

Physics Fsc Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	The dimension of power	A. $[ML^2 T^{-3}]$ B. $[ML^{-1} T^{-1}]$ C. $[ML^2 T^2]$ D. $[ML^{-2} T^{-4}]$
3	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
4	A dry battery can deliver 3000 J of energy to a 2 W small electric motor before the battery is exhausted. For how many minutes does the battery run?	A. 1500 min B. 100 min C. 25 min D. 50 min
5	The kinetic energy acquired by a distance from rest under the action of a constant force is directly proportional to.	A. m B. m^2 C. m^3 D. independent of m
6	1 kilowatt is equal=	A. 1000 J/S B. 106 Watt C. $0.1 \times 10^2 \text{ watt}$ D. $6.25 \times 10^{25} \text{ J}$

7	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.	<p>A. Accelerations</p> <p>B. Momentums</p> <p>C. Potential energies</p> <p>D. Kinetic energies</p>
8	The consumption of energy by a 60 watt bulb in 2 seconds is	<p>A. 130 J</p> <p>B. 120 J</p> <p>C. 160 J</p> <p>D. 0.02 J</p>
9	A body at rest may have.	<p>A. Speed</p> <p>B. Energy</p> <p>C. Velocity</p> <p>D. Momentum</p>
10	Work done on a body for increasing velocity results in.	<p>A. Change in K.E.</p> <p>B. Change in gravitational P.E.</p> <p>C. Change in electric P.E.</p> <p>D. All</p>
11	1 kilowatt is equal to	<p>A. 1000 J/s</p> <p>B. 106 watt</p> <p>C. 0.1×10^3 Watt</p> <p>D. 6.25×10^{25} Watt</p>
12	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>
13	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>
14	According to work energy principle in linear motion, the work done on one body is equal to.	<p>A. Change in K.E.</p> <p>B. Change in P.E.</p> <p>C. Zero</p> <p>D. Sum of K.E. and P.E.</p>
15	Which one of the following is/are correct.	<p>A. Work is positive if $0 < \theta < 90^\circ$</p> <p>B. Work is 0 if $\theta = 90^\circ$</p> <p>C. Work is negative if $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
16	When a ball is thrown vertically upward and then falls back to the ground, which force can be considered conservative in this scenario.	<p>A. Air resistance</p> <p>B. Gravity</p> <p>C. Friction between ball and air</p> <p>D. Contact force with hand</p>
17	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>
18	If the velocity of the body becomes double and mass becomes half then its K.E.	<p>A. Becomes double</p> <p>B. Becomes for time</p> <p>C. Is halved</p> <p>D. Becomes eight times</p>
19	The work done in lifting a body of mass m from surface of the earth to an infinite	<p>A. K.E.</p> <p>B. Absolute P.E.</p>

19

distance is.

- C. Elastic P.E.
- D. Absolue K.E.

20

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