

1 vi physics  
**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**  
(for 3<sup>rd</sup> Term)  
**CLASS: VI**  
**SUBJECT: PHYSICS**

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**Chapter – 5 Light**

- Question 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural source of light  
(a) Sun (b) Stars (c) moon (d) both a and b
- Question 2) \_\_\_\_\_ objects emits light  
(a) luminous (b) non-luminous (c) Bioluminescence (d) none
- Question 3) Which object transmit light?  
(a) translucent (b) transparent (c) opaque (d) both a and b
- Question 4) A central dark region of shadow is called  
(a) umbra (b) Penumbra (c) both a and b (d) none
- Question 5) Moon is an example of  
(a) luminous (b) non-luminous (c) Bioluminescence (d) none
- Question 6) Penumbra is the \_\_\_\_\_ dark region of the shadow  
(a) Central (b) Partially (c) outer (d) all of these
- Question 7) Eclipses occur because the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ cast large shadows.  
(a) Moon, Earth (b) Sun, Earth (c) Moon, Sun (d) Earth, Sun
- Question 8) Translucent objects cast a \_\_\_\_\_ shadow  
(a) weak (b) dark (c) no. (d) strong
- Question 9) Lunar Eclipse occurs on \_\_\_\_\_ moon day  
(a) new (b) half (c) full (d) both a and b
- Question 10) If the sun, moon and earth are in a straight line then \_\_\_\_\_ eclipse formed  
(a) Solar (b) Lunar (c) Partial lunar (d) none of these
- Question 11) In the pinhole Camera, the image is  
(a) real (b) inverted (c) both a and b (d) straight
- Question 12) Which of the following are the conditions for the formation of Shadows  
(a) A source of light (b) An opaque body to abstract the path of light  
(c) An opaque screen for the formation of the shadow (d) all of these
- Question 13) Shadows are formed when  
(a) light is passed (b) light is blocked (c) both a and b (d) none
- Question 14) Glass in a  
(a) transparent object (b) translucent objects (c) opaque (d) luminous
- Question 15) Fireflies emit light from their  
(a) bodies (b) wings (c) eyes (d) all of these
- Question 16) The natural emission of light by living bodies is called  
(a) bioluminescence (b) Man-made source of light (c) Artificial source of light (d) none
- Question 17) Stone is an example of  
(a) Transparent (b) translucent (c) opaque (d) none
- Question 18) Shadow formed by a point source of light consist  
(a) only umbra (b) Penumbra (c) both a and b (d) none of these
- Question 19) Lunar eclipse happens when the \_\_\_\_\_ comes between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Earth, sun, moon (b) moon, sun, earth (c) sun, moon, earth (d) none of these
- Question 20) Opaque objects form \_\_\_\_\_ shadows  
(a) weak (b) no (c) dark (d) very weak
- Question 21) The formation of umbra and penumbra depends upon \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) size of light source (b) distance between the object and screen (c) both a and b (d) none
- Question 22) \_\_\_\_\_ has not its own light  
(a) Moon (b) Stars (c) Sun (d) both a and b
- Question 23) \_\_\_\_\_ objects allow light to pass through them.  
(a) Transparent (b) translucent (c) opaque (d) both a and b
- Question 24) Electric heater is a \_\_\_\_\_ source of light  
(a) natural (b) man- made (c) both a and b (d) bioluminescence
- Question 25) The brightness of a source is measured in  
(a) candles (b) m<sup>2</sup> (c) m (d) cm

**Chapter – 6 Magnetism**

- Question 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural magnet  
(a) Lodestone (b) Bar magnet (c) Horse-shoe magnet (d) U Shaped magnet
- Question 2) Artificial magnets come in \_\_\_\_\_ shapes and size  
(a) same (b) different (c) small (d) both a and b
- Question 3) A magnet always points in north- South direction when suspended freely. This property of magnet is called  
(a) Directive property (b) Attractive property (c) Repulsion (d) magnetisation
- Question 4) \_\_\_\_\_ poles Repel and \_\_\_\_\_ poles attract  
(a) like, unlike (b) Unlike, like (c) like, like (d) none
- Question 5) The \_\_\_\_\_ property of magnets is used in magnetic compass  
(a) attractive (b) repulsion (c) directive (d) both a and b
- Question 6) A magnet which is formed due to passage of electric current is known as  
(a) electro magnet (b) bar magnet (c) U shaped magnet (d) none

- Question 7) \_\_\_\_\_ are used in electric bells  
 (a) electromagnet (b) U shaped magnet (c) bar magnet (d) Horse-shoe magnet
- Question 8) Magnet can be destroyed  
 (a) by rough handling (b) by heating (c) by hammering (d) all of these
- Question 9) \_\_\_\_\_ magnets are used in large computers  
 (a) ceramic (b) magnetic tape (c) horse shoe (d) none
- Question 10) To avoid self- demagnetisation \_\_\_\_\_ should be used  
 (a) magnetic tapes (b) magnetic keepers (c) ceramic magnetic (d) magnetic compass
- Question 11) \_\_\_\_\_ behaves as a huge magnet  
 (a) Earth (b) compass (c) both a and b (d) none
- Question 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is sure test of magnetism.  
 (a) Repulsion (b) attraction (c) magnetisation (d) both a and b
- Question 13) A magnet settles itself along \_\_\_\_\_ direction  
 (a) south- north (b) north-south (c) east-west (d) west-east
- Question 14) Magnetic poles always exist as  
 (a) dipole (b) monopole (c) no-pole (d) none of these
- Question 15) \_\_\_\_\_ is used to make an electromagnet  
 (a) soft iron (b) hard iron (c) nickel (d) cobalt
- Question 16) \_\_\_\_\_ are used in tape recorders and video recorders  
 (a) ceramic magnets (b) magnetic taps (c) magnetic keepers (d) electromagnets
- Question 17) \_\_\_\_\_ is a temporary magnet  
 (a) electro magnet (b) horse shoe magnet (c) U Shaped magnet (d) none
- Question 18) \_\_\_\_\_ magnets are stronger than \_\_\_\_\_ magnets  
 (a) natural, artificial (b) artificial, natural (c) both a and b (d) none
- Question 19) A magnet attracts \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) only magnetic substances (b) non- magnetic (c) both a and b (d) none
- Question 20) \_\_\_\_\_ magnet lose their magnetism easily  
 (a) Permanent (b) temporary (c) both a and b (d) none
- Question 21) \_\_\_\_\_ magnet are used in loudspeakers  
 (a) Magnetic tapes (b) electromagnets (c) ceramic (d) none
- Question 22) The magnetic field is \_\_\_\_\_ at all the poles of a bar magnet  
 (a) maximum (b) minimum (c) zero (d) both a and b
- Question 23) An electric current \_\_\_\_\_ the properties of magnet  
 (a) destroy (b) produces (c) maximise (d) none
- Question 24) The area surrounding a magnet up to which the magnetic force acts is called  
 (a) magnetic field (b) magnetic strength (c) magnetic lines (d) both a and b
- Question 25) The \_\_\_\_\_ pointing end of a magnet is called its \_\_\_\_\_ pole  
 (a) north, north (b) south, south (c) both a and b (d) north, south

