



PHYSICS · CLASS 9

Nature of Science

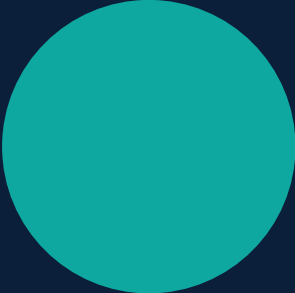
65+ Multiple Choice Questions

Complete Chapter MCQ Bank • Answers Highlighted • Detailed Explanations

5 Sections	65 Questions	100% Explained
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How To Use This Book

1. Attempt First	Read each question and try to answer it yourself before checking the key. This builds real recall instead of passive recognition.
2. Check the Highlighted Answer	The correct option is shaded green with a ✓ tick, so you can verify your answer at a glance.
3. Read the Explanation	Every question includes a detailed explanation in the gold box below it — this is where the real learning happens.
4. Revise by Section	The chapter is divided into 5 themed sections. Use the section dividers to revise topic-by-topic before your test.
5. Practice Regularly	Revisit tricky questions a few days later. Spaced repetition is the fastest route to a top score.

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★ Section 1: Nature and Scope of Physics

10 Questions

1 What was science originally known as before it became a single discipline?

A Natural Biology

B Natural Philosophy ✓

C Physical Science

D Modern Science

Explanation: Before the term "science" was widely adopted, the study of the natural world and its phenomena was referred to as "Natural Philosophy." This historical context highlights how our quest to understand the universe evolved into the specialized branches we study today.

2 The tremendous increase in scientific knowledge at the beginning of the nineteenth century led to the classification of nature into which two main disciplines?

A Physics and Chemistry

B Astronomy and Geology

C Biological and Physical Sciences ✓

D Mechanics and Optics

Explanation: As scientific knowledge expanded rapidly, it became necessary to organize it. Scientists divided the study of nature into biological sciences (dealing with living things) and physical sciences (dealing with non-living things) to make studying them more manageable and structured.

3 Which of the following is NOT a fundamental constituent of the universe studied in Physics?

A Matter

B Energy

C Space

D Biological Cells ✓

Explanation: Physics deals with the fundamental constituents of the universe: matter, energy, space, time, and their mutual relationships. Biological cells belong to the realm of biology, making them a specialized subject rather than a fundamental physical entity.

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4 According to the text, what is considered the "fourth dimension"?

A Matter

B Space

C Time ✓

D Gravity

Explanation: While we live in a three-dimensional world (length, width, height), time is considered the fourth dimension. It measures the sequence and duration of events, and modern physics intertwines it with space to form the fabric of the universe.

5 Which phenomenon is discussed under the special theory of relativity to explain that time passes slowly for an observer moving at ultra-high speed?

A Time dilation ✓

B Bending of light

C Quantum mechanics

D Thermodynamics

Explanation: Time dilation is a fascinating consequence of Einstein's theory of relativity. It describes how time is not absolute; for someone moving at incredibly high speeds, time passes more slowly compared to someone at rest, demonstrating the deep connection between time, space, and speed.

6 The theory of relativity explains the bending of light around which of the following?

A Small particles

B Massive objects like stars ✓

C Sound waves

D Electric coils

Explanation: Gravity isn't just a force; according to relativity, massive objects like stars warp the fabric of space-time around them. Light, traveling through this warped space, follows a curved path, which explains why we observe the bending of light around massive celestial bodies.

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7 What is the study of motion and the physical effects which influence motion called?

A Optics

B Mechanics ✓

C Acoustics

D Thermodynamics

Explanation: Mechanics is the branch of physics that deals with the study of motion and the forces that cause it. It is based on Newton's laws of motion and gravitation and is often referred to as classical mechanics, forming the foundation of classical physics.

8 Which branch of physics deals with the nature and physical aspects of audible sound energy?

A Optics

B Acoustics ✓

C Electromagnetism

D Quantum Mechanics

Explanation: Acoustics is the specialized branch of physics that focuses on sound. It studies how sound is produced, transmitted, and received, dealing specifically with the physical aspects of audible sound energy that we experience in our daily lives.

9 The dispersion of light through a prism is a classic example of which branch of physics?

A Optics ✓

B Heat

C Electromagnetism

D Nuclear Physics

Explanation: Optics is the study of visible light and its physical aspects. When white light passes through a prism, it splits into its constituent colors (dispersion), beautifully demonstrating the principles of optics at work.

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10 Which branch of physics deals with the mutual relationship between electric current and magnetic fields?

A Quantum Mechanics

B Electromagnetism ✓

C Solid State Physics

D Relativistic Mechanics

Explanation: Electromagnetism is the study of electromagnetic phenomena. It elegantly explains how electric currents generate magnetic fields and how changing magnetic fields can induce electric currents, a principle that powers everything from generators to transformers.

★ Section 2: Branches of Physics

8 Questions

11 Quantum Mechanics explains the behavior of particles at which levels?

A Astronomical and Galactic levels

B Atomic and Subatomic levels ✓

C Solid and Liquid levels

D Planetary and Stellar levels

Explanation: Quantum mechanics is a fundamental theory in physics that provides a description of the physical properties of nature at the scale of atoms and subatomic particles. It completely revolutionized our understanding of how the microscopic world operates.

12 Which branch of physics deals with the study of the properties of the nuclei of atoms?

A Particle Physics

B Nuclear Physics ✓

C Atomic Physics

D Solid State Physics

Explanation: Nuclear physics focuses specifically on the nucleus, the dense central core of an atom. It studies the properties, structure, and interactions of atomic nuclei, which is crucial for understanding phenomena like radioactivity and nuclear energy.

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13 The study of subatomic particles and elementary particles which are the basic building blocks of matter is known as:

A Nuclear Physics

B Quantum Mechanics

C Particle Physics ✓

D Cosmology

Explanation: Particle physics digs even deeper than nuclear physics. It seeks to understand the fundamental particles (like quarks and leptons) that make up matter and the forces that govern their interactions, essentially looking at the smallest known building blocks of the universe.

14 What does the branch of Astronomy primarily study?

A The origin of the universe

B The structure of the Earth

C The distribution of celestial bodies like planets, stars, and galaxies ✓

D The behavior of solids

Explanation: Astronomy is the natural science that studies celestial objects and phenomena. It uses mathematics, physics, and chemistry to explain the origin and evolution of objects like planets, stars, and galaxies, mapping out the vastness of our universe.

15 Which branch of physics explores the large structure and evolution of the universe?

A Astronomy

B Cosmology ✓

C Astrophysics

D Geophysics

Explanation: While astronomy studies individual celestial bodies, cosmology takes a step back to look at the universe as a whole. It explores the universe's large-scale structure, its origins (like the Big Bang), and how it has evolved over time.

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16 The study of specific properties of matter in solid form is called:

A Solid State Physics ✓

B Particle Physics

C Quantum Mechanics

D Mechanics

Explanation: Solid State Physics focuses on the rigid states of matter. It examines the physical properties of solids, such as how atoms are arranged in crystalline structures, how they conduct electricity, and their magnetic properties, forming the basis for modern electronics.

17 A heat engine is a practical application of which branch of physics?

A Optics

B Heat and Thermodynamics ✓

C Acoustics

D Electromagnetism

Explanation: A heat engine converts thermal energy into mechanical work. This process is the heart of thermodynamics, which studies how heat energy is possessed by materials and how it flows from one body to another to perform useful work.

18 Einstein's view of gravity as space-time curvature falls under which domain?

A Quantum Mechanics

B Relativistic Mechanics ✓

C Nuclear Physics

D Solid State Physics

Explanation: Relativistic mechanics, based on Einstein's theories, explains that space and time are not absolute but relative to the observer. It beautifully describes gravity not as a traditional force, but as the curvature of space-time caused by mass and energy.

★ Section 3: Interdisciplinary Nature of Physics

8 Questions

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19 The study of biological systems and processes using the principles and techniques of physics is called:

A Medical Physics

B Biophysics ✓

C Astrophysics

D Geophysics

Explanation: Biophysics is a fascinating interdisciplinary field. It applies the rigorous principles of physics to biological systems, helping us understand things like the mechanics of biological structures, the physical properties of cells, and even the structure of DNA.

20 Which interdisciplinary field applies physical principles to develop techniques for health diagnosis and treatment?

A Biophysics

B Medical Physics ✓

C Geophysics

D Computational Physics

Explanation: Medical Physics bridges physics and medicine. It uses concepts from physics to develop life-saving technologies like X-rays, MRIs, and radiation therapy, directly impacting healthcare and patient treatment.

21 The study of the internal structure of the Earth, its magnetic and gravitational fields, and seismic activity is known as:

A Astrophysics

B Climate Physics

C Geophysics ✓

D Cosmology

Explanation: Geophysics applies the principles of physics to study the Earth. By analyzing seismic waves, magnetic fields, and gravitational variations, geophysicists can map the Earth's interior and understand phenomena like earthquakes and volcanoes.

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22 Which branch of physics studies atmospheric dynamics, climate change, and weather conditions?

A Geophysics

B Climate Physics ✓

C Astrophysics

D Computational Physics

Explanation: Climate Physics focuses on the physical processes within our environment. It involves studying atmospheric dynamics and the complex interactions that drive climate change and weather patterns, helping us understand and predict environmental shifts.

23 Using computational techniques and methods to solve complex physical problems is called:

A Computational Physics ✓

B Quantum Mechanics

C Solid State Physics

D Medical Physics

Explanation: Computational Physics is a modern approach that uses powerful computers and numerical algorithms to solve physical problems that are too complex for analytical mathematics. It's essential for simulating everything from molecular interactions to galaxy formations.

24 Why is interdisciplinary research crucial for addressing complex issues like climate change?

A It focuses only on physics principles

B It requires multifaceted expertise from diverse fields ✓

C It limits the scope of research

D It ignores technological advancements

Explanation: Complex global challenges like climate change cannot be solved by one discipline alone. They require a collaborative effort involving meteorology, oceanography, chemistry, biology, and physics, combining diverse expertise to create holistic solutions.

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25 The development of "Artificial Intelligence" involves collaboration across which fields?

A Only Computer Science

B Physics and Chemistry

C Computer Science, Mathematical Logic, and Neuroscience ✓

D Only Biology and Medicine

Explanation: AI is a perfect example of interdisciplinary research. It draws heavily from computer science for algorithms, mathematical logic for reasoning, and neuroscience to mimic the brain's neural networks, showcasing how combining different perspectives fosters innovation.

26 What is a major benefit of the rapid sharing of knowledge and information across the globe?

A It isolates researchers

B It brings rapid advances in science ✓

C It reduces collaboration

D It limits new perspectives

Explanation: The internet, global conferences, and open-access journals allow researchers to share findings instantly. This rapid exchange of ideas accelerates scientific breakthroughs, as scientists can build upon each other's work without delay.

★ Section 4: Scientific Method

12 Questions

27 What is the very first step of the scientific method?

A Forming a hypothesis

B Conducting an experiment

C Identifying or recognizing an issue or a problem ✓

D Formulating a law

Explanation: The scientific method is a systematic approach. Before you can investigate anything, you must first recognize that there is a phenomenon or a problem that needs explaining. This initial observation sets the entire process in motion.

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28 In the scientific method, what is a hypothesis?

A A proven law

B A proposed explanation or a guess ✓

C A collection of data

D A final conclusion

Explanation: A hypothesis is an educated guess or a proposed explanation for a phenomenon, based on observations. It is a testable statement that serves as a starting point for further investigation through experimentation.

29 What is the primary purpose of performing an experiment in the scientific method?

A To prove a theory is correct

B To test the truth of a hypothesis ✓

C To collect random data

D To create a new law

Explanation: An experiment is an organized, repeatable process designed specifically to test a hypothesis. By manipulating variables and observing the outcomes, scientists can determine whether their proposed explanation holds up under scrutiny.

30 The experiment involving four cardboards with holes in a straight line was used to prove that:

A Light bends around corners

B Light travels in a straight line ✓

C Shadows are always round

D Light creates heat

Explanation: When the holes of the cardboards were aligned in a straight line, light from the torch passed through. When one card was displaced, the light was blocked. This simple yet brilliant experiment visually proved the hypothesis that light travels in a straight line.

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31 What is a theory in the context of the scientific method?**A** A random guess**B** A logical explanation of the causes and effects of an issue ✓**C** The first step of an experiment**D** An unverified assumption

Explanation: Once a hypothesis has been successfully verified through careful experimentation and can be applied to similar phenomena, it becomes a theory. It is a well-substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world.

32 What does the scientific method allow scientists to do after a theory is carefully analyzed?**A** Stop experimenting**B** Make predictions about unknown aspects of nature ✓**C** Avoid falsifiability**D** Instantly create a law

Explanation: A good scientific theory is powerful because it allows scientists to make predictions. If the theory is correct, it can predict how nature will behave under certain new conditions, which can then be tested with further experiments.

33 What happens if a test result does not agree with a hypothesis?**A** The experiment is ignored**B** The law is broken**C** The hypothesis is changed or rejected ✓**D** The theory becomes absolute

Explanation: Science is self-correcting. If experimental evidence contradicts a hypothesis, it means the proposed explanation was incorrect. Scientists must then modify the hypothesis or reject it entirely and formulate a new one to explain the observations.

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34 What is the concept of "falsifiability" in science?

A The inability to test a theory

C The idea that theories are always true

B The requirement that a theory must make predictions that can be tested and potentially proven false ✓

D The process of making a theory a law

Explanation: Falsifiability is a cornerstone of the scientific method. It ensures that theories are based on specific, testable claims rather than vague ideas. If a theory cannot be proven false under any circumstances, it is not considered a scientific theory.

35 According to the text, who declared that mass and energy are forms of each other?

A Isaac Newton

C Galileo Galilei

B Albert Einstein ✓

D Niels Bohr

Explanation: In the 20th century, Albert Einstein introduced his famous equation, $E=mc^2$, which declares that mass and energy are two forms of the same thing. This groundbreaking theory completely altered our understanding of the universe.

36 When does a theory become a scientific law?

A Immediately after it is proposed

C When it is published in a journal

B When it has been tested many times and generally accepted as true ✓

D When it cannot be proven false

Explanation: A law is a statement regarding the behavior of nature that is drawn from extensive experimental evidence. Once a theory has been tested repeatedly and consistently holds true, it is elevated to the status of a scientific law.

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37 Which of the following correctly describes the shape of shadows formed by opaque objects?

A The shadow of a ball is rectangular

B The shadow of a rectangular block is round

C The shadow of a ball is round and a rectangular block is rectangular ✓

D Shadows have no specific shape

Explanation: Because light travels in a straight line, the shadow cast by an opaque object mimics its shape. Thus, a spherical ball casts a round shadow, and a rectangular block casts a rectangular shadow. This practical observation confirms the theory of light's rectilinear propagation.

38 Which of the following is a characteristic of scientific theories and laws?

A They are absolute and never change

B They are man-made ideas that can be disproved or modified ✓

C They are based on superstition

D They do not require experimentation

Explanation: Science is dynamic. Theories and laws are human constructs that explain nature, but they are not absolute. As new evidence and technologies emerge, existing theories and laws can be refined, modified, or even disproved, leading to deeper understanding.

★ Section 5: Scientific Basis of Technology and Engineering

27 Questions

39 What is the relationship between Science and Technology?

A They are completely unrelated

B Technology is the core of science

C Technology refers to methods and techniques developed using scientific knowledge ✓

D Science is a subset of technology

Explanation: Science seeks to understand the natural world, while technology applies that understanding to create practical tools and methods. Technology is essentially applied science, turning theoretical knowledge into tangible benefits for society.

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40 Automobile technology is fundamentally based on which principles?

A Electromagnetic waves

B Thermodynamics ✓

C Atomic physics

D Quantum Mechanics

Explanation: Automobiles rely on internal combustion engines to convert fuel into mechanical energy. This process of converting heat energy into work is governed by the principles of thermodynamics, making it the foundational science behind automobile technology.

41 Radar technology is based on the detection and reflection principles of:

A Sound waves

B Electromagnetic waves ✓

C Gravitational waves

D Nuclear forces

Explanation: Radar (Radio Detection and Ranging) works by sending out electromagnetic waves and detecting the waves that bounce back off objects. This principle of reflection allows radar to determine the distance, speed, and direction of objects like airplanes and weather systems.

42 Laser technology is widely used in medical diagnosis and telecommunication based on which principles?

A Mechanics

B Atomic physics ✓

C Thermodynamics

D Optics only

Explanation: Lasers are created through the process of stimulated emission of radiation, which relies heavily on our understanding of atomic physics and quantum mechanics. This technology has revolutionized fields like medicine, industry, and telecommunications.

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43 What is the process of applying various technologies and scientific principles to design instruments, tools, and build things called?

A Science

B Technology

C Engineering ✓

D Mathematics

Explanation: Engineering is the practical application of scientific principles and technology. Engineers design and build structures, machines, and systems to meet specific needs, always considering factors like cost-effectiveness and safety.

44 Besides scientific principles, what factors do engineers consider when designing various products?

A Only aesthetic beauty

B Cost effectiveness and safety measures ✓

C Supernatural forces

D Random chance

Explanation: Engineering is not just about applying physics; it's about creating practical solutions. Engineers must ensure their designs are safe for users and economically viable, which is why cost-effectiveness and safety are crucial considerations in the design process.

45 A civil engineer designing a bridge must ensure it can withstand:

A Only its own weight

B Strong winds, earthquakes, intense weather, and heavy traffic ✓

C Only water currents

D Perfect weather conditions

Explanation: Civil engineering projects like bridges must be robust. Engineers apply principles of physics and material science to design structures that can withstand severe environmental forces like earthquakes and strong winds, as well as the heavy, constant load of traffic.

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46 An aviation engineer looks for lighter materials for airplanes to withstand:

A Only gravity

B Sudden and severe disturbances and extreme weather during flight ✓

C High costs

D Engine noise

Explanation: Aerospace engineering pushes the limits of physics. Using lighter materials helps reduce fuel consumption and increase lift, while ensuring the aircraft remains structurally sound against the extreme aerodynamic stresses and weather conditions encountered during flight.

47 According to the key points, scientific discoveries lead to new technologies, and engineers rely on scientific knowledge for:

A Destroying nature

B Our benefits and comforts ✓

C Ignoring safety

D Reducing scientific progress

Explanation: The ultimate goal of science and engineering is to improve the human condition. Scientific discoveries pave the way for new technologies, and engineers harness these principles to design products and systems that enhance our everyday lives, providing comfort and solving practical problems.

48 What does Physics strive to understand about the universe?

A Only the macroscopic world

B How the universe works, from the smallest subatomic particles to the largest stars and galaxies ✓

C Only the biological systems

D Only the chemical reactions

Explanation: Physics has an incredibly broad scope. It seeks to uncover the fundamental laws that govern everything in existence, from the tiniest quarks inside an atom to the massive galaxies stretching across the cosmos, connecting the very small to the very large.

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49 Which branch of physics is considered classical mechanics?

A Quantum Mechanics

B Mechanics ✓

C Electromagnetism

D Relativistic Mechanics

Explanation: Mechanics, based on Newton's laws of motion and gravitation, is often called classical mechanics. It perfectly describes the motion of everyday objects and remains a cornerstone of physics, even though modern physics has expanded beyond it to explain extreme conditions.

50 The concept of "time dilation" is a phenomenon discussed in:

A Quantum Mechanics

B Special Theory of Relativity ✓

C Newton's Laws

D Thermodynamics

Explanation: Time dilation is a mind-bending prediction of Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity. It states that time is relative and passes at different rates for observers depending on their relative speeds, fundamentally changing our understanding of time as a universal constant.

51 Which of the following is an example of an interdisciplinary approach fostering innovation?

A Studying physics in isolation

**B The development of nanotechnology
blending physics, chemistry, and
engineering ✓**

C Ignoring other scientific fields

D Relying solely on old theories

Explanation: Nanotechnology is a prime example of interdisciplinary innovation. By combining principles from physics, chemistry, material science, and engineering, scientists can create materials and devices at the nanoscale with unique applications in medicine, energy, and electronics.

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52 What does the scientific method provide for solving problems?

A A random approach

B A systematic and logical approach ✓

C An emotional approach

D A magical approach

Explanation: The scientific method is the backbone of scientific inquiry. It provides a structured, step-by-step framework—from observation to experimentation and conclusion—that ensures investigations are logical, objective, and reproducible.

53 In the scientific method, gathering information is done through:

A Guessing

B Observations of various aspects ✓

C Ignoring previous data

D Superstition

Explanation: The second step of the scientific method involves gathering data. This is done through careful and systematic observation of the phenomenon in question, providing the raw information needed to formulate a testable hypothesis.

54 Recording, organizing, and analyzing gathered data to reach a conclusion is which step of the scientific method?

A Observation

B Hypothesis

C Experiment

D Analyzing and concluding (Theory) ✓

Explanation: After conducting experiments, the scientist must make sense of the data. By organizing and analyzing the results, they can draw conclusions. If the hypothesis holds true, it contributes to the formation of a theory that explains the observed phenomena.

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55 Which scientific concept ensures that theories are not based on vague or untestable claims?

A Predictability

B Falsifiability ✓

C Relativity

D Complexity

Explanation: Falsifiability is a critical demarcation line in science. It demands that for a theory to be considered scientific, it must make specific predictions that could potentially be proven wrong by experimentation. This prevents science from relying on unfalsifiable, vague claims.

56 What happens to a scientific law over time?

A It remains absolutely static

B It can be disproved or modified with future advances ✓

C It becomes a hypothesis

D It is forgotten

Explanation: Even laws, which are widely accepted, are not immune to change. Science is provisional. If future experiments yield fresh facts that contradict an established law, it can be modified or even disproved, showing the self-correcting nature of the scientific process.

57 What does a civil engineer primarily rely on to design safe structures?

A Artistic intuition

B Scientific principles and technologies ✓

C Random guessing

D Historical myths

Explanation: Civil engineers use the principles of physics (like mechanics and material science) and modern technologies to calculate loads, stresses, and structural integrity. This scientific foundation ensures that bridges, buildings, and roads are safe and durable.

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58 Which of the following best describes the term "Physics"?

A The study of living organisms

B The fundamental science dealing with matter, energy, space, and time ✓

C The study of chemical reactions

D The study of the Earth's surface

Explanation: Physics is the fundamental science because it seeks to explain the most basic constituents of the universe. It deals with matter, energy, space, time, and their mutual relationships and interactions, providing the foundation for other sciences like chemistry and biology.

59 Which scientific branch deals with the study of non-living things?

A Biological Sciences

B Physical Sciences ✓

C Social Sciences

D Environmental Sciences

Explanation: The physical sciences are a branch of natural science that studies non-living systems, in contrast to the biological sciences that study living organisms. Physics, chemistry, and geology are prime examples of physical sciences.

60 What does the "Scope of Physics" encompass?

A Only the study of mechanics

B The study of the universe from the smallest subatomic particles to the largest galaxies ✓

C Only the study of light

D Only the study of heat

Explanation: The scope of physics is incredibly vast. It spans from the incredibly tiny realm of subatomic particles (like quarks) to the incredibly massive scale of stars and galaxies, seeking to understand the fundamental rules that govern all of physical reality.

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61 A swinging pendulum is an example of:

A Linear motion

B Oscillating motion ✓

C Random motion

D Circular motion

Explanation: A swinging pendulum moves back and forth around a central point due to gravity. This repetitive, back-and-forth movement is known as oscillating motion, and its frequency is directly determined by the time interval of each swing.

62 What is the primary focus of Medical Physics?

A Studying the structure of the atom

B Applying physics to health diagnosis and treatment ✓

C Studying the origin of the universe

D Analyzing weather patterns

Explanation: Medical Physics is an applied branch of physics that uses physical principles and techniques to improve healthcare. It encompasses imaging technologies like X-rays and MRIs, as well as therapeutic techniques such as radiation therapy for cancer treatment.

63 How do scientists share knowledge across the globe for rapid advancement?

A By keeping secrets

B Through online information exchanges, conferences, and workshops ✓

C By working in isolation

D By avoiding collaboration

Explanation: The rapid sharing of knowledge is vital for scientific progress. Platforms like the internet, international conferences, and collaborative research journals allow researchers worldwide to share fresh findings and brainstorm new approaches, accelerating the pace of discovery.

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64 Which of the following is an example of a physical science?

A Botany

B Zoology

C Geology ✓

D Genetics

Explanation: The physical sciences study non-living systems. Physics, chemistry, and geology all fall into this category. Botany, zoology, and genetics are biological sciences because they focus on living organisms and their life processes.

65 According to the scientific method, what is the final step after repeated tests of a theory lead to a widely accepted principle?

A Hypothesis

B Experiment

C Law ✓

D Observation

Explanation: When a theory has been tested many times under various conditions and is generally accepted as true, it is referred to as a law. A scientific law is a statement regarding the behavior of nature that explains past observations and can predict future outcomes.



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