Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Power can be defined as the scalar product of.	A. force and displacemnt B. Force and velocity C. Force and time D. Force and mass
2	1 kilowatt is equal =	A. 1000 J /s B. 106 watt C. 0.1 x 10³ Watt D. 6.25 x 10 ^{25 Watt}
3	The consumption of eergy by a 60 watt bulb in 2 secinds is	A. 130 J B. 120 J C. 160 j D. 0.02 J
4	The height above the gound of a child on a swing varies form 0.5 m of his lowest point to 1.5 m at his highst point. The maximum speed of the child is approximatley.	A. 1.5 ms -1 B. 4.4 ms-1 C. 9.8 ms -1 D. Depends upon child's mass
5	If the velocity of the body becomes double and mass become half thenints K.E.	A. Becomes double B. Beocmes for time C. In halved D. Becomes eight time
6	1 kilowatt is equal=	A. 1000J/S B. 106 Watt C. 0.1 x 10 ² watt D. 6.25 x 10 ²⁵ J
7	Work done on a body for increasing velocity results in.	A. Change in K.E. B. Change in gravitational P.E. C. Change in electric P.E. D. All
8	Th dimension of powr is.	A. [ML2 T-3] B. [ML-1T-1] C. [ML2T2] D. [ML-2T-4]
9	Escape velocity depends upon.	A. Mass of the body B. Radius of the body C. Radius of the planet D. Radius of the Earth
10	A1 kg mass has potential energy of 1 joule relative to the ground when it is at a height of.	A. 0.102 m B. 1 m C. 9.8 m D. 32 m
11	A force of 10 N is rquirired to overcome road friction and air resistanc in propelling an automobile at 30 m/sec. power develped by the engine.	A. 600 W B. 400 W C. 300 W D. 500 W
12	A field in which the work done in moving a body along a closed path is zero known as.	A. Conservative field B. Nuclear field C. Magnetic field D. Electric field
13	Which of the following is non conservative force.	A. Elastic spring force B. Electric force C. Gravitational force D. Tension in string
14	When the force is parallel to the direction of motionof the body the work done is.	A. Minimum B. Maximum C. Infinity

		D. Zero
15	A man carries a bucket of water of 1 kg for 10m height then work done is.	A. 15 J B. 10 j C. 98 J D. 2.5 J
16	If a body mass 2 kg is raised verticaly through 2 m then the work done will be.	A. 50 J B. -39.2 J C. 35 J D. 40 J
17	Ratio of dimension of power and K.E. is.	A. 1 : 1 B. T : 1 C. 1 : T D. M : T
18	Absolute P.E. of a body of mass"m" at a distance"r" from earth centre is.	A. [-GM/r] B. - Gr/ M C. -Gmr D. GmM /r
19	Power of lamp is 6 W. How much energy does a lamp give out in 2 min?	A. 12 J B. 720 J C. 20 J D. 3 J
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 form a cliff. When they are 10 m fromt he gorund, they have identical.	A. Accelerations B. Momentums C. Potential engergies D. Kinetic energies
21	When a ball is thrown vertically upward and then falls back to the ground, which force can be considered conservative in this scenario.	A. Air resistance B. Gravity C. Friction betwene ball and air D. Contant force with hand
22	If an agent consumes a power of 1 kW in one hour the work done is.	A. One emega watt hour B. One kile watt hour C. One deci watt hour
23	The dimension of power	A. [ML2 T-3] B. [ML-1T-1] C. [ML2T2] D. [ML-2T-4]
24	The kinetic energy acquired by a distance from rest under eh action of a constant fore is directly proportinal to.	A. <span style="line-height:107%"><span style="font-family:Calibri,sans-serif"> <m:omathpara><m:omath><m:rad> <m:radpr><m:deghide m:val="on"> <span style="font- family:"Cambria Math",serif"><span style="font- style:italic"><m:ctrlpr></m:ctrlpr> </m:deghide> </m:radpr><m:deg></m:deg><m:e> <span style="font- family:"Cambria Math",serif"><m:r>m1</m:r> </m:e></m:rad> </m:omath></m:omathpara> B. <span style="line-height:107%"><span style="font-family:Calibri,sans-serif"> <m:omathpara><m:omath><m:rad> <m:radpr><span style="font- family:"Cambria Math",serif"><span style="font- style:italic"><m:ctrlpr></m:ctrlpr> </m:radpr><m:deg> <span style="font- family:"Cambria Math",serif"><m:r>1</m:r> </m:deg><m:e><m:rad> <m:radpr><m:deghide m:val="on"> <span style="font- family:"Cambria Math",serif"><span style="font- style:italic"><m:ctrlpr></m:ctrlpr> </m:deghide> </m:radpr><m:deg></m:deg><m:e> <span style="font- family:"Cambria

		Math",serif"><m:r>m</m:r> </m:e></m:rad></m:e> </m:rad></m:omath></m:omathpara> C. m D. Independent of m
25	The work done in lifting a boyd of mass m from surface of the earth to an infinite distance is.	A. K.E. B. Absolute P.E. C. Elastic P.E. D. Absolue K.E
26	According to work energy principle in linear motin. the work doen one body is equal to.	A. Change in K.E. B. Change in P.E. C. Zero D. Sum of K.E and P.e
27	A body rest may have.	A. Speed B. Energy C. Velocity D. Momentum
28	A dry battery cna deliver 3000 J of energy to a 2 W small electric motor befor the battery is exhausted.For how many minutes does the battery run.?	A. 1500 min B. 100 min C. 25 min D. 50 min
29	Which one of the folloiwng is/are correct.	A. Work is positive if 0< 90° B. Work is 0 if <span style="font-size:11pt"><span style="line-height:107%"><span style="font-family:Calibri,sans-serif"> <m:omathpara><m:omath><span style="font-family:"Cambria Math",serif"> <m:r>θ 90° </m:r></m:omath> </m:omathpara> C. Work is negative if <span style="line-height:107%"><span style="font-family:Calibri,sans-serif"> <m:omathpara><m:omath><span style="font-family:"Cambria Math",serif"> <m:r>θ 90° </m:r></m:omath> </m:omathpara> D. All of these
30	Gravity performs zero work when body moves	A. Vertically B. Horizontally C. At 60% with vertical D. At 45% with horizontal
31	Kilowatt hour is unit is.	A. Power B. Work C. Force D. Momentum
32	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.	A. 10 N B. 20 N C. 40 N D. 200 N
33	Two bodies A and B of mass 1 kg and 2 kg respectively have same momentum. Which one has greater KE.	A. Cannot be determined B. A C. B D. Both hae the same K.E.
34	If P = pressure, Deltat V = change in volume, P Delta V represents	A. Work B. Density C. Power D. Temperature
35	If P= Pressure, delta V = change in volume, P delta V represents.	A. Density B. Work C. Teperature D. Power