SINDH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISION

MASTER GUIDE
OF

SST | HST

SCIENCE CATEGORY

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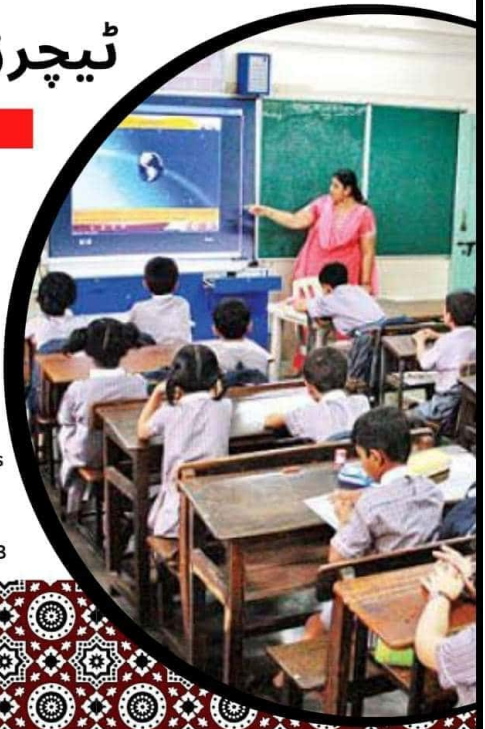

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- According the syllabus
- Helpful for MCAT & ECAT
- Guide to achieve higher marks
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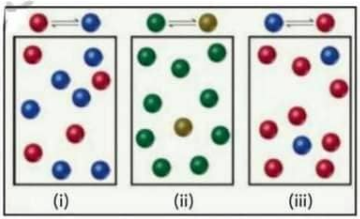
CHAPTER WISE MCQS OF CHEMISTRY FOR ALL SST (BPS-16)

CLASS 10TH **CHAPTER # 01**

CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM

Qno:1. When diluting acid always add
a. water to acid. b. acid to water.
c. can be both ways d. acid cannot be diluted
Qno:2. The reactions in which reactants react to form products and simultaneously products reverse back in to reactants are called
a. Reversible reactions b. Irreversible reaction
c. Spontaneous reactions. d. non spontaneous reactions
Qno:3. The conditions for equilibrium of concentration of reactant and products will be same if
a. temperature is constant
b. pressure or volume is constant
c. concentration of products and reactants are same.
d. all of above
Qno:4 Equilibrium constant can be used to
a. predict direction of chemical reaction.
b. predict extent of chemical reaction
c. determine the equilibrium concentration of mixture.
d. all of above
Qno:5. The rate at which the reaction proceeds is directly related to
a. active masses of reactants
b. sum of active masses of reactants
c. product of active masses of reactants
d. ratio of active masses of reactants
Qno:6. A reversible reaction
a. always completes
b. never goes to completion
c. Spontaneous reactions
d. non spontaneous reactions
Qno:7. Due to high concentration of reactants, the rate of forward reaction is
a. lowest. b. moderate.
c. highest. d. minimal
Qno:8. In Haber's process the amount of ammonia yields is
a. 40% b. 90%
c. 33% d. 22%
Qno:9. The state at which forward and reverse reactions occur at same rate is
a. equilibrium. b. unstable equilibrium c. not in equilibrium. d. neutral equilibrium
Qno:10. In the reverse reaction SO3 decomposes in to
a. S and O b. S and O2
c. S2 and O. d. SO2 and O2
Qno:11. If the concentration, temperature and pressure is changed, the system responds in a way that
a. follows the change.
b. opposes the change.
c. does not change at all.
d. encourages the change
Qno:12. A substance which increases the rate of reaction is called
a. catalyst. . b. reactant.
c. product. d. coordinator

Qno:13. A reaction which is never goes to completion is known as reversible reaction. It is represented by_____.
a. Doted lines. b. Single arrow .
c. Double arrow. d. Double straight line
Qno:14. When the magnitude of Kc is small, indicates_____.
a. Reaction mixture contain most of the reactant.
b. Reaction mixture contain most of the product.
c. Reaction mixture contain almost equal amount of reactant and product.
d. Reaction goes to completion
Qno:15. The system is stable in equilibrium when_____
a. Qc = Kc. . b. Qc > K.
c. Qc < K. d. None of these
Qno:16. The value of Kc increases when_____.
a. [Product] less . . b. [Product] more.
c. [Reactant] more. d. [Reactant = Product]
Qno:17. Which of the following represent backward reaction?

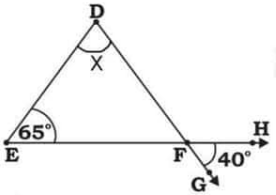


a. (i) and (ii)
b. (ii) and
c. (ii) only
d. (iii) o nly

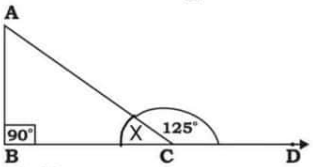
Qno:18. For which system does the equilibrium constant, Kc has unit of concentration_____.

a. $N_{2(g)} + 3H_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NH_{3(g)}$
b. $N_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NO_{(g)}$
c. $H_{2(g)} + I_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\ HI_{(g)}$
d. $CO_{2(g)} + H_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons CO_{(g)} + H_2O_{(l)}$

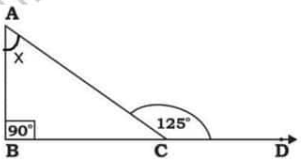
Qno:25. Find the missing angle x in the following figure.
a. 55°
b. 65°
c. 75°
d. None of these



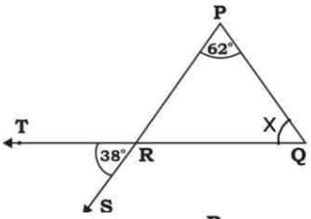
Qno:26. Find the missing angle x in the following figure.
a. 55°
b. 65°
c. 75°
d. None of these



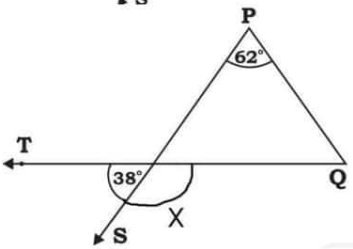
Qno:27. Find the missing angle x in the following figure.
a. 30°
b. 35°
c. 40°
d. None of these



Qno:28. Find the missing angle x in the following figure.
a. 60°
b. 70°
c. 80°
d. None of these



Qno:29. Find the missing angle x in the following figure.
a. 140°
b. 142°.
c. 144°
d. None of these



36.c 37.b 38.d 39.d 40.a 41.c 42.a 43.d 44.c 45.a 46.a 47.b 48.d 49.b 50.c 51.d 52.b 53.a 54.c

CLASS 9TH **CHAPTER # 02**

KINEMATICS

Qno:1. The branch of physics mainly concerned with laws of motion and gravitation.
a. Mechanics. b. Thermodynamics
c. Kinematics d. None of these

Qno:2. Branch of mechanics which deals with motion of object without reference of force which causes motion is called _____.
a. Dynamic b. Static
c. Kinametics. d. None of these

Qno:3. A body is said to in rest if does not change its position with respect to its surroundings is called _____
a. Rest. b. Motion
c. Momentum d. None of these

Qno:4. A body is said to in motion if it changes its position with respect to its surroundings is called _____
a. Rest b. Motion.
c. Momentum d. None of these

Qno:5. When all points of a moving body move uniformly along the same straight line, such motion is called_____.
a. Linear Motion b. Translatory Motion
c. Random Motion d. None of these

Qno:6. Irregular motion of an object is called _____.
a. Linear Motion b. Translatory Motion
c. Random Motion. d. None of these

Qno:7. The motion of the body around a fixed axes is called _____.
a. Circular Motion b. Rotary Motion.
c. Random Motion d. None of these

Qno:8. Back and fourth motion of a body about its mean position is _____.
a. Circular Motion b. Rotary Motion.
c. Vibratory Motion. d. None of these

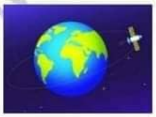
Qno:9. The motion of the body along a circular path is called _____.
a. Circular Motion. b. Rotary Motion
c. Random Motion d. None of these

Qno:10. The given figure of moving train shows_____
a.Translatory Motion.
b. Rotary Motion
c. Random Motion
d. None of these

Qno:11. The given figure of motion of a child in swing is,:
a.Linear Motion
b. Rotary Motion
c. Vibratory Motion.
d. None of these

Qno:12. The given figure of moving wheel shows _____.
a.Circular Motion
b. Rotary Motion.
c. Random Motion
d. None of these

Qno:13. The given figure of moving artificial satellite around earth shows_____.
a. Circular Motion.
b. Rotary Motion
c. Random Motion
d. None of these



Qno:14. The Total length covered by moving body without mentioning direction of motion is called _____.
a. Distance. b. Displacement
c. Speed. d. None of these

Qno:15. The Distance measured in straight line in a particular line is called _____.
a. Distance b. Displacement.
c. Speed d. None of these

Qno:16. Distance is a _____quantity.
a. Scalar. b. Vector
c. Derived d. None of these

Qno:17. Displacement is a _____quantity.
a. Scalar. b. Vector
c. Derived d. None of these

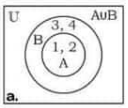
Qno:18. SI Unit of distance is _____.
a. Kilometer b. Meter.
c. Milimeter d. Decimeter

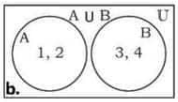
Qno:19. SI Unit of displacement is _____.
a. Kilometer b. Meter.
c. Milimeter d. Decimeter

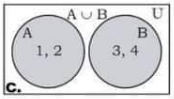
Qno:20. Distance covered by an object in a unit time is called _____.
a. Speed. b. Velocity
c. Acceleration d. None of these

Qno:21. Rate of change of displacement with respect to time is called _____.

Qno:116. If A={1,2} and B={3,4} then which of the following Venn diagram shows A U B?

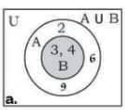


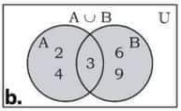


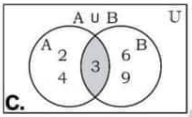


d. None of these

Qno:117. If A={2,3,4} and B={3,6,9} then which of the following Venn diagram shows A U B?

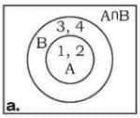


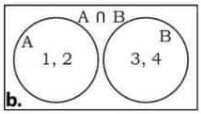


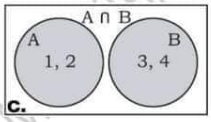


d. None of these

Qno:118. If A={1,2} and B={3,4} then which of the following Venn diagram shows A ∩ B?

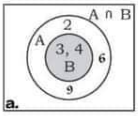


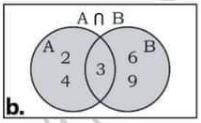


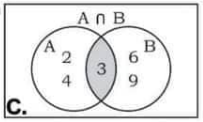


d. None of these

Qno:119. If A={2,3,4} and B={3,6,9} then which of the following Venn diagram shows A ∩ B?

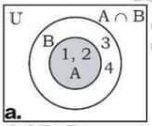


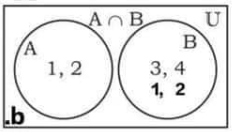


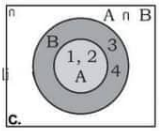


d. None of these

Qno:120. If A={1,2} and B={1,2,3,4} then which of the following Venn diagram shows A ∩ B



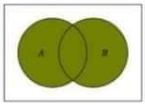




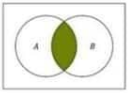
d. None of these

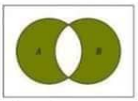
Qno:121. Which of the following Venn diagram shows intersection of two of sets?

a.



b.





d. None of these

Qno:122. Which of the following Venn diagram shows union of two of sets?

a. 1,2 b. 0,1.
c. 0,1,2 d. None of these

Qno:47. In 31204, the place value of 2 is 200 in _____
a. Binary Number System b. Octal Number System
c. Base Five Number System d. Decimal Number System.

Qno:48. In 31204, the place value of 2 is 128 in _____
a. Binary Number System b. Octal Number System.
c. Base Five Number System d. Decimal Number System

Qno:49. In 31204, the place value of 2 is 50 in _____
a. Binary Number System b. Octal Number System
c. Base Five Number System. d. Decimal Number System

Qno:50. In 31204, the place value of 1 is 125 in _____
a. Binary Number System b. Octal Number System
c. Base Five Number System. d. Decimal Number System.

Qno:51. In 31204, the place value of 1 is 512 in _____
a. Binary Number System b. Octal Number System.
c. Base Five Number System d. Decimal Number System

Qno:52. In 31204, the place value of 1 is 1000 in _____
a. Binary Number System b. Octal Number System
c. Base Five Number System d. Decimal Number System.

SET

Qno: 1. Which of the following is set?
a. A={A,B,C,D} b. A={1,2,12}. c. A={a,b,c,a} d. None of these

Qno:2. Which of the following is set?
a. {Rashid, Malik} b. {rashid, malik. } c. {RASHID, MALIK} d. All of these.

Qno: 3. Which of the following is set?
a. A={A,B,C,D} b. 9={1,2,12} c. a={a,b,c,a} d. None of these.

Qno: 4. Which of the following is set?
a. A={A,B,C,D}. b. A={1,2,12) c. A=[a,b,c,a] d. None of these

Qno: 5. Which of the following is set?
a. A={a,b,c,d}. b. A={1,2,12) c. A=[a,b,c,a] d. None of these

Qno: 6. Which of the following is set?
a. A={a,1,b,2,c,3,d,4}. b. A={1,2,12) c. A=[a,b,c,a] d. None of these

Qno:7. Which of the following is set?
a. {1,2,3} b. {Rashid, Jest} c. {1,a,2,b,3,c} d. All are sets.

Qno:8. Which of the following is set?
a. {+, - , x} b. {Allah} c. { △ , □ } d. All are sets.

Qno: 9. The set A={1 2 3} has _____ elements.
a. 3 b. 2 c. 1. d. None of these

Qno: 10. All of the following set have four elements except.
a. A={a,b,c,d} b. O={1,2,12}. c. ACM={1,2,3,4} d. None of these

Qno:11. Which of the following set has two elements?
a. {Rashid, Malik} b. {rashid, malik} c. {RASHID, MALIK} d. All of these.

Qno:12. Which of the following set has one elemet?
a. {1} b. {1 2} c. {1 2 3} d. All of these.

Qno:13. Which of the following set has one elemet?
a. {1}. b. {1,2} c. {1,2,3} d. All of these

Qno: 14. Which of the following is set?
a. Collection of delicious dishes b. Collection of intelligent students
c. Collection of vegetables. d. None of these

Qno: 15. Which of the following is set?
a. Collection of my favorite books b. Collection of greater number
c. Collection of love story books. d. None of these

Qno: 16. Which of the following is not set?
a. Set of beautiful birds. b. Set of birds
c. Set of animals d. None of these

Qno:17. Which of the following is true, if A={1,2,3,4}
a. 1 ∈ A. b. 5 ∈ A c. 3 ∉ A d. None of these

IMPORTANT MCQS OF COMPUTER

1. The term 'Computer' is derived from_____
A. Latin
B. German
C. French
D. Arabic
2. Who is the father of Computer?
A. Allen Turing
B. Charles Babbage
C. Simur Cray
D. Augusta Adaming
3. The basic operations performed by a computer are_____
A. Arithmetic operation
B. Logical operation
C. Storage and relative
D. All the above
4. A light sensitive device that converts drawing, printed text or other images into digital form is_____
A. Keyboard
B. Scanner
C. OMR
D. None of these
5. WWW stands for_____.
A. World Whole Web
B. Wide World Web
C. Web World Wide
D. World Wide Web
6. A collection of system programs that controls and co-ordinates the overall operations of a computer system is called_____.
A. System software
B. Operating system
C. Utility program
D. Device driver
7. What type of operating system MS-DOS is?
A. Command Line Interface
B. Graphical User Interface
C. Multitasking
D. Menu Driven Interface
8. Which technology is used in compact disks?
A. Mechanical
B. Electrical
C. Electro Magnetic
D. Laser
9. Gigabyte is equal to _____.
A. 1024 bits
B. 1000 megabytes
C. 1024 kilobytes
D. 1024 megabytes
10. The brain of any computer system is_____.
A. ALU
B. Memory
C. CPU
D. Control unit
11. Which of the following are components of Central Processing Unit (CPU)?
A. Arithmetic logic unit, Mouse
B. Arithmetic logic unit, Control unit
C. Arithmetic logic unit, Integrated Circuits
D. Control Unit, Monitor
12. Analog computer works on the supply of _____.
A.Continuous electrical pulses
B.Electrical pulses but not continuous
C.Magnetic strength
D.None of the above
13. Which one is Digital device, select from the choices below?
A.Digital Clock
B.Automobile speed meter
C.Clock with a dial and two hands
D.All of them
14. The computer that process both analog and digital is called_____.
A.Analog computer
B.Digital computer
C.Hybrid computer
D.Mainframe computer
15. CD-ROM stands for_____.
A. Compactable Read Only Memory
B. Compact Data Read Only Memory
C. Compactable Disk Read Only Memory
D. Compact Disk Read Only Memory
16. ALU is_____.
A. Arithmetic Logic Unit
B. Array Logic Unit
C. Application Logic Unit
D. None of above
17. VGA is_____.
A. Video Graphics Array
B. Visual Graphics Array
C. Volatile Graphics Array
D. Video Graphics Adapter
18. MSI stands for_____.
A. Medium Scale Integrated Circuits
B. Medium System Integrated Circuits
C. Medium Scale Intelligent Circuit
D. Medium System Intelligent Circuit
19. WAN stands for_____.
A. Wap Area Network
B. Wide Area Network
C. Wide Array Net
D. Wireless Area Network
20. What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?
A. Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers
B. Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers
C. Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while
mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently
D. Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses
its power to execute few programs as fast as possible.

21. _____is called the father of modern digital computer?
A. Leibnitz
B. Blaise Pascal
C. Charles Babbage
D. J.H Muller
22. Who is the father of Computer science?
A. Allen Turing
B. Charles Babbage
C. Simur Cray
D. Augusta Adaming
23. A CPU contains_____.
A. a card reader and a printing device
B. an analytical engine and a control unit
C. a control unit and an arithmetic logic unit
D. an arithmetic logic unit and a card reader
24. Which of the following controls the process of interaction between the user and the operating system?
A. User interface
B. Language translator
C. Platform
D. Screen saver
25. The first computers were programmed using_____.
A. Assembly language
B. Machine language
C. Source code
D. Object code
26. _____is a combination of hardware and software that facilitates the sharing of information between computing devices.
A. Network
B. Peripheral
C. Expansion board
D. Digital device
27. Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system are called_____.
A. Entry codes
B. Passwords
C. Security commands
D. Code words
28.Which of the following statements is true about Minicomputer and Microcomputer?
A. Minicomputer works faster than Microcomputer
B. Microcomputer works faster than Minicomputer
C. Speed of both the computers is the same
D. The speeds of both these computers cannot be compared with the speed of advanced
29. You can organize files by storing them in_____.
A. archives
B. folders
C. indexes
D. lists
30. What type of resource is most likely to be a shared common resource in a computer Network?
A. Printers
B. Speakers
C. Floppy disk drives
D. Keyboards
31. Which device is required for the Internet connection?
A. Joystick
B. Modem
C. CD Drive
D. NIC Card
32. What is a light pen?
A. A Mechanical Input device
B. Optical input device
C. Electronic input device
D. Optical output device
33. UNIVAC is_____.
A. Universal Automatic Computer
B. Universal Array Computer
C. Unique Automatic Computer
D. Unvalued Automatic Computer
34. The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk was_____.
A. 1.40 MB
B. 1.44 GB
C. 1.40 GB
D. 1.44 MB
35. MICR stands for_____.
A. Magnetic Ink Character Reader
B. Magnetic Ink Code Reader
C. Magnetic Ink Cases Reader
D. None
36. EBCDIC stands for_____.
A. Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
B. Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
C. Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
D. Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
37. Which of the following is a part of the Central Processing Unit?
A. Printer
B. Key board
C. Mouse
D. Arithmetic & Logic unit
38. CAD stands for_____.
A. Computer aided design
B. Computer algorithm for design
C. Computer application in design
D. Computer analogue design
39. Junk e-mail is also called_____.
A. spam
B. spoof
C. sniffer script
D. spool
40. Which statement describe "Hackers"?
A. all have the same motive
B. break into other people's computers
C. may legally break into computers as long as they do not do any damage
D. are people who are allergic to computers
41. What type of computers are client computers (most of the time) in a client-server system?
A. Mainframe
B. Mini-computer
C. Microcomputer

CLASS 9TH **CHAPTER # 01**

PHYSICAL QUANTITIES AND MEASUREMENT

Qno:1. Physics means _____.
a. knowledge of earth b. Knowledge of world
c. Knowledge of Nature. d. None of these
Qno:2. The branch of physics mainly concerned with laws of motion and gravitation.
a. Mechanics. b. Thermodynamics
c. Kinematics d. None of these
Qno:3. The branch of physics which deals with heat and temperature and their relation to energy and work is called _____.
a. Mechanics b. Thermodynamics .
c. Kinematics d. None of these
Qno:4. The branch of physics which deals with study of magnetic properties of material is called _____.
a. Electromagnetism b. Magnetism.
c. Plasma d. None of these
Qno:5. The branch of physics which deals with study celestial objects with help laws of physics is known as _____.
a. Geophysics b. Astro Physics.
c. Astronomy d. None of these
Qno:6. The branch of physics which deals with study of internal structure of earth is known as _____.
a. Geophysics. b. Astro Physics
c. Astronomy d. None of these
Qno:7. The quantities which can not be explained by other physical quantities is called_____
a. Derived Quantities b. Physical Quantities
c. Fundamental Quantities. d. None of these
Qno:8. The SI unit of length is _____.
a. Kilometer b. Meter.
c. Centimeter d. Feet
Qno:9. The SI unit of mass is _____.
a. Kilogram. b. Gram
c. Pound d. Newton
Qno:10. The SI unit of time is _____.
a. Hour b. Minute
c. Second. d. Microsecond
Qno:11. The SI unit of current is _____.
a. Joule. b. Coulomb
c. Ampere. d. Volt
Qno:12. The SI unit of temperature is _____.
a. Kelvin. b. Celsius
c. Fahrenheit d. None of these
Qno:13. The SI unit of luminous intensity is _____.
a. Mole. b. Coulomb
c. Candela. d. Volt
Qno:14. The SI unit of volume is _____.
a. m^2 b. m^3
c. cm^2 d. None of these
Qno:15. The SI unit of velocity is _____.
a. m/s. b. m/min
c. Km/h d. None of these
Qno:16. The SI unit of Force is _____.
a. Newton b. Kg.m/s
c. both a & b d. None of these
Qno:17. The SI unit of density is _____.
a. m/m^2 b. Kg/m^3
c. g/cm^3 d. None of these
Qno:18. The SI unit of acceleration is _____.
a. m/min^2 b. m/s^2
c. m/h^2 d. None of these
Qno:19. 1 kilometer = _____.
a. 1000 m b. 1000 cm
c. 1000 mm d. None of these
Qno:20. 1 kilogram = _____.
a. 1000 g. b. 1000 pound
c. 1000 mg d. None of these
Qno:21. 1 centimeter = _____millimeters.
a. 10 mm. b. 100 mm
c. 1000 mm d. None of these
Qno:22. 1 Foot = _____.
a. 10 inches b. 100 inches
c. 1000 inches d. None of these.
Qno:23. 1 kilometer = _____.
a. 1000 m b. 1000 cm
c. 1000 mm d. None of these
Qno:24. One yard = _____feet.
a. 12 b. 6
c. 4 d. 3.
Qno:25. One inch = _____cm.
a. 2.53. b. 2.54
c. 2.55 d. 2.56
Qno:26. One second = _____millisecond
a. 10 b. 100
c. 1000. d. 10000
Qno:27. One second = _____microsecond
a. 10 b. 100
c. 1000 d. 1000000.
Qno:28. In exponential form, trillion can be written as:
a. 10^6 b. 10^9
c. 10^{12}. d. 10^{15}
Qno:29. In exponential form, billion can be written as:
a. 10^6 b. 10^9 .
c. 10^{12} d. 10^{15}
Qno:30. In exponential form, million can be written as:
a. 10^6 . b. 10^9
c. 10^{12} d. 10^{15}
Qno:31. A unit prefix used for million is _____.

a. Tera b. Giga
c. Mega. d. Kilo

Qno:32. A unit prefix used for trillion is _____.
a. Tera. b. Giga
c. Mega d. Kilo

Qno:33. A unit prefix used for Billion is _____.
a. Tera b. Giga.
c. Mega d. Kilo

Qno:34. In exponential form, deci can be written as:
a. 10^{-1} . b. 10^{-2}
c. 10^{-3} d. 10^{-4}

Qno:35. In exponential form, centi can be written as:
a. 10^{-1} b. 10^{-2} .
c. 10^{-3} d. 10^{-4}

Qno:36. In exponential form, milli can be written as:
a. 10^{-1} b. 10^{-2}
c. 10^{-3} . d. 10^{-4}

Qno:37. In exponential form, micro can be written as:
a. 10^{-3} . b. 10^{-6} .
c. 10^{-9} d. 10^{-12}

Qno:37. In exponential form, micro can be written as:
a. 10^{-3} b. 10^{-6}
c. 10^{-9} . d. 10^{-12}

Qno:38. In exponential form, pico can be written as:
a. 10^{-3} b. 10^{-6}
c. 10^{-9} d. 10^{-12} .

Qno:39. In exponential form, fento can be written as:
a. 10^{-6} b. 10^{-9}
c. 10^{-12} d. 10^{-15} .

Qno:40. In exponential form, atto can be written as:
a. 10^{-18} . b. 10^{-15}
c. 10^{-12} d. 10^{-9}

Qno:41. simplest method of writing very large or small number is called _____.
a. Algorithm b. Exponential method
c. Scientific Notation d. None of these

Qno:42. Convert the mass of sun 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 kg into scientific notation.
a. 2×10^{-30} b. 2×10^{30}
c. 2×10^{-27} d. 2×10^{27}

Qno:43. All of the following are fundamental quantities except.
a. Length b. Mass
c. Time d. Velocity.

Qno:43. In exponential form nanometer can be written as_____.
a. 1×10^{-3} b. 1×10^{-6}
c. 1×10^{-9} . d. 1×10^{-12}

Qno:44. Branch of mechanics which deals with motion of object without reference of force which causes motion is called _____.
a. Dynamic b. Static
c. Kinametics. d. None of these

Qno:45. Convert the mass of electron 9.11×10^{-31} kg into standard form.
a. 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,911
b. 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,911
c. 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,911
d. None of these

Qno:46. Convert the given number 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,002 into scientific notation.
a. 2×10^{-30} . b. 2×10^{30}
c. 2×10^{-27} d. 2×10^{27}

Qno:47. Convert the given number 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 into the scientific notation.
a. 6×10^{-18} b. 6×10^{18}
c. 6×10^{20} d. 6×10^{25}

Qno:48. Mass of unit substance per unit volume is called
a. Velocity b. Speed
c. Momentum d. Density.

Qno:49. The SI unit of density is _____.
a. Kg/m^2 b. Kg/m^3
c. Kg^2/m^2 d. None of these

Qno:50. Significant figures in the given example 2.25 are _____.
a. 1 b. 2
c. 3 . d. None of these

Qno:51. Significant figures in the given example 0.00034 are _____.
a. 6 b. 5
c. 4 d. None of these.

Qno:52. Significant figures in the given example 2025 are _____.
a. 1 b. 2
c. 3 d. 4.

Qno:53. Significant figures in the given example 300 are _____.
a. 1. b. 2
c. 3 d. None of these

Qno:54. Significant figures in the given example 200.0 are _____.
a. 1 b. 2
c. 3. d. None of these

ANSWER KRY

1.c 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.b 6.a 7.c 8.b 9.a 10.c 11.c 12.a 13.c 14.c 15.a 16.c 17.b 18.b 19.a 20.a 21.a 22.d 23.a 24.d 25.a 26.c 27.d 28.c 29.b 30.a 31.c 32.a 33.b 34.a 35.b

Rashid Ali Malik official

اویس اینڈ راشد ورچوئل اکیڈمی کی جانب سے سیکنڈری اسکول ٹیچر سائنس کیٹیگری کیلئے ایک زبر دست ماسٹر گائیڈ تیار کی جا چکی ہے. اس گائیڈ میں فزکس کیمسٹری بائیولاجی کمپیوٹر اور ریاضی (میتھ) کے سبجیکٹس شامل ہیں. جن کے ٹیبل آف کانٹینٹس نیچے دئے گئے ہیں. اس گائیڈ میں سندھ ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ جامشورو کی نویں اور دسویں کلاس کی کتابوں میں سے چیپٹر وائز MCQS تیار کئے گئے ہیں.

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گائیڈ آرڈر کرنے کا طریقہ 👇

اپنا نام, والد کا نام, ذات, مکمل پتہ اور فون نمبر نیچے دئے گئے نمبر پر ہمیں واٹس ایپ یا ایس ایم ایس کریں. گائیڈ آپ کو پیر سے ڈسپیچ کردی جائیں گی.

مزید معلومات کیلئے 👇

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