

Physics General Science Test Hard Mode

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The conductivity of a superconductor is	A. Infinite B. Very large C. Very small D. Zero
2	The excess (equal in number) of electrons that must be placed on each of two small spheres spaced 3 cm apart. with force of repulsion between the spheres to be 10^{-19} N is	A. 25 B. 225 C. 625 D. 1250
3	Two bodies with masses M_A and M_B are moving with equal kinetic energy. Their linear moments are numerically in a ratio $ P_A : P_B $ will be:	A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{1}{4}$ C. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ D. $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
4	Which of the following is not thermo dynamical function?	A. Enthalpy B. Work done C. Gibb's energy D. Internal energy
5	At a certain instant a stationary transverse wave is found to have maximum kinetic energy the appearance of string of that instant is:	A. Sinusoidal shape with amplitude $A/3$ B. Sinusoidal shape with amplitude $A/2$ C. Sinusoidal shape with amplitude A D. Straight line
6	If yellow light emitted by sodium lamp in Young's double slit experiment is replaced by monochromatic blue light of the same intensity	A. Fringe width will decrease B. Fringe width will increase C. The fringe width will remain unchanged D. Fringes will become less intense
7	In a Millikan's oil drop experiment the charge on an oil drop is calculated to be 6.35×10^{-19} C. The number of excess electrons on the drop is	A. 3.9 B. 4 C. 4.2 D. 6
8	In a simple harmonic motion (SHM) which of the following does not hold?	A. The force on the particle is maximum at the ends B. The acceleration is minimum at the mean position C. The potential energy is maximum at the mean position D. The kinetic energy is maximum at the mean position.
9	The velocity of a particle at an instant is 10 m/s and after 5 s the velocity of the particle is 20 m/s. The velocity 3s before in m/s is:	A. 8 B. 4 C. 6 D. 7
10	What remains constant when the earth revolves around the sun?	A. Angular momentum B. Linear momentum C. Angular kinetic energy D. Linear kinetic energy

11	In a capacitive circuit	<p>A. Current leads voltage by phase of $\pi/2$</p> <p>B. Voltage leads current by phase of $\pi/2$</p> <p>C. Current and voltage are in same phase</p> <p>D. Sometime current and sometime voltage leads</p>
12	The peak voltage in a 200 volt A.C supply is nearly	<p>A. 220</p> <p>B. 253</p> <p>C. 311</p>
13	If in a moving coil galvanometer a current 1 produces a deflection θ then	<p>A. $i \propto \tan \theta$</p> <p>B. $i \propto \theta^2$</p> <p>C. $i \propto \theta$</p> <p>D. $i \propto \sqrt{\theta}$</p>
14	A monochromatic source of light is placed at a large distance d from a metal surface. Photoelectrons are ejected at rate n , kinetic energy being E . If the source is brought nearer to distance $d/2$, the rate and kinetic energy per photoelectron become nearly	<p>A. $2n$ and $2E$</p> <p>B. $4n$ and $4E$</p> <p>C. $4n$ and E</p> <p>D. N and $4E$</p>
15	The sieman is the SI unit of	<p>A. Resistance</p> <p>B. Specific Resistance</p> <p>C. Conductance</p> <p>D. Inductance</p>
16	The average power dissipation in a pure capacitor in AC circuit is	<p>A. $\frac{1}{2} CV^2$</p> <p>B. CV^2</p> <p>C. $2CV^2$</p> <p>D. Zero</p>
17	A photocell with a constant p.d of V volt across it illuminated by a point source from a distance of 25 cm. When the source is moved to a distance of 1 m, the electrons emitted by the photocell	<p>A. Carry $\frac{1}{4}$th their previous energy</p> <p>B. Are $\frac{1}{6}$th as numerous as before</p> <p>C. Are $\frac{1}{4}$th as numerous as before</p> <p>D. Carry $\frac{1}{4}$th their previous momentum</p>
18	One cannot see through fog because	<p>A. Fog absorbs light</p> <p>B. The refractive index of fog is infinity</p> <p>C. Light suffers total reflection at the droplet in a fog</p> <p>D. Light is scattered by the droplets in fog</p>
19	In which case does the potential energy decrease?	<p>A. On compressing a spring</p> <p>B. On stretching a spring</p> <p>C. On moving a body against gravitational force</p> <p>D. On the rising of an air bubble in water</p>
20	Steel is preferred for making springs over copper. Why?	<p>A. Steel is cheaper</p> <p>B. Young's modulus of steel is more than that of copper</p> <p>C. Young's modulus of copper is more than that of steel</p> <p>D. Steel is less likely to be oxidized</p>