Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The regular or steady flow of fluid is called	A. Stream line B. Turbulent flow C. Average flow D. None of these
2	The SI units of flow rate are.	A. m2s-1 B. m3s-2 C. m3s-1 D. m2s-2
3	The dimension of viscosity are	A. [M2L-2T2] B. [M-1LT-1] C. [M-1L-1T] D. [ML-1T-1]
4	The terminal velocity of a droplet falling down under gravity is directly proportional to the square of	A. Its density B. Its radius C. Its viscosity D. Its elasticity
5	This is used for	A. Co-efficient of friction B. Co-efficient of expansion C. Co-efficient of viscosity D. Co-efficient of contraction
6	$A_1b_1 = A_2b_2$represents	A. Stock's law B. Newton's law C. Equation of continuity D. Brenoulli's equation
7	The diastolic pressure of a normal healthy person is.	A. 120 torr B. 110 torr C. 100 torr D. 75-80 torr
8	Stoke's law holds for bodies having.	A. Spherical shape B. Oblong shape C. Rectangular shape D. All shapes
9	The fluid is said to be incompressible, if its density is.	A. Zero B. Very high C. Constant D. Very small
10	The ratio of the velocities of wate in a pipe lying horizontally at two ends is 1 : 4 The ratio of diameters of pipe at these two ends is.	A. 1 : 2 B. 2 : 1 C. 1 : 4 D. 4 : 1
11	When water falls from tap, its cross sectional area decrease due to.	A. Decrease of speed B. Increase of speed C. Air pressure D. Gravity increase
12	Venturimeter is used ot measure.	A. Speed of fluid B. Pressure of fluid C. Volume of fluid D. Mass of fluid
13	A fog droplets are in freely falling condition,. the ratio of their radii is 2:3, the ratio of their terminal velocities will be.	A. 2:3 B. 4:6 C. 4:9 D. 9:4
14	Bunsen burner works on the principle of.	A. Venturi effect B. Terricilli's effect C. Bernoulli's effect D. None of these
15	The unit of co efficient of viscosity in S.I system	A. Kg -1 ms-1 B. Kg m-1 s-1 C. kg -1 m-1 D. Kg ms-1

16	The density of blood is nearly equal to.	A. Air B. Milk C. Honey D. Water
17	The law of conservation of energy is the basis of.	A. Stream line flow B. Equation of continuity C. Bernoulli's equation D. Venture relation
18	When body acquires terminal velocity them its acceleration 'a' becomes.	A. a = 0 B. a = g C. a > 0 D. a < 0
19	The term in Bernoulli's equation has the same unit as	A. Work B. Volume C. Pressure D. Force
20	The instrument which detects the instant as which the external pressure becomes equal to the systolic pressure is called.	A. Manometer B. Sphygmomanometer C. Barometer D. Stethoscope
21	Which material has maximum viscosity	A. Glycerin B. Plasma C. Methanol D. Water
22	The drag force increases as the speed of object	A. Become zero B. Decreases C. Increases D. Remains constant
23	The flow of a fluid is of	A. One type B. Two types C. Three types D. Four type
24	The terminal velocity can be obtained by using	A. Newton's law B. Stock's law C. Guass's law D. None of these
25	A 2 meter of high tank is full of water. If a hole appears at its middle, then the speed of efflux is.	A. 4.4 ms-1 B. 10 ms-1 C. 6.2 ms-1 D. 20 ms-1
26	The concentration of red blood cells in the blood is nearly.	A. 40% B. 60% C. 25% D. 50%
27	Torricelli's theorem is given by	
28	Viscosity is represented by Greek letter	
29	The law of conservation of mass gives us	A. Equation of continuity B. Stock's law C. Bernoulli's equation D. Viscosity
30	The device used for measurement of liquid flow is.	A. Manometer B. Barometer C. Hydrometer D. Venturimeter
31	Pressure of fluid will be low where speed of fluid is.	A. Low B. Zero C. High D. Constant
32	If the stream lines of fluid are forced closer together then.	A. Speed of the fluid increases B. Speed of the fluid decreases C. Pressure of the fluid increases D. Speed of the fluid remain same
33	The product of cross sectional area of a pipe and speed of fluid along the pipe is	A. Zero B. Maximum C. Constant D. Variable
34	Blood pressure is measured by	A. Hydrometer B. Barometer C. Sphygmomanometer D. Galvanometer

		D. Galvanometer
35	Blood has density equal to that of	A. Mercury B. Sodium C. Honey D. Water
36	Let A = Area of cross section of pipe, v = speed of fluid, then 'Av' is called.	A. Volume flow rate B. Energy flow rate C. Mass flow rate D. Pressure flow rate
37	The frictional effect between the different layers of fluid is called	A. Terminal velocity B. Stock's law C. Viscosity D. Surface tension
38	The SI unit of flow rate are	A. m-sec⁻² B. m³-sec⁻¹ C. m³-sec⁻² D. m-sec⁻³
39	The study of fluid dynamics is	A. Easy B. Complicated C. Impossible D. None of these
40	The word Fluid means	A. To rise B. To fall C. To flow D. To oppose
41	The lower reading of blood pressure is called.	A. Systolic pressure B. Diastolic pressure C. Normal pressure D. Non normal pressure
42	Substances that don't flow easily has	A. Large co-efficient of viscosity B. Small co-efficient of viscosity C. Medium co-efficient of viscosity D. Zero-coefficient of viscosity
43	Air blows from	A. High pressure to low pressure B. Low pressure to high pressure C. Low temperature to high temperature D. High temperature to low temperature
44	The dimension of pgh has same as that of	A. Work B. Energy C. Pressure D. Mass
45	The law of conservation of energy gives us	A. Equation of continuity B. Stock's law C. Bernoulli's equation D. Viscosity
46	the systolic pressure of normal healthy person is.	A. 120 torr B. 130 torr C. 115 torr D. 110 torr
47	The law of conservation of mass gives.	A. Beronoulli's B. Venturi relation C. Torricelli's theorem D. Equation of continuity
48	If the radius of droplet becomes half, then its terminal velocity will become.	A. Double B. Half C. One fourth D. Remains same
49	Opted unit to measure blood pressure is.	A. N/m2 B. Pascal C. mm of Hg D. N.m2
50	The dimensional of potential energy per unit volume are same as that of.	A. Work B. Pressure C. Speed D. Density
51	1 torr in Nm-2 is expressed as.	A. 130.5 Nm-2 B. 133.3 N m-2 C. 140.2 Nm-2 D. 135.2 Nm-2

		D. 133.2 N/m2
52	The unsteady flow of a fluid is called	A. Stream line B. Turbulent flow C. Average flow D. Viscous flow