

Physics Fsc Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Power can be defined as the scalar product of.	<p>A. <p>force and displacemnt</p> B. <p>Force and velocity</p> C. <p>Force and time</p> D. <p>Force and mass</p></p>
2	Escape velocity depends upon.	<p>A. <p>Mass of the body</p> B. <p>Radius of the body</p> C. <p>Radius of the planet</p> D. <p>Radius of the Earth</p></p>
3	If an agent consumes a power of 1 kW in one hour the work done is.	<p>A. <p>One emega watt hour</p> B. <p>One kile watt hour</p> C. <p>One deci watt hour</p></p>
4	A man carries a bucket of water of 1 kg for 10m height then work done is.	<p>A. <p>15 J</p> B. <p>10 j</p> C. <p>98 J</p> D. <p>2.5 J</p></p>
5	Which one of the folloiwng is/are correct.	<p>A. <p>Work is positive if $0 < \theta < 90^\circ$</p> B. <p>Work is 0 if $\theta = 90^\circ$</p> C. <p>Work is negative if $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$</p> D. <p>All of these</p></p>
6	If the velocity of the body becomes double and mass become half thenints K.E.	<p>A. <p>Becomes double</p> B. <p>Beocmes for time</p> C. <p>In halved</p> D. <p>Becomes eight time</p></p>
7	A body of mass 0.2 kg initially moving with velocity 10 m/s comes to rest in 1 m. how much retarding force acts on it.	<p>A. <p>10 N</p> B. <p>20 N</p> C. <p>40 N</p> D. <p>200 N</p></p>
8	When a ball is thrown vertically upward and then falls back to the ground, which force can be considered conservative in this scenario.	<p>A. <p>Air resistance</p> B. <p>Gravity</p> C. <p>Friction betwene ball and air</p> D. <p>Contant force with hand</p></p>
9	A field in which the work done in moving a body along a closed path is zero known as.	<p>A. <p>Conservative field</p> B. <p>Nuclear field</p> C. <p>Magnetic field</p> D. <p>Electric field</p></p>
10	When the force is parallel to the direction of motionof the body the work done is.	<p>A. <p>Minimum</p> B. <p>Maximum</p> C. <p>Infinity</p> D. <p>Zero</p></p>
11	A body rest may have.	<p>A. <p>Speed</p> B. <p>Energy</p> C. <p>Velocity</p></p>

		D. $\langle p \rangle$ Momentum
12	The dimension of power	A. $\langle p \rangle [ML^2 T^{-3}]$ B. $\langle p \rangle [ML^{-1} T^{-1}]$ C. $\langle p \rangle [ML^2 T^2]$ D. $\langle p \rangle [ML^{-2} T^{-4}]$
13	If a body mass 2 kg is raised vertically through 2 m then the work done will be.	A. $\langle p \rangle 50 \text{ J}$ B. $\langle p \rangle -39.2 \text{ J}$ C. $\langle p \rangle 35 \text{ J}$ D. $\langle p \rangle 40 \text{ J}$
14	Absolute P.E. of a body of mass "m" at a distance "r" from earth centre is.	A. $\langle p \rangle [-GM/r]$ B. $\langle p \rangle -Gr/M$ C. $\langle p \rangle -Gmr$ D. $\langle p \rangle GmM/r$
15	Two bodies A and B of mass 1 kg and 2 kg respectively have same momentum. Which one has greater KE.	A. $\langle p \rangle$ Cannot be determined B. $\langle p \rangle A$ C. $\langle p \rangle B$ D. $\langle p \rangle$ Both have the same K.E.
16	If $P =$ pressure, $\Delta V =$ change in volume, $P \Delta V$ represents	A. $\langle p \rangle$ Work B. $\langle p \rangle$ Density C. $\langle p \rangle$ Power D. $\langle p \rangle$ Temperature
17	The height above the ground of a child on a swing varies from 0.5 m of his lowest point to 1.5 m at his highest point. The maximum speed of the child is approximately.	A. $\langle p \rangle 1.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ B. $\langle p \rangle 4.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ C. $\langle p \rangle 9.8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ D. $\langle p \rangle$ Depends upon child's mass
18	Work done on a body for increasing velocity results in.	A. $\langle p \rangle$ Change in K.E. B. $\langle p \rangle$ Change in gravitational P.E. C. $\langle p \rangle$ Change in electric P.E. D. $\langle p \rangle$ All
19	Power of lamp is 6 W. How much energy does a lamp give out in 2 min?	A. $\langle p \rangle 12 \text{ J}$ B. $\langle p \rangle 720 \text{ J}$ C. $\langle p \rangle 20 \text{ J}$ D. $\langle p \rangle 3 \text{ J}$
20	The work done in lifting a boy of mass m from surface of the earth to an infinite distance is.	A. $\langle p \rangle$ K.E. B. $\langle p \rangle$ Absolute P.E. C. $\langle p \rangle$ Elastic P.E. D. $\langle p \rangle$ Absolute K.E.