

## Physics General Science Test Hard Mode

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Two points charges A and B separated by a distance R attract each other with a force of $12 \times 10^{-3}$ N. The force between A and B when the charges on them are doubled and distance is halved	A. 1.92 N B. 19.2 N C. 12 N D. 0.192 N
2	Who explained the origin of the Fraunhofer lines?	A. Fraunhofer B. Kirchhoff C. Fresnel D. Snell
3	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
4	Two forces are acting together on an object. The magnitude of their resultant is minimum when the angle between the force is.	A. $0^\circ$ B. $60^\circ$ C. $120^\circ$ D. $180^\circ$
5	A body moving in circular motion with constant speed has	A. Constant velocity B. Constant acceleration C. Constant kinetic energy D. Constant displacement
6	A point charge Q is placed at the mid-point of a line joining two charges $4q$ and $q$ . if the net force on charge $q$ is zero. then Q must be equal to	A. $-q$ B. $+q$ C. $-2q$ D. $+4q$
7	The peak voltage in a 200 volt A.C supply is nearly	A. 220 B. 253 C. 311
8	Two forces of 10N and 15N are acting simultaneously on an object in the same direction. Their resultant is	A. Zero B. 5N C. 25N D. 150N
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 ten-ohm electric heater operates on a 110 V line Calculate the rate at which it develops heat in watts:	A. 1310 W B. 670 W C. 810 W D. 1210 W
11	Two electric bulbs of 200 W and 100 W have same voltage. If $R_1$ and $R_2$ be their resistance respectively then	A. $R_1 = 2R_2$ B. $R_1 = 4R_2$ C. $R_1 = 2R_2$ D. $R_1 = 4R_2$
12	A voltmeter has resistance of 2000 ohms and it can measure up to 2V. If we want to increase its range to 10V then required resistance in series will be	A. 2000Ω B. 4000Ω C. 6000Ω D. 8000Ω

13	Two bodies of masses $m_1$ and $m_2$ have equal momentum their kinetic energies $E_1$ and $E_2$ are in the ratio	<p>14.44444465637207px;"&gt;m&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;1 &lt;/sub&gt;:&amp;nbsp;&lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;m&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;/sub&gt; C. &lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;m&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;2 &lt;/sub&gt;:&amp;nbsp;&lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;m&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;/sub&gt; D. &lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;m&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt; &lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;&amp;nbsp;&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;:&amp;nbsp;&lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;m&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;/sub&gt;</p>
14	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:	<p>A. &amp;nbsp;&lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;M&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;B&lt;/sub&gt;&amp;nbsp;&lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;M&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;A&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;/sub&gt; B. &lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;M&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;A&lt;/sub&gt;&amp;nbsp;&lt;sub&gt;B&lt;/sub&gt;:&amp;nbsp;&lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;M&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;B&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;/sub&gt; C. <math>\sqrt{\text{&lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;M&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;A&lt;/sub&gt;&amp;nbsp;&lt;sub&gt;B&lt;/sub&gt;}}:\sqrt{\text{&lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;M&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;B&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;/sub&gt;}}</math> D. &lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;M&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;A&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;sub&gt;B&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;:&amp;nbsp;&lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;M&lt;/span&gt; &lt;sub&gt;B&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;/sub&gt;</p>
15	Energy is stored in the choke coil in the form of	<p>A. Heat B. Magnetic energy C. Electric energy D. Electro -magnetic energy</p>
16	A particle moves along a circular path under the action of a force. The work done by the force is	<p>A. &lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;Zero&lt;/span&gt; B. &lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;Positive and non-zero&lt;/span&gt; C. &lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;Negative and non zero&lt;/span&gt; D. &lt;span style="font-size: 14.44444465637207px;"&gt;None of above&lt;/span&gt;</p>
17	The terminal velocity of a small size spherical body of radius R moving in a fluid varies as	<p>A. R B. <math>R^{&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;}</math> C. <math>1/R</math> D. <math>(1/R)^{&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;}</math>&lt;br&gt;</p>
18	A capacitor acts as an infinite resistance for	<p>A. AC B. DC C. Both AC and DC</p>
19	A moving charge will gain energy due to the application of	<p>A. Electric field B. Magnetic C. Both of these D. None of these</p>
20	The unit of inductance is equivalent to	<p>A. <math>V \times s/A</math> B. <math>V \times A/s</math> C. <math>A \times s/v</math> D. <math>V/A \times s</math></p>