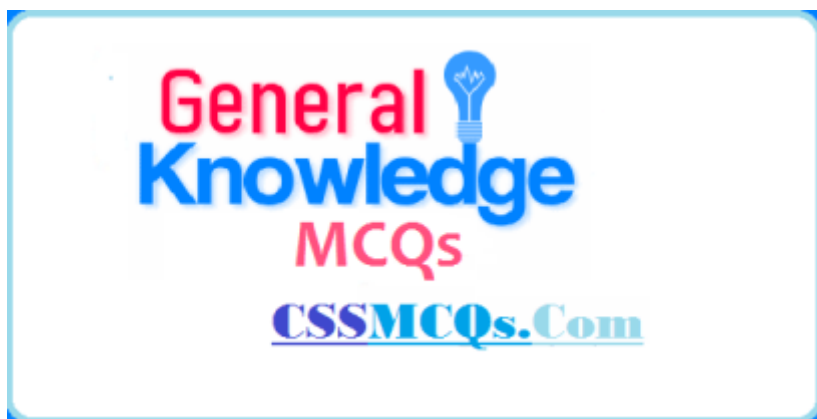


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List of Important Scientific Instruments

Important Scientific Instruments pdf Download General Knowledge MCQs. These are different types of scientific devices used in daily life that can be downloaded in pdf which is given at the end of this article.



1. Hydrometer measures humidity
2. Barometer measures atmospheric pressure
3. The purity of milk is measured by a lactometer
4. Fathometer measures the depth of oceans.
5. Sextant is used for measuring the altitude of Sun and other heavenly bodies
6. Chronometer records accurate time on ships
7. Algesimeter indicates the degree of sensitiveness of the skin
8. Altimeter measures altitudes
9. Ammeter measures current
10. Anemometer records velocity of wind
11. Cyamometer measures blueness of sky or ocean
12. Dasymeter measures density of gas
13. Galvanometer measures small electric current
14. Hydrometer measures relative density of liquids
15. Hygrometer measures humidity in atmosphere
16. Hypsometer measures atmospheric pressure to ascertain elevations by determining boiling point of liquid. Or Hypsometer is an instrument for measuring the height above sea level.
17. Manometer measures pressure of gases
18. Micrometer measures minute distances
19. Periscope is used for viewing objects above eye level
20. Cyclotron is used for electromagnetic acceleration of charged atoms
21. Geiger counter is used for detecting and recording radioactivity. It was invented by Hans Geiger (1882-1945)
22. Pyrometer measures high temperatures
23. Refractometer measures refractive index of a substance
24. Seismograph measures intensity of earthquake
25. Telstar transmits wireless or T.V broadcast
26. Viscometer measures viscosity of liquids
27. Spiro graph records the movement of lungs
28. Photometer measures rate of transpiration
29. Scotograph is used for enabling blind to write
30. Eratosthenes measures distance round the earth
31. Kaldio-scopes have proved helpful in finding the amount of dampness in soil
32. Mohr's scale measures degree of hardness of minerals
33. RBC and WBC in bloods are counted by Hemocytometer.
34. Manometer is the instrument of measuring gas pressure.



35. Spectrometer instrument for measuring the spectrum of light.
36. The variation in the blood flow can be heard with an instrument called _
stethoscope _
37. What is measured by an interferometer-Wavelength of light
38. Hydrophone is used for measuring sound under water.
39. Magnometer is an instrument designed to compare the magnetic movement
and field.
40. Potometer is used to measure the rate of respiration in animal and plants.
41. For measuring solar radiation we use pyrheliometer.
42. Actinometer measures direct heating power of the Sun.
43. Ammeter is use for measuring current strength.
44. Manometer is the instrument of measuring gas pressure.
45. Spectrometer instrument for measuring the spectrum of light.
46. The measurement of rainfall is made by an instrument known as rain gauge
47. What is measured with an ombrometer-Rainfall
48. The instrument used to measure very high temperature: Infrared pyrometers
49. Mechanical energy into electrical energy: Generator
50. Heat energy into mechanical energy: Heat engine or steam engine.
51. Electrical energy into mechanical energy: Electrical Motor
52. Electrical energy into sound energy: Loudspeaker
53. Sound energy into electrical energy: Microphone
54. The device used to measure radioactivity: Geiger-Muller tube
55. The device which converts the chemical energy into electrical energy:
Battery
56. The device used to measure radioactivity. Geiger counter
57. Hygrometer is instrument used for measuring humidity of air.
58. Heliscope is used for viewing the sun.
59. What does a potometer measure- Water intake
60. Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
61. Actinometer measures direct heating power of the Sun.
62. Ammeter is use for measuring current strength
63. Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of
electrolyte.
64. What does a drosomoter measure: Dew
65. Relative density of an atmosphere is measured by hygrometer.
66. Spirograph is an apparatus used for recording the movement of the lungs.
67. The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129

lbs.

68. Charles K Rhodes developed an X-Ray emitting laser in 1990.
69. Son meter is an instrument used to study the behavior of vibrating string.
70. The instrument used for measuring the velocity of wind is known as anemometer.
71. Altimeter: an apparatus used in aircraft for measuring altitudes. Ammeter: is used for to measure intensity of sound.
72. Anemometer: is an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of wind.
73. Audiometer: an instrument to measure intensity of sound.
74. Audiophone: is an instrument required for improving imperfect sense of hearing.
75. Barograph: for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
76. Barometer: is an apparatus used for measuring the atmospheric pressure.
77. Binoculars: is an instrument used for seeing distant objects, the rays of light are twice reflected by means of right-angled prisms.
78. Callipers: a compass with legs for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies.
79. Calorimeter: an instrument used for measuring quantities of heat.
80. Carburettor: is an apparatus for charging air with petrol vapours in an internal combustion engine.
81. Cardiogram: a medical instrument used for tracing the movements of the heart.
82. Cardiograph: is a medical instrument for tracing heart movements.
83. Chronometer: is an instrument kept on board the ships for measuring accurate time.
84. Cinematograph: It consists of a series of lenses arranged to throw on a screen an enlarged image of photographs.
85. The lens system which forms the image on the screen is termed the focusing lens.
86. Commutator: split ring which forms the main part of a D.C. Dynamo.
87. Compass needle: for knowing approximately the North-South direction at a place.
88. Crescograph: is an instrument for use in recording growth of plants; invented by J.C. Bose.
89. Dip Circle: It is an instrument used to determine the angle between the direction of the resultant intensity of earth's field and the horizontal component at a place. This particular angle is know as the dip of that place.

90. Drinker's apparatus: to help breathing in infantile paralysis.
91. Dynamo: The origin of electricity in a Dynamo is the transformation of mechanical energy into electrical energy. It depends on the principle of electro-magnetic induction whereby a current is produced on traversing a magnetic field.
92. Electroencephalograph (EEG): It is the technique of recording and interpreting the electrical activity of the brain. Records of the electrical activity of the brain, commonly known as "brain waves", are called electroencephalograms or electroencephalographs. EEG is the common abbreviation for both the technique and the records.
93. Epidiascope: for projecting films as well as images of opaque articles on a screen.
94. Eudiometer: It is a glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases.
95. Fathometer: is an instrument used for measuring depth of the ocean.
96. Galvanometer: an instrument for measuring currents of small magnitude.
97. M. Counter (Geiger Muller Counter): This special device is used for detecting the presence of radiation and counting certain atomic particles.
98. Gramophone: an instrument with which we can reproduce the sound recorded by a suitable recording apparatus. It is fitted with a special type of apparatus known as sound box invented by Berliner.
99. Gravimeter: is an instrument for recording measurement under water and to determine the presence of oil deposits under water.
100. Gyroscope: is an instrument used to illustrate dynamics of rotating bodies. It is a type of spinning wheel fixed to the axle.
101. Hydrometer: is an instrument used for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
102. Hydrophone: is an instrument used for recording sound under water.
103. Hygrometer: is an instrument used for measuring humidity in air.
104. Kymograph: is an instrument used to record graphically various physiological movements i.e., blood pressure, heart beating, study of lungs etc in living beings.
105. Lactometer: is an apparatus used for measuring the purity of milk.
106. Manometer: for determining the pressure of a gas.
107. Mariner's Compass: is an apparatus which is used to guide the sailors.
108. The needle always points north-south. Micrometer: is an instrument used for converting sound i.e., fraction of the lowest division of a given scale.

109. Microphone: is an instrument used for converting sound waves into electrical vibrations.
110. Microscope: is an instrument which is used for magnifying minute objects by a lens system.
111. Microtome: is used for cutting an object into thin parts for microscopic inspection.
112. Odometer: is an instrument by virtue of which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is recorded.
113. Periscope: It is usually used by the crew of a submarine to survey the ships etc, on the surface of the sea while the submarine is under water. It also enables the sailors to observe objects on the other side of an obstacle without exposing themselves.
114. Phonograph: is an instrument used for reproducing sound.
115. Photometer: is an apparatus used to compare the illuminating power of two sources of light.
116. Pipette: It is a glass tube with the aid of which a definite volume of liquid may be transferred.
117. Potentiometer: is used for comparing the e.m.f.s, of cells, measurements of the thermal e.m.f.s, large potential differences and currents. It is also used for measuring low resistances.
118. Psychrometer: is an instrument for measurement of the humidity of the atmosphere.
119. Pyrometer: is an instrument for recording high temperatures from a great distance (i.e., for recording temperature of the sun etc.) by making use of the laws of radiation.
120. Radar: Radio, Angle, Detection And Range is used to detect the direction and range of an approaching aeroplane by means of radio microwaves.
121. Rain Gauge: is an apparatus for recording of rainfall at a particular place.
122. Radiometer: is an instrument for measuring the emission of radiant energy.
123. Refractometer: is an instrument to measure refractive indices.
124. Saccharimeter: is an instrument for determining the amount of sugar in a solution. It is used in breweries.
125. Seismometer or Seismograph: is an instrument used for recording earthquake shocks.
126. Sextant: is an instrument invented by John Hadley used for measuring the altitude of the sun and of other inaccessible heavenly bodies.
127. Spectrometer: (1) It is a type of spectroscope suitable for the precise

measurements of refractive indices. (2) An instrument for measuring the energy distribution of a particular type of radiation.

128. Speedometer: is an instrument which indicates speed at which a vehicle is moving.
129. Spherometer: is an instrument for measuring curvature of surfaces.
130. Sphygmomanometer: an instrument used for measuring arterial blood-pressure.
131. Sphygmophone: an instrument, with the help of which a pulse beat makes a sound.
132. Sphygmoscope: an instrument, by virtue of which, arterial pulsations become visible.
133. Stereoscope: It is a special type of binocular, through which a double photograph snapped from two different angles by a two-lensed camera is viewed in solid relief.
134. Stethoscope: is an instrument to hear and analyse movements of heart and lungs.
135. Stop watch: for recording small intervals of time in the laboratory, in races and other events.
136. Stroboscope: is an instrument for viewing objects moving rapidly with a periodic motion and to see them as if they were at rest.
137. Tachometer: is an instrument for determining speeds of aeroplanes and motor boats.
138. Telephone: a device by virtue of which two persons at two different places can communicate. It consists of two main parts (i) a microphone and (ii) a receiver.
139. Teleprinter: an instrument which prints automatically messages sent from one place to another, on telegraph lines.
140. Telescope: is an apparatus used for observing distant objects.
141. Theodolite: is an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles.
142. Thermocouple: an instrument based on thermo-electricity used for measuring temperatures.
143. Thermometer: is an apparatus used for measuring temperature.
144. Thermostat: It is an instrument used to regulate the temperature to a particular degree.
145. Viscometer: is an instrument to measure viscosity.



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