



PHYSICS

BOOKS - MBD

SOME NATURAL PHENOMENA

Example

1. Which of following cannot be charged easily by friction?

A. A plastic scale

B. A copper rod

C. An inflated balloon

D. A woollen

Answer:



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

A. and 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 is positive charged

Answer:



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3. True or False

Like charges attract each other.



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4. True or False

A charged glass rod attracts a charged plastic straw.



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5. True or False

Lightning conductor cannot protect a building from lightning



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6. True or False

Earthquakes can be predicted in advance.



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7. Sometimes, a crackling sound is heard while taking off sweater during winters. Explain.



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8. Explain why a charged body loses its charge if we touch it with our hand.



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9. Name the scale on which the destructive energy of an earthquakes is measured. An earthquake measures 3 on this scale. Would it be recorded by a seismograph? Is it likely to cause much damage?



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10. Suggest three measures to protect ourselves from Lightning.



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11. What safety measures should we take to prevent damage caused by lightning?



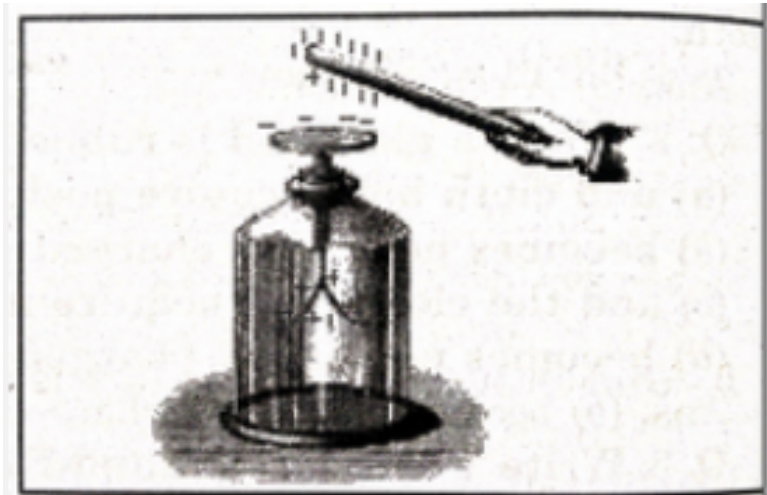
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12. Explain why a charged balloon is repelled by an other charged balloon whereas an uncharged balloon is attracted by another charged balloon?



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13. Describe with the help of a diagram an instrument which can be used to detect a charged body.



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14. List three states in India where earthquake are more likely to strike?



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15. Suppose you are outside your home and an earthquake strikes. What precaution would you take to protect yourself?



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16. The weather department has predicted that a thunderstorm is likely to occur on a certain day. Suppose you have to go out on that day . Would you carry an umbrella? Explain.



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17. How many types of charges are there?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 6

Answer:



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18. The device used for testing electric charge is called:

A. Electroscope

B. Microscope

C. Periscope

D. Electroplating

Answer:



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19. What is the measure of earthquake on Richter scale that can cause devastation?

A. Less than 5

B. Between 5 and 7

C. Between 1 and 5

D. More than 7

Answer:



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20. Opposite chargeseach other.

A. Attract

B. Repel

C. Sometime attract sometime repel

D. Neither attract nor repel

Answer:



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21. The central region of earth is called :

A. Inner core

B. Outer core

C. Mantle

D. Earth crust

Answer:



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22. Which is the safest place to take shelter during lightning and thunderstorm?

- A. Building
- B. Open area
- C. Under the tree
- D. All the above

Answer:



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23. What is amber?



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24. What happens when amber is rubbed for longer time?



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25. Who established that spark and lightning were same thing?



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26. What happens when a plastic scale rubbed with dry hair is brought near pieces of paper?



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27. Give few examples of charged objects.



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28. What happens when two balloons rubbed with woolen cloth are brought together.



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29. Which type of charges attract each other?



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30. How many types of charges are there?



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31. Why does a plastic comb rubbed in hair attract small bits of paper?



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32. What will happen when two clouds with unlike charges approach each other?



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33. Is our body a conductor or an insulator.



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34. What makes a balloon stretch as it filled with air?



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35. Why does the paper strip open up when touched with a charged rod?



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36. Why are we advised not be under a tree, if we are in the open during a thunderstorm?



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37. Why are tall building provided with metallic rods, running from the top of building to the ground?



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38. What do you mean when we say that a body is electrically charged or electrified?



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39. Write a short note on Tsunami.



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40. Write down the uses of electroscope.



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41. What is electric discharging (lightning)?



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42. Write two examples of electric discharge which are used to ignite the fuel.



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43. What are natural phenomena ?



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44. What are cyclones? Write effects and reasons caused by it.



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45. Give an experiment to show that when two bodies are rubbed together, they get oppositely charged.



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46. What is lighting?



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47. What safety measures should we take to prevent damage caused by lighting?



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48. Discuss the construction and working of a lighting conductor.



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49. Suppose you are outside your home and an earthquake strikes. What precaution would you take to protect yourself?



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