MCQS

Q1. Which planet takes the largest time to go once around the Sun?
(A) Uranus
(B) Jupiter
(C) Neptune
(D) Venus

Q2. A 'black hole' is a body in space which does not allow any radiation to come out. This property is due to its ___
(A) Very small size
(B) Very large size
(C) Very high density
(D) Very low density

Q3. Which of the following planets is called evening star?
(A) Mars
(B) Mercury
(C) Venus
(D) Jupiter

Q4. What is the rank of the earth in the solar system in terms of size?
(A) Third
(B) Fourth
(C) Fifth
(D) Sixth

Q5. The planet with the shortest rotation time around its axis is
(A) Mercury
(B) Jupiter
(C) Earth
(D) Pluto

Q6. The planets are kept in motion in their respective orbits by the ___
(A) Rotation of the sun on its axis
(B) Gravitation and centrifugal forces
(C) Great size and spherical shape
(D) Rotation and the density of the planets

Q7. The theory that refers to an explosion about 10 to 15 billion years ago which most astronomers believe to be the origin of the Universe is called
(A) The Red Shift Theory
(B) Relativity Theory
(C) Big Bang Theory
(D) Titanic Theory

Q8. Operation Pathfinder was a mission to
(A) Sun
(B) Moon
(C) Venus
(D) Mars

Q9. Black holes are stellar objects which
(A) Emit black body radiation
(B) Have weak gravitational field
(C) Have intense gravitational field
(D) Have intense magnetic field

Q10. Name two planets lying between the sun and the earth
(A) Mercury and Mars
(B) Venus and Mars
(C) Mercury and Venus
(D) Jupiter and Saturn

Q11. How many times is the planet Saturn bigger than the earth (in diameter)?
(A) Four times
(B) Six times

(C) Eight times
(D) Ten times

Q12. Traveling at the speed of light one can travel how many times around the earth in one second?
(A) 3 times
(B) 5 times
(C) 7 times
(D) 9 times

Q13. Which planet is known as watery planet?
(A) Earth
(B) Mars
(C) Venus
(D) Mercury

Q14. In which part of the solar system is the sun located?
(A) At the top of the system
(B) At the bottom of the system
(C) At the left hand corner of the system
(D) Approximately at the center of the system

Q15. Which planet contains largest quantity of carbon dioxide i.e. 95%
(A) Earth
(B) Jupiter
(C) Venus
(D) Mercury

Q16. How many times is the sun bigger in size than the earth?
(A) 69 times
(B) 89 times
(C) 99 times
(D) 109 times

Q17. The temperature at the surface of the sun and its center is respectively, about
(A) 6000 K and 20 million K
(B) 7000 K and 10 million K
(C) 8000 K and 16 million K
(D) 9000 K and 14 million K

Q18. The sun consists mostly of?
(A) Helium
(B) Hydrogen
(C) Nitrogen
(D) Oxygen

Q19. Which of the following planets reflects back to space the highest percentage of light it receives from the sun than any other planet of the solar system?
(A) Earth
(B) Jupiter
(C) Mars
(D) Venus

Q20. All of the following planets have lesser diameter than the earth except
(A) Jupiter
(B) Mars
(C) Mercury
(D) Venus

Devices and their function

1. Air temperature is measured with a **thermometer**.

2. Rainfall is measured using an instrument called **rain gauge**.

3. **The hygrometer** is an instrument used to measure humidity to find the quantity of water vapor in the air, in soil, or in enclosed spaces.

4. **The Richter scale** is used to rate the magnitude of an earthquake, that is the amount of energy released during an earthquake. On the other hand, a **seismograph** is an instrument used to detect and record seismic waves.

5. **A seismometer** is the internal part of the seismograph.

6. The instrument used to measure wind direction is called **Anemometer**.

7. **Barometers** measure atmospheric pressure using mercury, water or air.

8. Measurement of surface tension can be performed with **Stalagmometer**.

9. To measure blood pressure, your doctor uses an instrument call a **sphygmomanometer**.

10. **A photometer**, generally, is an instrument that measures light intensity.