Physical Quantities (MCQs)

1. The dimension of Angstrom (Å), Micron (μ), Fermi (F), and nanometre (nm) is the same. Which one of the represents the correct arrangement of their magnitude in the decreasing order?

   A. $(\text{Å}), (\mu), (F), (nm)$

   B. $(\mu), (\text{Å}), (F), (nm)$

   C. $(\mu), (F), (nm), (\text{Å})$

   D. $(\mu), (nm), (\text{Å}), (F)$

2. The star nearest to earth is $4 \, light \, year$ away. The distance is….

   A. $9.46 \times 10^{15} m$

   B. $9.46 \times 10^{12} m$

   C. $37.84 \times 10^{15} m$

   D. $37.84 \times 10^{15} m$

3. Which of the following length measurements is the most precise?

   A. $l = 6 \, cm$

   B. $l = 6.00 \, cm$

   C. $l = 6.000 \, cm$

   D. $l = 6.0 \, cm$

4. A metre rule is used to measure the length of a piece of string in a certain experiment. It is found to be 20 cm long to the nearest millimetre. How should this result be recorded in a table of results?

   A. $0.2000 m$

   B. $0.200 m$

   C. $0.20 m$

   D. $0.2 m$

5. The value of a physical quantity is written as 0.0250. How many significant figures are in this number?

   A. 2

   B. 3

   C. 4

   D. 5

6. The value of a physical quantity is given as 9.99, round off the given number into 2 significant figure,

   A. 9.9

   B. 9.0

   C. 10