

Dynamic

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An object will continue its motion with constant acceleration until	<p>A. The resultant force is at right angle</p> <p>B. The resultant fore on it begins to increase</p> <p>C. The resultant force on it begins to decrease</p> <p>D. The resultant force is at right angle to its tangential velocity</p>
2	At the fairground, the force that balances your weight is	<p>A. Gravitational force</p> <p>B. Electrostatic force</p> <p>C. Centripetal force</p> <p>D. Frictional force</p>
3	A bucket having some water is revolved in vertical circle. Water does not spill out, even the bucket is upside down, due to.	<p>A. Centrifugal force on water</p> <p>B. Weight of water</p> <p>C. Inertial of water</p> <p>D. Action and Reaction balance each other</p>
4	SI unti of linear momentum is	<p>A. $\text{kgm}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$</p> <p>B. kg m s^{-1}</p> <p>C. $\text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$</p> <p>D. Nm</p>
5	Net force n the body falling in air with uniform velicyt is equal to.	<p>A. Zero</p> <p>B. Weight of the body</p> <p>C. Are resistance on the body</p> <p>D. Difference of weight of body and air resistance on it.</p>
6	N kg^{-1} is equivalent to	<p>A. m s^{-1}</p> <p>B. m s^{-2}</p> <p>C. k g ms^{-1}</p> <p>D. kg m s^{-2}</p>
7	Thrust force is a consequence of which law of motion.	<p>A. First</p> <p>B. Second</p> <p>C. Third</p> <p>D. Fourth</p>
8	Which of the following is a non -contact force.	<p>A. Friction</p> <p>B. Electrostatic force</p> <p>C. Air resistance</p> <p>D. Tension in the string</p>
9	A ball with initial momentum p its a solid wall and bounces back with the same velocity. Its momentum p after collision will be.	<p>A. $P' = p$</p> <p>B. $P' = - P$</p> <p>C. $P' = 2P$</p> <p>D. $P' = -2P$</p>
10	A particle of mass m moving with a velocity v collides with another particle of the same mass at rest. The velocity of the first particle after collision is.	<p>A. 0</p> <p>B. v</p> <p>C. -p</p> <p>D. - 1/2</p>
11	Change in momentum of a body is equal to	<p>A. Force Velocity</p> <p>B. Force Time</p> <p>C. Mass time</p> <p>D. Force</p>
12	A large force acts on an objet for a very short interval of time. In the case, it is easy to determine.	<p>A. Magnitude of force</p> <p>B. Time interval</p> <p>C. Product of force and time</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
13	A force acts on a boyd for 2 seconds and it produces 50 kg m/s chagne in its momentum. The force acting on the body	<p>A. 25 N</p> <p>B. 100 N</p> <p>C. 2 N</p> <p>D. 50 N</p>
14	A book of mass 5 kg is placed on the table, the magnitude of net force acting on the book is.	<p>A. 0 N</p> <p>B. 25 N</p> <p>C. 5 N</p> <p>D. 10 N</p>

		D. 10 N
15	An object with a mass 5 kg moves at constant velocity of 10 ms ⁻¹ . A constant force then acts for 5 seconds on the object and gives it a velocity of 2 ms ⁻¹ . In the opposite direction, The force acting on the object is.	A. -12 N B. 5 N C. -10 N D. -15 N
16	An object of mass 1 kg placed at earth's surface experiences a force of.	A. 1 N B. 9.8 N C. 100 N D. Any Value
17	A force of 5 N is applied to a body weighing 10 N. Its acceleration in m/s ² is	A. 0.5 B. 2 C. 5 D. 50
18	Inertia of a body is related to which of the following quantities	A. Friction B. Force C. Mass D. Weight
19	The rate of change of momentum of a free falling body is equal to its.	A. Size B. Velocity C. Weight D. Momentum
20	Conservation of Linear momentum is equivalent to.	A. Newton's First law of motion B. Newton's second law of motion C. Newton's third law of motion D. None of these