

Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If a body mass 2 kg is raised vertically through 2 m then the work done will be.	<p>A. 50 J</p> <p>B. -39.2 J</p> <p>C. 35 J</p> <p>D. 40 J</p>
2	The dimension of power	<p>A. $[ML^2 T^{-3}]$</p> <p>B. $[ML^{-1} T^{-1}]$</p> <p>C. $[ML^2 T^2]$</p> <p>D. $[ML^{-2} T^{-4}]$</p>
3	When the force is parallel to the direction of motion of the body the work done is.	<p>A. Minimum</p> <p>B. Maximum</p> <p>C. Infinity</p> <p>D. Zero</p>
4	Two bodies A and B of mass 1 kg and 2 kg respectively have same momentum. Which one has greater KE.	<p>A. Cannot be determined</p> <p>B. A</p> <p>C. B</p> <p>D. Both have the same K.E.</p>
5	A man carries a bucket of water of 1 kg for 10m height then work done is.	<p>A. 15 J</p> <p>B. 10 J</p> <p>C. 98 J</p> <p>D. 2.5 J</p>
6	Kilowatt hour is unit is.	<p>A. Power</p> <p>B. Work</p> <p>C. Force</p> <p>D. Momentum</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. 10 N</p> <p>B. 20 N</p> <p>C. 40 N</p> <p>D. 200 N</p>
8	The dimension of power is.	<p>A. $[ML^2 T^{-3}]$</p> <p>B. $[ML^{-1} T^{-1}]$</p> <p>C. $[ML^2 T^2]$</p> <p>D. $[ML^{-2} T^{-4}]$</p>
9	Ratio of dimension of power and K.E. is.	<p>A. $1 : 1$</p> <p>B. $T : 1$</p> <p>C. $1 : T$</p> <p>D. $M : T$</p>
10	If an agent consumes a power of 1 kW in one hour the work done is.	<p>A. One megawatt hour</p> <p>B. One kilowatt hour</p> <p>C. One deciwatt hour</p>
11	Power can be defined as the scalar product of.	<p>A. force and displacement</p> <p>B. Force and velocity</p> <p>C. Force and time</p> <p>D. Force and mass</p>
12	1 kilowatt is equal =	<p>A. 1000 J/s</p> <p>B. 106 watt</p> <p>C. $0.1 \times 10^3 \text{ Watt}$</p> <p>D. $6.25 \times 10^{25} \text{ Watt}$</p>
13	Gravity performs zero work when body moves	<p>A. Vertically</p> <p>B. Horizontally</p> <p>C. At 60% with vertical</p> <p>D. At 45% with horizontal</p>
14	If $P = \text{pressure}$, $\Delta V = \text{change in volume}$, $P \Delta V$ represents	<p>A. Work</p> <p>B. Density</p> <p>C. Power</p> <p>D. Temperature</p>
15	A force of 10 N is required to overcome road friction and air resistance in propelling an automobile at 30 m/sec. power developed by the engine.	<p>A. 600 W</p> <p>B. 400 W</p> <p>C. 300 W</p>

		D. $<p>500\text{ W}</p>$
16	If $P =$ Pressure, $\Delta V =$ change in volume, $P \Delta V$ represents.	A. $<p>\text{Density}</p>$ B. $<p>\text{Work}</p>$ C. $<p>\text{Temperature}</p>$ D. $<p>\text{Power}</p>$
17	Absolute P.E. of a body of mass " m " at a distance " r " from earth centre is.	A. $<p>[-GM/r]</p>$ B. $<p>-Gr/M</p>$ C. $<p>-Gmr</p>$ D. $<p>GmM/r</p>$
18	Escape velocity depends upon.	A. $<p>\text{Mass of the body}</p>$ B. $<p>\text{Radius of the body}</p>$ C. $<p>\text{Radius of the planet}</p>$ D. $<p>\text{Radius of the Earth}</p>$
19	The work done in lifting a boy of mass m from surface of the earth to an infinite distance is.	A. $<p>\text{K.E.}</p>$ B. $<p>\text{Absolute P.E.}</p>$ C. $<p>\text{Elastic P.E.}</p>$ D. $<p>\text{Absolute K.E.}</p>$
20	An iron sphere whose mass is 30 kg has the same diameter as an aluminium sphere whose mass is 10.5 kg. The spheres are simultaneously dropped from a cliff. When they are 10 m from the ground, they have identical.	A. $<p>\text{Accelerations}</p>$ B. $<p>\text{Momentums}</p>$ C. $<p>\text{Potential energies}</p>$ D. $<p>\text{Kinetic energies}</p>$