

## Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Ratational analogue of force is.	<p>A. Torque</p> <p>B. Velocity</p> <p>C. Mass and weight</p> <p>D. Momentum</p>
2	A wheel of radius 50 cm having an angular speed 5 rad/sec will hae linear speed.	<p>A. 1.5 ms<sup>-1</sup></p> <p>B. 2.5 ms<sup>-1</sup></p> <p>C. 3.5 ms<sup>-1</sup></p> <p>D. 4.5 ms<sup>-1</sup></p>
3	The dimension of angular velocity is.	<p>A. [LT<sup>-1</sup>]</p> <p>B. [LT<sup>-2</sup>]</p> <p>C. [T<sup>-1</sup>]</p> <p>D. [L<sup>-1</sup>T]</p>
4	Artificial gravity is provided to the satellite by	<p>A. Velocity</p> <p>B. Weight</p> <p>C. Acceleration</p> <p>D. Rotating around a vertical axis</p>
5	The work doen by the centripetal force is.	<p>A. Zero</p> <p>B. Minimum</p> <p>C. Maximum</p> <p>D. Negative work</p>
6	A wheel of radius 2 m turns though an angle of 57.3° It lay out a tangential distance.	<p>A. 2m</p> <p>B. 4 m</p> <p>C. 57.3 m</p> <p>D. 114 .6 m</p>
7	When a body oves in circle the angle between its linear velocity and angular velocity is always.	<p>A. Zero</p> <p>B. 60°</p> <p>C. 45°</p> <p>D. 90°</p>
8	In one revolution the anguar displacement covered is.	<p>A. 60°</p> <p>B. 90°</p> <p>C. 360°</p> <p>D. 180°</p>
9	The minimum velocity necessary to put a satellite into the orbit is called.	<p>A. Terminal velocity</p> <p>B. Critical velocity</p> <p>C. Artificial velocity</p> <p>D. Angular Velocity</p>
10	A 1000 kg truck is turinging round a corner of radius 100 m with speed 72 km/h, centipetal force is .....N.	<p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 40</p> <p>C. 400</p> <p>D. 4000</p>
11	The mud flies off the tyre of a moving bicycle which is along.	<p>A. Tangent</p> <p>B. Normal</p> <p>C. To the centre</p> <p>D. Perpendicular</p>
12	Moment off inertia depends upon	<p>A. Mass</p> <p>B. Selection of axis of rotation</p> <p>C. Both a and b</p> <p>D. Speed of the body</p>
13	If arc distanc is equal two times of radius of circle, then angle traced will be.	<p>A. 30°</p> <p>B. 40°</p> <p>C. 1rad</p> <p>D. 2 rad</p>
14	a body rotating with angular velocity of 2 rad.s <sup>-1</sup> and linear velocity is 2 ms <sup>-1</sup> , then radiuus of circle is.	<p>A. 1 m</p> <p>B. 0.5 m</p> <p>C. 2 m</p> <p>D. 2.5 m</p>
15	In the absence of external force the change in momentum is	<p>A. Zero</p> <p>B. Constatin</p>

15	In the absence of external force, the change in momentum is.	<p>C. &lt;p&gt;Decreasing&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;p&gt;Increasing&lt;/p&gt;</p>
16	When a ball is rotation in a circular path at the end of string is released. It will move.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;To the centre&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. &lt;p&gt;A way from the centre&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;p&gt;Along the tangent&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;p&gt;Opposite to the motion&amp;nbsp;&lt;/p&gt;</p>
17	The moment of inertia of body depends upon	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Mass of the body and its distribution about axis of rotation&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. &lt;p&gt;Volume of the body&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;p&gt;Kinetic energy of the body&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;p&gt;Angular momentum of the body&lt;/p&gt;</p>
18	The time rate of change of angular displacement is called.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Linear velocity&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. &lt;p&gt;Linear Acceleration&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;p&gt;Angular Acceleration&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;p&gt;Angular velocity&lt;/p&gt;</p>
19	A body travelling in a circle at constant speed.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Has constant velocity&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. &lt;p&gt;Has an inward radial acceleration&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;p&gt;Is not accelerated&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;p&gt;Has an outward radial acceleration&lt;/p&gt;</p>
20	SI Unit of angular displacement	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Meter&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. &lt;p&gt;Radian&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;p&gt;Kilometer&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;p&gt;Centimeter&lt;/p&gt;</p>