

ECAT Physics Chapter 3 Motion and Force

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The instantaneous velocity is define as the limiting value of $\Delta d/\Delta t$ on the time interval Δt approaches to	A. zero B. maximum C. minimum D. infinity
2	The consumption source if energy is:	A. Energy from blomass B. Hydroelectric energy C. Geothermal energy D. None of these
3	A boat of mass 40 kg is at rest, A dog of mass 4 kg moves in the boat with a velocity of 10 m/s. What is the velocity of boat?	A. 4 m/s B. 2 m/s C. 8 m/s D. 1 m/s
4	The dimension of linear inertia is:	A. MLT ² B. ML

		D. None of these
10	When two protons are brought closer potential energy of both of them:	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remains same D. None of these
11	If the velocity time graph is a straight line parallel to the time-axis, then it means:	A. The body is moving with uniform velocity B. The body is moving with uniform acceleration C. The body is at rest D. None of these
12	The quantity F x t is called as	A. momentum B. velocity C. acceleration D. impulse
13	The magnitude of the force producing an acceleration of 10 m/sec ² in a body of mass 500 grams is:	A. 3 N B. 4 N C. 5 N D. 6 N
14	If a ball comes back to its starting point after bouncing off the wall several times, then its	A. total displacement is zero B. average velocity is zero C. none of them D. both of them
15	Rate of change of momentum is called	A. Impulse B. Force C. Torque D. Momentum
16	A person is sitting in a traveling train and facing the engine. He tosses up a coin and the coin falls behind him. It can be concluded that the train is	A. Moving forward and gaining speed B. Moving forward and losing speed C. Moving forward with uniform speed D. Moving backward with uniform speed
17	Biomass includes:	A. Crop residue B. Natural vegetation C. Animal dung D. All of these
18	A car moves for half of its time at 80 km/h and rest half of time at 40 km/h, The total distance covered is 60 km. What is the average speed of the car?	A. 60 km/hr B. 80 km/hr C. 120 km/hr D. 180 km/hr
19	When body moves with increasing acceleration, its velocity time graph is a	A. straight line B. horizontal straight line C. vertical straight line D. curve
20	When the mass of the colliding body is much larger than the mass of the body at rest, its velocity after collision.	A. Becomes half B. Becomes zero C. Ramains same D. Becomes double