

1. Which is a fundamental quantity?
  - (a) Momentum
  - (b) Work
  - (c) Mass
  - (d) Electric field
2. Which one is not a fundamental quantity?
  - (a) Mass
  - (b) Length
  - (c) Luminous intensity
  - (d) Power
3. Which one is a set of fundamental quantities?
  - (a) Length, mass, time
  - (b) Length, mass, force
  - (c) Length, time, velocity
  - (d) Mass, length, energy
4. Which one is not a set of fundamental quantities?
  - (a) Length, mass, time
  - (b) Mass, time, temperature
  - (c) Time, temperature, electric current
  - (d) Luminous intensity, work, power
5. Which one is a derived quantity?
  - (a) Power
  - (b) Electric current
  - (c) Luminous intensity
  - (d) Amount of substance
6. Which one is not a derived quantity?
  - (a) Power
  - (b) Work
  - (c) Time
  - (d) Pressure
7. Which one is a supplementary quantity?
  - (a) Mass
  - (b) Plane angle
  - (c) Temperature
  - (d) Amount of substance
8. Which one is not a complete physical quantity?
  - (a) Luminous intensity
  - (b) Amount of substance
  - (c) Electric current
  - (d) Solid angle
9. A set of supplementary quantities is?
  - (a) Plane angle, solid angle
  - (b) Time, temperature
  - (c) Mass, amount of substance
  - (d) Electric current, luminous intensity
10. Number of fundamental quantities in physics is
  - (a) 3
  - (b) 5
  - (c) 7
  - (d) 9
11. Which one is a fundamental unit?
  - (a) kelvin
  - (b) watt
  - (c) volt
  - (d) joule
12. Which one is not a fundamental unit?
  - (a) metre
  - (b) ampere
  - (c) kelvin
  - (d) volt
13. Which one is a supplementary unit?
  - (a) ampere
  - (b) candela
  - (c) radian
  - (d) mole
14. Which one is a derived unit?
  - (a) ampere
  - (b) tesla
  - (c) candela
  - (d) kelvin
15. A practical unit:
  - (a) may be SI
  - (b) may be CGS
  - (c) may be out of unit of system
  - (d) All of above

Answer

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
c	d	a	d	a	c	b	d	a	c	a	d	c	b	d

16. A unit of supplementary quantity is called:  
 (a) SI unit  
 (b) CGS unit  
 (c) Supplementary unit  
 (d) Practical unit
17. Practical unit of power is called:  
 (a) horse power  
 (b) watt  
 (c) kilo watt hour  
 (d) joule
18. SI unit of all form of a physical quantity is same because  
 (a) SI system is a coherent system  
 (b) SI system is a rational system  
 (c) SI system is a metric system  
 (d) None of these
19. Practical unit of electrical energy is:  
 (a) calorie  
 (b) Joule  
 (c) electron volt  
 (d) kilo watt hour
20. Practical unit of heat energy is:  
 (a) calorie  
 (b) Joule  
 (c) electron volt  
 (d) kilo watt hour
21. Practical unit of light energy is:  
 (a) calorie  
 (b) Joule  
 (c) electron volt  
 (d) kilo watt hour
22. Normal atmospheric pressure is called:  
 (a) pascal  
 (b) torr  
 (c) bar  
 (d) barn
23. Normal atmospheric pressure is:  
 (a) 101325 pascals  
 (b) 76 cm of Hg  
 (c) 1 bar  
 (d) All of above
24. Largest unit of length is:  
 (a) fermi  
 (b) parsec  
 (c) light year  
 (d) astronomical unit
25. Smallest unit of length is:  
 (a) fermi  
 (b) parsec  
 (c) light year  
 (d) astronomical unit
26. Smallest unit of mass is:  
 (a) kilogram  
 (b) slug  
 (c) atomic mass unit  
 (d) carat
27. SI unit of magnetic field is:  
 (a) henry  
 (b) Joule  
 (c) tesla  
 (d) weber  
 (e) ohm
28. SI unit of magnetic flux is:  
 (a) henry  
 (b) Joule  
 (c) tesla  
 (d) weber
29. SI unit of magnetic inductance is:  
 (a) henry  
 (b) Joule  
 (c) tesla  
 (d) weber
30. SI unit of electric flux is:  
 (a) volt metre  
 (b) volt per metre  
 (c) farad  
 (d) weber
31. SI unit of resistance is:  
 (a) ampere  
 (b) ohm  
 (c) simen  
 (d) weber

Answer

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
c	a	b	d	a	c	c	d	b	a	c	c	d	a	a	b