

## Some Natural Phenomena

Question 1.

We hear a thunder because:

- (a) a lot of energy is released
- (b) air beata up and explode
- (c) a lot of charge goes in lightning
- (d) clouds bang against each oilier

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) air beata up and explode

We hear a thunder because air heats up and explode.

---

Question 2.

It is safe to be in ..... daring a lightning.

- (a) open
- (b) building
- (c) car or bus
- (d) both (b) and (c)

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) both (b) and (c)

It is safe to be in building or car or bus during a lightning.

---

Question 3.

Areas falling on joints of seismic pintes are called:

- (a) safe zones
- (b) fault zones
- (c) high zones
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) none of these

Areas falling on joints of seismic plates are called fault zones.

---

Question 4.

The power of an earthquake is expressed on scale called:

- (a) metre scale
- (b) richter scale
- (c) centimetre scale
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) richter scale

The power of an earthquake is expressed on Richter scale.

---

Question 5.

The two objects rubbed against each other:

- (a) will gain elections
- (b) will lose elections
- (c) one will gain electrons and other will lose electrons
- (d) noise of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) one will gain electrons and other will lose electrons

When two objects are rubbed against each other than one will gain electrons and other will lose electrons.

---

Question 6.

Which of the following occurs during lightning:

- (a) nitrogen fixation
- (b) greenhouse effect
- (c) acid ram
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) nitrogen fixation

Nitrogen fixation occurs during lightning.

---

Question 7.

Lightning always follows:

- (a) a thunder
- (b) rain pour
- (c) wind
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) a thunder

Lightning always follows a thunder.

---

Question 8.

The natural phenomenon which we are not yet able to predict acc.rately Is:

- (a) cyclone
- (b) thunderstorm
- (c) earthquake
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) earthquake

Earthquake is the natural phenomenon which we are not yet able to predict accurately.

---

Question 9.

Earthing is the process of Transferring of charge from:

- (a) the earth to a charged object
- (b) charged object to uncharged object
- (c) charged object to the earth
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) charged object to the earth

Earthing is the process of transferring of charge from charged object to the earth.

---

Question 10.

The electrical charge can be transferred from a charged object to another through a:

- (a) non-metal insulator
- (b) metal insulator
- (c) metal conductor
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) metal conductor

The electrical charge can be transferred from a charged object to another through a metal conductor.

---

Question 11.

The device used to test whether an object is carrying charge or not is called:

- (a) electrometer
- (b) chargecope
- (c) electroscope
- (4) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) electroscope

Electroscope is the device used to test whether an object is carrying charge or not.

---

Question 12.

On rubbing ..... electricity is produced.

- (a) static
- (b) current
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) static

On rubbing static electricity is produced.

---

Question 13.

A charged balloon ..... a charged balloon.

(a) attract

(b) repels

(c) neither attracts nor repels

(d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) repels

A charged balloon repels a charged balloon.

---

Question 14.

A charged balloon a charged refill.

(a) attracts

(b) repels

(c) neither attracts nor repels

(d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) attracts

A charged balloon attracts a charged refill.

---

Question 15.

Is lightning and the spark from our clothes the same phenomena.

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) can't say

(d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) yes

Yes, lightning and the spark from our clothes are the same phenomenon.

---

Question 16.

When glass rod is rubbed with silken cloth than glass rod has:

(a) negative charge

(b) positive charge

(c) sometimes negative charge and sometimes positive charge

(d) no charge

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) negative charge

When glass rod is rubbed with silken cloth than glass rod has positive charge. The silken cloth acquires has negative charge.

---

Question 17.

When ebonite rod is rubbed with woollen cloth than ebonite rod has:

(a) negative charge

(b) positive charge

(c) sometimes negative charge and sometimes positive charge

(d) no charge

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) negative charge

When ebonite rod is rubbed with woollen cloth than ebonite rod has negative charge. The charge of woollen cloth will be positive.

---

Question 18.

Same charged bodies:

(a) attract each other

(b) repel each other

(c) first attracts and then repels each other

(d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) attract each other

Same charged bodies repel each other.

---

Question 19.

Oppositely charged bodies:

(a) attract each other

(b) repel each other

(c) first attracts and then repel each other

(d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) attract each other

Oppositely charged bodies attract each other.

---

Question 20.

Any object can be charged by which of the following method:

(a) friction

(b) contact

(c) induction

(d) all of these

▼ Answer

(a) friction

Any object can be charged by friction, contact, induction.

---

Question 21.

When object is rubbed then it is:

(a) worn out

(b) charged

(c) spoiled

(d) not charged

▼ Answer

(b) charged

When object is rubbed then it is charged.

---

Question 22.

When two charged bodies are brought near each other then there is:

(a) attraction

(b) either attraction repulsion

(c) repulsion

(d) neither attraction nor repulsion

▼ Answer

(b) either attraction repulsion

When two charged bodies are brought near each other then there is either attraction or repulsion.

---

Question 23.

Which of the following has negative charge:

(a) woollen cloth

(b) comb

(c) paper

(d) cotton cloth

▼ Answer

(b) comb

Comb has negative charge. Woollen cloth, paper and cotton cloth has positive

---

Question 24.

The Instrument that can help as detect charge called:

(a) electroscope

(b) electrometer

(c) barometre

(d) sohametre

▼ Answer

(a) electroscope

The instrument that can help us detect charge is called electroscope.

---

Question 25.

Which of the following thing when rubbed with dry hair doe\* not attract small pieces of paper:

- (a) candle
- (b) steel bowl
- (c) piece of thermocole
- (d) plastic bottle

▼ Answer

(b) steel bowl

Steel bowl when rubbed with dry hair does not attract small pieces of paper because it is a conductor.

---

Question 26.

Lightning occurs due to:

- (a) rain
- (b) electric discharge
- (c) wind
- (d) lord Varun's angel

▼ Answer

(b) electric discharge

Lightning occurs due to electric discharge.

---

Question 27.

A lightning dictator:

- (a) conducts electricity
- (b) Mops lightning
- (c) saves building from electric discharge
- (d) all of these

▼ Answer

(c) saves building from electric discharge

A lightning conductor saves building from electric discharge. It provides easy route for the transfer of electric charge to the ground.

---

Question 28.

Shaking of earth b called:

- (a) volcano
- (b) tsunami

- (c) earthquake
- (d) both (b) and (c)

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) earthquake  
Shaking of earth is called earthquake.

---

Question 29.

Which of the following cannot be charged easily by friction:

- (a) a plastic scale
- (b) a copper rod
- (c) an inflated balloon
- (d) swollen cloth

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) a copper rod  
A copper rod cannot be charged easily by friction because it is a conductor.

---

Question 30.

When a glass rod is rubbed with a piece of silk cloth the rod:

- (a) and the cloth both acquire positive charge
- (b) becomes positively charged while the cloth has a negative charge
- (c) and the cloth both acquire negative charge
- (d) becomes negatively charged while the cloth has a positive charge

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) becomes positively charged while the cloth has a negative charge  
When a glass rod is rubbed with a piece of silk cloth the rod becomes positively charged while the cloth has a negative charge.

---

[Match the Column-A with Column-B:](#)

Question 1.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Same charged bodies	(i) earthquake
(b) Opposite charged bodies	(ii) friction
(c) Cannot be charged	(iii) repel each other
(d) Objects can be charged by	(iv) attract each other
(e) Shaking of earth	(v) an aluminium foil



▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Same charged bodies	(iii) repel each other
(b) Opposite charged bodies	(iv) attract each other
(c) Cannot be charged	(v) an aluminium foil
(d) Objects can be charged by	(ii) friction
(e) Shaking of earth	(i) earthquake

Question 2.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) The process of transferring of charge from a charged object to the earth	(i) is fragmented
(b) A house or a building is a safe place during	(ii) Richter scale
(c) Earthquakes are more likely to occur	(iii) earthing
(d) The outermost layer of the earth	(iv) lightning
(e) The scale expressing the magnitude of earthquake is	(v) seismic zones

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) The process of transferring of charge from a charged object to the earth	(iii) earthing
(b) A house or a building is a safe place during	(iv) lightning
(c) Earthquakes are more likely to occur	(v) seismic zones
(d) The outermost layer of the earth	(i) is fragmented
(e) The scale expressing the magnitude of earthquake is	(ii) Richter scale

Question 3.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Accumulation of charges lead to	(i) static
(b) Two charged refills	(ii) lightning
(c) Phenomena which can be predicted	(iii) repel each other
(d) Electric charges generated by rubbing are	(iv) thunderstorm

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Accumulation of charges lead to	(ii) lightning
(b) Two charged refills	(iii) repel each other
(c) Phenomena which can be predicted	(iv) thunderstorm
(d) Electric charges generated by rubbing are	(i) static

---

State whether the following statements are True or False:

Question 1.

We cannot predict floods or cyclones.

▼ Answer

False

---

Question 2.

Electric discharge takes place between similar charges.

▼ Answer

False

---

Question 3.

We should avoid sitting inside the car during lightning.

▼ Answer

False

---

Question 4.

Lightning can cause harm to our electrical instruments.

▼ Answer

True

---

Question 5.

Indians considered lightning as sacred.

▼ Answer

False

---

Question 6.

Lightning rod is used to save buildings from lightning strike.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

---

Question 7.

Umbrellas are safe during lightning.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

Question 8.

We can use the wired telephones during lightning.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

Question 9.

Silk gets positively charged when rubbed with glass rod.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

Question 10.

If the knob of charged electroscope is touched by hand then the strips revert back to their original position.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

---

Question 11.

Like charges attract each other.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

Question 12.

A charged glass rod attract a charged plastic straw.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

---

Question 13.

Lightning conductor cannot protect a building from lightning.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

---

False

Question 14.

Earthquakes can be predicted in advance.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

---

Fill in the blanks:

Question 1.

The explosive sound heard during lightning is called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

thunder

---

Question 2.

..... is the process of discharging atmospheric electricity through a conductor into earth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Earthing

---

Question 3.

Like charge ..... and unlike charge .....

▼ [Answer](#)

repel, attract

---

Question 4.

..... electricity consists of electric charges which do not flow.

▼ [Answer](#)

Static

---

Question 5.

An ebonite rod when rubbed with fur develops a ..... charge.

▼ [Answer](#)

negative

---

Question 6.

..... , .....can take place due to an earthquake.

▼ [Answer](#)

Tsunami, flood

---

Question 7.

Interaction between opposite charges producing huge energy is called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

electric discharge

---

Question 8.

Static electricity is so called because it cannot .....

▼ [Answer](#)

move

---

Question 9.

Conventionally a glass rod acquires a ..... charge on rubbing.

▼ [Answer](#)

positive

---

Question 10.

On rubbing against each other, the bodies get .....

▼ [Answer](#)

charged

---

Question 11.

A rapid flow of charge through air in clouds is called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

lightning

---

Question 12.

Amber is a .....

▼ [Answer](#)

resin

---

Question 13.

When two bodies are charged by rubbing against each other, they acquire ..... and ..... charge.

▼ [Answer](#)

positive, legative

---

Question 14.

Due to rubbing of air particles the water droplets in clouds get ..... charge.

▼ [Answer](#)

negative

---

Question 15.

A charged balloon ..... a charged refill.

▼ [Answer](#)

attracted

---

Question 6.

..... showed that lightning and the spark from our clothes are essentially the same phenomena.

▼ [Answer](#)

Benjamin Franklin

---

Question 7.

The electrical charge can be transferred from a charged object to another through a .....

▼ [Answer](#)

metal conductor

---

Question 8.

Air is a ..... conductor of electricity.

▼ [Answer](#)

poor

---

Question 9.

..... can not be predicted.

▼ [Answer](#)

Earthquake

---

Question 10.

A ..... can save a building from lightning strike.

▼ [Answer](#)

lightning rod

---