

Chapter-5

Worksheet-1

Section 1

- Q1. What is an electric charge? Define electrification.
- Q2. How can an object be charged by rubbing it? Give examples.
- Q3. What are the two electric charges? How do they interact?
- Q4. What is an electroscope? How does it work?
- Q5. How are sparks produced even though air is a bad conductor of electricity?
- Q6. Explain the phenomenon of lightning.
- Q7. What is a Lightning Conductor? Where is it situated?
- Q8. How can we protect ourselves from lightning?
- Q9. Why do earthquakes occur?
- Q10. Explain the structure of the earth with a neat sketch.

Section 2

- Q11. The process of transfer of charges from a charged object to the earth is called
- a) Earthing
 - b) Lightning
 - c) Oscillation
 - d) Electric current
- Q12. The power of an earthquake is expressed on a scale called

- a) Iron Scale
- b) Seismic Scale
- c) Richter Scale
- d) Large Scale

Q13. Which instrument is used to measure earthquake?

- a) Richter Scale
- b) Seismograph
- c) Polygraph
- d) Barometer

Q14. Where is the lightning rod attached to protect the building from lightning?

- a) On the top of building
- b) On the bottom of the building
- c) In the middle of the building
- d) All of these

Q15. Tsunami means

- a) Earthquake
- b) Floods
- c) Earthquake under the sea
- d) Eruption of volcano in the sea

Q16. Amber is a

- a) Metal

- b) Rubber
- c) Resin
- d) Sugar.

Q17. Which is the surest test of charge on a body?

- a) Repulsion
- b) Lightning
- c) Attraction
- d) Combustion

Q18. Which of the following occurs during lightning?

- a) Acid Rain
- b) Nitrogen fixation
- c) Green House effect
- d) Earthing

Q19. When two bodies are rubbed against each other, they acquire

- a) Equal and like charges
- b) Equal and unlike charges
- c) Unequal and like charges
- d) Unequal and unlike charges

Q20. During thunderstorm it is safer to

- a) Carry an open umbrella
- b) Take shelter under short trees
- c) Stand in open fields.
- d) Take shelter under tall trees.