ECAT Physics Chapter 4 Work and Energy

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The work performed on an object does not depend on:	A. Force applied B. Angle at which force is inclined to the displacement C. Initial velocity of the object D. Displacement
2	Watt x second is unit of:	A. Force B. Work C. Power D. None of these
3	Which force is not a conservative force?	A. Frictional force B. Gravitational force C. Electric force D. Elastic spring force
4	1 J = _____?	A. 10⁷erges B. 10⁻⁷erges C. 10⁵erges D. 10⁻⁵erges
5	If we draw a graph between d(along x-axis) and F (along y-axis) and get a straight line horizontal to x-axis then area under this straight line represents:	A. Power B. Work C. Pressure D. None of these
6	The work performed on an object does not depend on:	A. Force applied B. Angle at which force is inclined to the displacement C. Initial velocity of the object D. Displacement
7	If work is done at the rate of 2 k j per second, then total work done is half an hour will be:	A. 0.5 Kwn B. 2 Kwh C. 1 Kwh D. None of these
8	Most of the geysers occur in:	A. Volcanic regions B. Magnetic regions C. Northern region D. None of these
9	Work done is independent of path followed in _____	A. Gravitational field B. Magnetic field C. Electric field D. All of these
10	The total work done in moving the body up and then down through the same height in a gravitational field is equal to:	A. mgh B. Its wight C. Weight X height D. Zero
11	In the force applied is parallel to the direction of motion, then work done is:	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Zero D. None of these
12	A body moves a distance of 10 m along a straight line under the action of a force of 5 N and work done in 25J. The angle which the force makes with the direction of motion will be	A. 60° B. 90° C. 30° D. 0°
13	The work done in moving a body between two points in a conservation field is independent of the:	A. Direction B. Force applied C. Path followed by the body D. Power
14	A labourer carrying a distance a load on his head moves from rest on a horizontal road to another point where he comes to rest. He has done:`	A. Minimum work B. Maximum work C. Zero work D. Negative work
15	Work is always done on a body when:	A. A force acts on it B. It moves through certain distance C. None of A and B is correct

		D. Both A and B is correct
16	A body moves a distance of 10 m among a straight line under the action of a force of 5 N. If the work done is 25 J, the angle which the force makes with the direction of motion of a body is:	A. 0<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° B. 30<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° C. 60<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° D. 90<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">°
17	SI Unit of work is	A. Nm⁻¹ B. Joule C. Nms D. Both a and b
18	When a body moves against the force of friction on a horizontal plane, the work done by the body is:	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. None of these
19	The tidal energy is due to gravitational pull of :	A. sun B. moon C. Mars D. None of these
20	A laborer carrying a load on his head moves from the rest on a horizontal road to another point where he comes to rest. He has done:	A. Minimum Work B. Maximum Work C. Zero Work D. Negative Work