

Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A body rest may have.	<p>A. $\langle p \rangle$Speed</p> <p>B. $\langle p \rangle$Energy</p> <p>C. $\langle p \rangle$Velocity</p> <p>D. $\langle p \rangle$Momentum</p>
2	1 kilowatt is equal =	<p>A. $\langle p \rangle$1000 J/s</p> <p>B. $\langle p \rangle$106 watt</p> <p>C. $\langle p \rangle$0.1 x 10³ Watt</p> <p>D. $\langle p \rangle$6.25 x 10²⁵ Watt</p>
3	If P = pressure, ΔV = change in volume, P ΔV represents	<p>A. $\langle p \rangle$Work</p> <p>B. $\langle p \rangle$Density</p> <p>C. $\langle p \rangle$Power</p> <p>D. $\langle p \rangle$Temperature</p>
4	Which of the following is non conservative force.	<p>A. $\langle p \rangle$Elastic spring force</p> <p>B. $\langle p \rangle$Electric force</p> <p>C. $\langle p \rangle$Gravitational force</p> <p>D. $\langle p \rangle$Tension in string</p>
5	A field in which the work done in moving a body along a closed path is zero known as.	<p>A. $\langle p \rangle$Conservative field</p> <p>B. $\langle p \rangle$Nuclear field</p> <p>C. $\langle p \rangle$Magnetic field</p> <p>D. $\langle p \rangle$Electric field</p>
6	The kinetic energy acquired by a distance from rest under the action of a constant force is directly proportional to.	<p>A. $\langle p \rangle$ $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$</p> <p>B. $\langle p \rangle$ $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$</p> <p>C. $\langle p \rangle$ $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$</p> <p>D. $\langle p \rangle$Independent of m</p>

7	Kilowatt hour is unit is.	<p>A. Power</p> <p>B. Work</p> <p>C. Force</p> <p>D. Momentum</p>
8	Ratio of dimension of power and K.E. is.	<p>A. $1 : 1$</p> <p>B. $T : 1$</p> <p>C. $1 : T$</p> <p>D. $M : T$</p>
9	Power can be defined as the scalar product of.	<p>A. force and displacement</p> <p>B. Force and velocity</p> <p>C. Force and time</p> <p>D. Force and mass</p>
10	The work done in lifting a boy of mass m from surface of the earth to an infinite distance is.	<p>A. K.E.</p> <p>B. Absolute P.E.</p> <p>C. Elastic P.E.</p> <p>D. Absolute K.E.</p>
11	If an agent consumes a power of 1 kW in one hour the work done is.	<p>A. One megawatt hour</p> <p>B. One kilowatt hour</p> <p>C. One deciwatt hour</p>
12	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>
13	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.	<p>A. 10 N</p> <p>B. 20 N</p> <p>C. 40 N</p> <p>D. 200 N</p>
14	Gravity performs zero work when body moves	<p>A. Vertically</p> <p>B. Horizontally</p> <p>C. At 60% with vertical</p> <p>D. At 45% with horizontal</p>
15	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>
16	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>
17	If the velocity of the body becomes double and mass become half then K.E.	<p>A. Becomes double</p> <p>B. Becomes for time</p> <p>C. In halved</p> <p>D. Becomes eight time</p>
18	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>
19	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>
20	Escape velocity depends upon.	<p>A. Mass of the body</p> <p>B. Radius of the body</p> <p>C. Radius of the planet</p> <p>D. Radius of the Earth</p>