Atoms of an element which have same number of protons but different number of neutrons in their nuclei are called _____.	Isotopes
268.	There are _____ isotopes of Hydrogen.	3
269.	An isotope that contains one proton in the nucleus and one electron that revolves round the nucleus is called _____.	Protium
270.	An isotope that contains one proton, one neutron, and one electron is called _____.	Deuterium
271.	An isotope that contains one proton, two neutrons, and one electron is called _____.	Tritium
272.	The spontaneous emission of radiation by unstable nuclei is called natural radioactivity and the elements which emit such radiations are called _____ elements.	Radioactive
273.	Radiations present in atmosphere due to different radioactive substances are called _____.	Background Radiations
274.	The spontaneous process in which a parent unstable nuclide changes into a more stable daughter nuclide with the emission of radiations is called _____ transmission.	Nuclear

229.	Example of practical application of mutual induction is _____.	Transformer
230.	The device which is used to control a large current with the help of a small current is called _____.	Relay
231.	When a current carrying coil is placed in a magnetic field, it experience a _____ due to which the coil begins to rotate.	Couple
232.	AC generator converts mechanical energy into _____ energy.	Electrical
233.	A device which is used to increase or decrease the value of an alternating voltage is called _____.	Transformer
234.	Transfer works on the principal of _____.	Mutual Induction
235.	The process of emission of electrons from the hot metal surface is called _____.	Thermal Emission
236.	Branch of applied physics which deals with the control of motion of electrons in different devices for various useful purposes is called _____.	Electronics
237.	The branch of electronics which processes the data being provided in the form of analogue quantities is called _____.	Analogue Electronics
238.	There are _____ basic logic gates.	Three
239.	A logic gate that gives an output of '1' only when all of its inputs are '1' is called _____ gate.	AND
240.	A logic gate that gives an output of '0' only when all of its inputs are '0' is called _____ gate.	OR
241.	A logic gate that gives an output that is opposite to the state of its input is called _____ gate.	NOT
242.	The scientific methods and means to store, process and transmit vast amounts of information in seconds with the help of electronic equipments is called _____.	ICT
243.	A simple telephone model was made by _____ in 1876 to send voice in the form of electrical signal from one place to another.	Alexander Graham Bell
244.	Speed of sound in air is just _____ km per hour.	1246
245.	Sound waves are _____ waves.	Electromagnetic
246.	Radio waves are _____ waves.	Electromagnetic
247.	Computers use data in the _____ form i.e., 0's and 1's.	Binary
248.	A byte is equal to _____ bits.	8
249.	1 kB = _____	1024 bytes
250.	1 MB = _____	1024 Kilo Bytes
251.	1 GB = _____	1024 Mega Bytes
252.	If the CD is made of metal or glass then it is called _____.	Hard Disk

207.	Effect of electric current 0.070 A on the body _____.	Causes death
208.	The electric wire enters our house through _____ wires.	Three
209.	Three wires are used in home i.e., Earth wire, Neutral Wire and _____.	Live Wire
210.	The potential difference between the live wire and the neutral wire is _____.	220 V
211.	Dry human skin has resistance of _____ ohms or more.	100,000
212.	A device that is connected in series with the live wire in the circuit to protect the equipments when excess current flows is called _____.	Fuse
213.	A device which disconnects the supply of electric current automatically if current exceeds the normal value is called _____.	Circuit Breaker
214.	Material in which electrons can freely move so as to pass electricity is called _____.	Conductors
215.	A device which is used to detect the current in a circuit is called _____.	Galvanometer
216.	An electrical instrument which measures larger current and always connected in series in a circuit is called _____.	Ammeter
217.	An electrical instrument used to measure potential difference between two points in a circuit is called _____.it is always connected parallel to the circuit.	Voltmeter
218.	$V = I^2Rt$ is the equation of _____.	Joule's law
219.	The current which does not change its direction of flow is known as _____.	D.C
220.	The current which changes its direction of flow after regular intervals of time is known as _____.	A.C
221.	The study of magnetic effects of current is called _____.	Electromagnetis m
223.	Motors and electric meters are based on the effect of _____.	Magnetism
224.	Grasp a wire with your right hand such that your thumb is pointed in the direction of current. Then curling fingers of your right hand will point in the direction of the magnetic field. This is called _____.	Right hand Rule
225.	The type of temporary magnet, which is created when current flows through a coil, is called an _____.	Electromagnet
226.	The process of generating an induced current in a circuit by changing the number of magnetic lines of force passing through it is called _____.	Electromagnetic Induction
227.	Michael Faraday was a _____ chemist and physicist.	British
228.	The phenomenon of production of induced current in one coil due to change of current in a neighboring coil is called _____.	Mutual Induction

184.	1 mA = _____	10^{-3} A
185.	1 micro A = _____	10^{-6} A
186.	Current flowing from positive to negative terminal of a battery due to the flow of positive charges is called _____.	Conventional Current
187.	First electric battery known as Voltaic pile was developed by physicist _____ (1745-1827).	Alessandro Volta
188.	$V = IR$ is called _____.	Ohm Law
189.	SI unit of resistance is called _____.	Ohm
190.	The property of a substance which offers opposition to the flow of the current through it is called its _____.	Resistance
191.	A device used to measure temperature is called _____.	Thermometer
192.	A device used in the circuit that senses temperature change is called _____.	Thermister
193.	Diamond is _____ conductor of electrons.	Good
194.	Resistors can be connected in _____ ways.	Two
195.	When resistors are connected end to end and electric current has a single path through the circuit then it is called _____ combination.	Series
196.	$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$ shows that resistors are connected in _____ combination.	Series
197.	When one end of each resistor is connected with positive terminal of the battery while the other end of each resistor is connected with the negative terminal of the battery then it is called _____ combination.	Parallel
198.	$V = V_1 = V_2 = V_3$ shows that resistors are connected in _____ combination.	Parallel
199.	The amount of energy supplied by current in unit time is known as _____.	Electric Power
200.	The amount of energy delivered by a power of one kilowatt in one hour is called _____.	Kilowatt-hour
201.	1 kWh = _____	36×10^5 J or 3.6 MJ
202.	The time interval after which the A.C voltage or current repeats its value is known as its _____.	Time Period
203.	Effect of electric current 0.001 A on the body _____.	Can be felt
204.	Effect of electric current 0.005 A on the body _____.	Is painful
205.	Effect of electric current 0.010 A on the body _____.	Causes involuntary muscle contraction
206.	Effect of electric current 0.015 A on the body _____.	Causes losses of muscle

159.	A region around a charge in which it exerts electrostatic force on another charges is called _____.	Electric Field
160.	The strength of an electric field at any point in space is known as _____.	Electric Field Intensity
161.	The force acting on a unit positive charge placed at that point is called _____.	Electric Field Intensity
162.	SI unit of electric field intensity is _____.	NC^{-1}
163.	Electric Intensity being a force is a _____ quantity.	Vector
164.	The direction of electric field intensity in an electric field can also be represented by drawing lines. These lines are known as electric lines of forces. These lines were introduced by _____.	Michael Faraday
165.	The amount of work done in bringing a unit positive charge from infinity to that point is called _____.	Electric Potential
166.	Electric potential is a _____ quantity.	Scalar
167.	SI unit of electric potential is _____ which is equal to JC^{-1} .	Volt
168.	The energy supplied by a unit charge as it moves from one point to the other in the direction of the field is called _____ between two points.	Potential Difference
169.	A device which is used to store charges is called _____.	Capacitor
170.	If $Q = CV$, where C is the constant of proportionality and called _____ of the capacitor.	Capacitance
171.	The ratio of charge and electric potential is called _____.	Constant of proportionality
172.	SI unit of capacitance is _____.	Farad (F)
173.	If one coulomb of charge given to the plates of a capacitor produces a potential difference of one volt between the plates of the capacitor then its capacitance would be _____.	One Farad
174.	1 micro Farad = _____	$1 \times 10^{-6} \text{F}$
175.	1 nano Farad = _____	$1 \times 10^{-9} \text{F}$
176.	1 pico Farad = _____	$1 \times 10^{-12} \text{F}$
177.	An electrolytic capacitor is often used to store large amount of charge at relatively _____ voltage.	Low
178.	The phenomenon occurs due to a large quantity of electric charge which builds up in the heavy thunderclouds is called _____.	Lightning
179.	Like charges _____ each other.	Repel
180.	Unlike charges _____ each other.	Attract
181.	The process of charging a conductor without any contact with the charging body is called _____.	Electrostatic Induction
182.	The rate of flow of electric charge through any cross-sectional area is called _____.	Current
183.	SI unit of current is called _____.	Ampere (A)

	external diameter or length or length of cylinder is called as _____.	Calipers
92.	An instrument which is used to measure small length such as diameter of a wire, thickness of metal sheet is called _____.	Screw Gauge
93.	An instrument which is used to measure small masses by comparison with greater accuracy is called _____.	Physical Balance
94.	Equation i.e., $S = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$ is called _____ equation of motion.	Second
95.	$V_f = v_i + a t$ equation is called _____ equation of motion.	First
96.	$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2 a S$ is _____ equation of motion.	Third
97.	The study of motion of an object without discussing the cause of motion is called _____.	Kinematics
98.	When a body does not change its position with respect to its surrounding then body is said to be at _____.	Rest
99.	When a body changes its position with respect to its surroundings then body is said to be in _____.	Motion
100.	There are _____ types of motion.	3
101.	When a body moves along a line without any rotation where line may be straight or curved is called _____ motion.	Translatory
102.	Straight line motion of a body is known as _____ motion.	Linear
103.	The motion of an object in a circular path is known as _____ motion.	Circular
104.	The disorder or irregular motion of an object is called _____ motion.	Random
105.	The spinning motion of a body about its axis is called _____ motion.	Rotatory
106.	To and fro motion of a body about its mean position is called _____ motion.	Vibratory
107.	A quantity completely described by its magnitude is called _____.	Scalar
108.	A quantity completely described by magnitude and direction is called _____.	Vector
109.	Length of a path between two points is called _____.	Distance
110.	The shortest distance between two points which has magnitude and direction is called _____.	Displacement
111.	The distance covered by an object in unit time is called its _____.	Speed
112.	The ratio of distance covered to the total time taken is called _____.	Speed
113.	The equation of Speed is $S = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} ?$	vt
114.	A body has _____ if it covers equal distance in equal intervals of time however, short the interval may be.	Uniform Speed
115.	The rate of displacement of a body is called _____.	Velocity
116.	The ratio of displacement and time taken is called _____.	Velocity
117.	A paratrooper attains a _____ called terminal velocity with which it comes to the ground.	Uniform velocity
118.	When a body covers equal displacement in equal intervals of time however short the interval may be is called _____.	Uniform velocity
119.	The rate of change of velocity of a body is called _____.	Acceleration
120.	The ratio of change in velocity to the time taken is called _____.	Acceleration

	_____.	
121.	$a = \frac{v_f - v_i}{t}$ is called _____ equation of motion.	First
122.	When a body has equal changes in velocity in equal intervals of time however short the interval may be is called _____.	Uniform acceleration
123.	Acceleration becomes positive when velocity increases with _____.	Time
124.	Acceleration becomes positive when velocity _____ with time.	Increases
125.	Acceleration of the body is negative if the velocity of the body _____.	Decreases
126.	The direction of the _____ acceleration is opposite to the direction in which the body is moving.	Negative
127.	Negative acceleration is called deceleration or _____.	Retardation
128.	$2aS = v_f^2 - v_i^2$ is called _____ equation of motion.	Third
129.	$v_f - v_i = gt$ is called _____ equation of motion under gravity.	First
130.	$h = v_i t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ is called _____ equation of motion under gravity.	Second
131.	$2gh = v_f^2 - v_i^2$ is called _____ equation of motion under gravity.	Third
132.	Motion can be divided into _____ types.	Three
133.	The motion in which body moves without any rotation is called _____ motion.	Translatory
134.	The motion in which body spins about its axis is called _____ motion.	Rotatory
135.	The motion in which a body moves to and fro about its mean position is called _____ motion.	Vibratory
136.	A pictorial way of describing information as to how various quantities are related to each other is called _____.	Graph
137.	When the speed of a body does not change with time then its speed is called _____ speed.	Uniform
138.	The distance travelled by a body can also be found from the _____ under a velocity – time graph if the motion is along a straight line.	Area
139.	The distance travelled in any direction by a body in unit time is called _____.	Speed
140.	The location of a certain place or object from a reference point is called _____.	Position
141.	The shortest distance between two points is called the _____.	Displacement
142.	When it moves or tends to move, stops or tends to stop the motion of a body is called a _____.	Force
143.	The force can also change the _____ of a body.	Direction
144.	A property of a body due to which it resists any change in its state of rest or motion is called _____.	Inertia
145.	The quantity of motion which possesses due to its mass and velocity of a body is called _____.	Momentum

62.	A simple way to write large or small numbers is to express them in some power of ten is called _____.	Scientific Method
63.	The distance of Moon from the Earth is _____ m.	3.84×10^8
64.	A length measuring instrument which is commonly used in laboratories to measure length of an object or distance between two points is called _____.	Meter Rule
65.	Length of Meter rule is equal to the _____ cm.	100
66.	Each centimeter (cm) is divided into _____ small divisions called millimeter (mm).	10
67.	The instrument which is used to measure length in meters and centimeters is called _____.	Measuring Tape
68.	The accuracy upto 1 mm can be obtained by using _____.	Meter Rule
69.	The instrument which is used for measurement greater than 1 mm is called _____.	Vernier Caliper
70.	Least count of Vernier caliper is _____ mm.	0.1
71.	Least count of Vernier caliper is _____ cm.	0.01
72.	An instrument which is used to measure small lengths with accuracy greater than a Vernier Caliper is called _____.	Screw Gauge
73.	Least Count of Screw Gauge is _____ cm.	0.001
74.	Least Count of Screw Gauge is _____ mm.	0.01
75.	Least count of Ruler is _____ mm.	1
76.	The instrument which is used to measure the time interval of an event is called _____.	Stop Watch
77.	There are two types of Stop Watches i.e., Mechanical watch and _____ watch.	Digital
78.	A stopwatch which can measure a time interval upto a minimum 0.1 second is called _____ Stopwatch.	Mechanical
79.	A stopwatch which can measure a time interval as small as 1/100 second or 0.01 second is called _____ stopwatch.	Digital
80.	There are _____ significant digits in the number 345.	3
81.	There are _____ significant digits in the number 2507.	4
82.	There are _____ significant digits in the number 275.00	5
83.	There are _____ significant digits in the number 0.0267	3
84.	There are _____ significant digits in the number 0.002507	4
85.	A branch of science which deals with matter, energy and their relationship is called _____.	Physics
86.	A measurable quantity is called _____ quantity.	Physical
87.	A world-wide system of measurements is known as _____ system.	SI
88.	In system international there are _____ base quantities.	7
89.	Meter, kilogramme, second, ampere, Kelvin, candela and mole are _____ quantities.	Base
90.	A way to express a given number as number between 1 and 10 multiplied by 10 having an appropriate power is called _____.	Scientific notation
91.	An instrument which is used to measure small lengths such as internal or	Vernier

24.	Electric Current is _____ quantity.	Base
25.	Temperature is a _____ quantity.	Base
26.	Amount of substance is a _____ quantity.	Base
27.	The physical quantities i.e., length, mass, time, electric current, temperature, intensity of light and amount of substance are called _____ quantities.	Base
28.	The physical quantities which are expressed in terms of base quantities are called _____ quantities.	Derived
29.	The physical quantities i.e., area, volume, speed, force, work, energy, power, electric charge, electric potential are called _____ quantities.	Derived
30.	Area is a _____ quantity.	Derived
31.	Volume is a _____ quantity.	Derived
32.	Speed is a _____ quantity.	Derived
33.	Force is a _____ quantity.	Derived
34.	Work is a _____ quantity.	Derived
35.	Energy is a _____ quantity.	Derived
36.	Power is a _____ quantity.	Derived
37.	Electric Charge is a _____ quantity.	Derived
38.	Electric Potential is a _____ quantity.	Derived
39.	1 Liter = _____ mL	1000
40.	1 mL = _____ cm ³	1 (One)
41.	1 Liter = _____ cm ³	1000
42.	The SI unit of Length is called _____.	M (Meter)
43.	The SI unit of Mass is called _____.	Kg (Kilogram)
44.	The SI unit of Time is called _____.	Sec (Second)
45.	The SI unit of Electric Current is called _____.	Ampere (A)
46.	The SI unit of Intensity of Light is called _____.	cd (Candela)
47.	The SI unit of temperature of is called _____.	Kelvin
48.	The SI unit of Amount of Substance is called _____.	Mole
49.	The SI unit of Speed is _____.	ms ⁻¹
50.	The SI unit of Acceleration is _____.	ms ⁻²
51.	The SI unit of Volume is _____.	m ³
52.	The SI unit of Force is _____.	N or kgms ⁻²
53.	The SI unit of Pressure is _____.	Pa or Nm ⁻²
54.	The SI unit of Density is _____.	Kgm ⁻³
55.	The SI unit of Charge is _____.	C or (As)
56.	The words or letters added before SI units such as Kilo, Mega, Giga and mili are called _____.	Prefixes
57.	1 km = _____ m	10 ³
58.	1 cm = _____ m	10 ⁻²
59.	1 mm = _____ m	10 ⁻³
60.	1 μ m = _____ m	10 ⁻⁶
61.	1 nm = _____ m	10 ⁻⁹

S No	Questions	Answer
1.	The word "Science" is derived from the _____ word.	Latin
2.	The knowledge gained through observations and experimentations is called _____.	Science
3.	The word science is derived from the Latin word _____ which means knowledge.	Scientia
4.	When various aspects of material objects are to be studied under a single subject then it is called _____.	Natural Philosophy
5.	The science which deals with the study of Non-living things is called _____.	Physical sciences
6.	The science which deals with the study of living things is called _____.	Biological sciences
7.	The study of motion of objects, its causes and effects is called _____.	Mechanics
8.	The study of physical aspects of light, its property, working and use of optical instruments is called _____.	Light (Optics)
9.	The study of charges at rest and in motion, their effects and their relationship with magnetism is called _____.	Electricity and Magnetism
10.	A branch of physics that deals with the physical aspects of sound waves, their production, properties and aspects is called _____.	Sound
11.	The study of the structure and properties of atoms is called _____.	Atomic physics
12.	The fourth state of matter is called _____.	Plasma
13.	The study of production, properties of the ionized state of matter is called _____ Physics.	Plasma
14.	The branch of physics that deals with the properties and behavior of nuclei and the particles within the nuclei is called _____ Physics.	Nuclear
15.	The study of the internal structure of the earth is called _____.	Geophysics
16.	All measurable quantities are called _____ quantities.	Physical
17.	Length, Mass, Time and Temperature are the _____ quantities.	Physical
18.	A physical quantity possesses at least _____ characteristics in common.	Two
19.	Physical quantities are divided into base quantities and _____ quantities.	Derived
20.	There are _____ physical quantities which form the foundation for other physical quantities.	Seven
21.	The seven physical quantities which form the foundation for other physical quantities are called _____ quantities.	Base
22.	Length is called _____ quantity.	Base
23.	Mass is called _____ quantity.	Base

146.	When a body continues its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line provided no net force acts on it is called Newton's _____ Law of Motion.	First
147.	$P = mv$ is the equation of _____.	Momentum
148.	Newton's First Law of Motion is also called _____.	Law of Inertia
149.	Newton's First law of Motion deals with the inertial property of _____.	Matter
150.	When a net force acts on a body, it produces acceleration in the body in the direction of the net force. The magnitude of this acceleration is directly proportional to the net force acting on the body and inversely proportional to its mass is called _____ Law of Motion.	Second
151.	When a Bus takes a sharp turn, passengers fall in the outward direction. It is due to _____.	Inertia
152.	When a Bus takes a sharp turn, passengers fall in the _____ direction. Because they want to continue their motion in a straight line.	Outward
153.	When a net force acts on a body, it produces _____ in the body in the direction of the net force.	Acceleration
154.	$F = ma$ is the equation of _____ Law of Motion.	Second
155.	In UK system the SI unit of Force is _____.	Newton
156.	The force which produces an acceleration of 1 ms^{-2} in a body of mass of 1 Kg.	1 N
157.	$1 \text{ N} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	1 kg ms^{-2}
158.	$W = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	mg
159.	Forces equal but in opposite direction is called Newton's _____ Law of Motion.	Third
160.	When a force acts on a body, it produces acceleration in the body and will be equal to the rate of change of _____ of the body.	Momentum
161.	SI unit of Momentum is called _____.	Ns or Kgms^{-1}
162.	The momentum of an isolated system of two or more than two interacting bodies remains constant is called _____.	Law of conservation
163.	The force that opposes the motion of moving objects is called _____.	Friction
164.	The motion of an object in a circular path is known as _____ motion.	Circular
165.	The force which keeps a body to move in a circle is called _____ force.	Centripetal
166.	Centripetal reaction that pulls the string outward is sometimes called the _____ force.	Centrifugal
167.	According to Newton's _____ Law of motion, there exists a reaction when centripetal force acts.	Third
168.	When a car moves around the loop, the track provides _____ force to preventing it to move away from the circle.	Centripetal

169.	A body resists any change in its state of rest or uniform motion in a straight line is due to the _____.	Inertia
170.	The quantity of motion possessed by the body is called _____.	Momentum
171.	The product of mass and velocity is called _____.	Momentum
172.	Momentum is a _____ quantity.	Scalar
173.	The SI unit of Mass is _____.	Kg
174.	Force of gravity acting on the body is called _____.	Weight
175.	The SI unit of weight is called _____.	Newton (N)
176.	The law which states that the momentum of an isolated system of two or more than two interacting bodies remains constant is called _____.	Law of Conservation of Momentum
177.	The force which keeps the body to move in a circular path is called _____ force.	Centripetal
178.	$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r}$ is the equation of _____ force.	Centripetal
179.	The force of friction between a rolling body and a surface over which it rolls is called _____.	Rolling Friction
180.	Rolling friction is _____ than the sliding friction.	Lesser
181.	The forces that parallel to each other and have same direction is called _____ parallel forces.	Like
182.	The forces that are parallel but have direction opposite to each other is called _____ parallel forces.	Unlike
183.	A single force that has the same effect as the combined effect of all the forces to be added is called _____ force.	Resultant
184.	Splitting up of a force into two mutually perpendicular components is called the _____ of that force.	Resolution
185.	The movement of door is due to _____.	Torque
186.	The turning effect of the force is called _____.	Torque
187.	$\tau = F \times$ _____?	Length
188.	SI unit of Torque is called _____.	Nm
189.	A torque of 1 Nm is caused by a force of 1 N acting _____ to the moment arm of 1 m long.	Perpendicular
190.	A point where an applied force causes the system to move without rotation is called _____.	Center of Mass
191.	A point where the whole weight of the body appears to act vertically downward is called _____.	Center of Gravity
192.	Two unlike parallel forces of the same magnitude but not along the same line is called _____.	Couple
193.	When no net force acts on the body then body is said to be in _____.	Equilibrium
194.	$\sum F = 0$ states the _____ condition for equilibrium.	First
195.	$\sum \tau = 0$ states the _____ condition for equilibrium.	Second
196.	There are _____ states of equilibrium.	Three