NAT II Physical Science Physics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	With the increase of temperature viscosity	A. Increase B. Decrease C. Remains same D. Doubles
2	Ball pen function on the principle of	A. Viscosity B. Boyle's law C. Gravitational force D. Surface tension
3	A person standing near the track of a fast moving train has tendency to fall towards it because of	A. Vibration due to motion of train B. Gravitation force of attraction between person and trains C. The high speed of train D. Some other effect
4	Surface tension of water is due to	A. Inter molecular attractions B. Intermolecular spaces C. Inter molecular repulsion D. None of above
5	Bernoulli's equation is based upon law of conservation	A. Mass B. Momentum C. Energy D. None of these
6	The velocity of falling raindrops attains limited value because of	A. Up thrust of air B. Viscous force exerted by air C. Surface tension effect D. Air currents atmosphere
7	A person standing on a rotating platform has his hands lowered. He suddenly outstretches his arms. The angular momentum	A. Becomes zero B. Increases C. Decreases D. Remains the same
8	What will be the duration of the day and night (in hour) if the diameter of the earth is suddenly reduced to half its original value, the mass remaining constant?	A. 12 B. 6 C. 3 D. 2
9	In which case application of angular velocity is useful?	A. When a body is rotating B. When velocity of body is in a straight line C. When velocity is in a straight line D. None of these
10	A couple produces	A. Purely linear motion B. Purely rotational motion C. Linear and rotational motion D. No motion
11	Centre of mass is a point	A. Which is geometric centre of a body B. From which distance of particles are same C. Where the whole mass of the body is supposed to be centered D. Which is the origin of reference frame
12	If the earth were to rotate faster, than its present speed the weight of an object will	A. Increase at the equator but remain unchanged at the poles B. Decrease at the equator but remain unchanged at the poles C. Remain unchanged at the decrease but decrease at the poles D. Remain unchanged at the equator but increase at the poles
13	What remains constant when the earth revolves around the sun?	A. Angular momentum B. Linear momentum C. Angular kinetic energy D. Linear kinetic energy

14	What remains constant in the field of central force?	A. Potential energy B. Kinetic energy C. Angular momentum D. Linear momentum
15	Angular momentum is	A. Vector (axial) B. Vector (polar) C. Scalar D. None of these