

Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Two quantities involved in work are	A. Force and speed B. Force and velocity C. Force and displacement D. Force and acceleration
2	Work is a	A. Scalar quantity B. Vector quantity C. Basic quantity D. None of these
3	When distance is plotted against the force, it is taken along	A. x-axis B. y-axis C. z-axis D. None of these
4	The SI unit of work is	A. Newton B. Joule C. Mol D. Calorie
5	The dimensions of work are	A. MLT^{-1} B. MLT^{-2} C. ML^2T^{-2} D. $ML^{-1}T^{-1}$
6	By increasing the amount of stretch in spring the force exerted will	A. Increase B. One watt C. One erg D. One joule
7	When the rocket moves away from the earth, the work against gravity	A. Remains constant B. Varies directly with distance C. Varies inversely with distance D. Varies inversely with square of distance
8	The space within which gravitational force acts on a body is called	A. Electric field B. Gravitational field C. Magnetic field D. Force field
9	The work done in gravitational field	A. Depend upon the path B. Does not depend upon the path C. (+)ve D. Zero
10	The frictional force is	A. Conservative force B. Non conservative force C. Electric force D. Magnetic force
11	The formula for the power is	A. $P = W/d$ B. $P = W/v$ C. $P = W/t$ D. $P = Wt$
12	The SI unit of power is	A. Joule B. Newton C. Watt D. Kilowatt
13	1 KWh =	A. $3.6 \times 10^3 K$ B. $3.6 \times 10^6 K$ C. $3.6 \times 10^9 J$ D. $3.6 \times 10^{12} J$
14	The ability of a body to do work is called its	A. Force B. Power C. Capacity D. Energy
15	The unit of energy is same as that of	A. Power B. Work C. Torque D. None

		D. Density
16	The tides raise in the sea roughly	A. Once a day B. Twice a day C. Three a day D. Four time a day
17	Salter's duck was invented by	A. Newton B. Einstein C. Prof Salter D. Maxwell
18	Work has dimension lime	A. Torque B. Momentum C. Velocity D. Power
19	Work is negative when angle between F and d is	A. 45° B. 0° C. 90° D. 180°
20	The dimensions of work are.	A. [MLT ⁻¹] B. [MLT ⁻²] C. [ML ² T ⁻²] D. [MLT]
21	The unit of work in base unit is	A. Kg m ⁻¹ sec ⁻² B. Kgm sec ⁻² C. Kgm ² sec ⁻¹ D. Kgm ⁻¹ sec ⁻¹
22	SI unit of work	A. Newton B. Walt C. Pascal D. Joule
23	The work done will be maximum when angle between F and d.	A. 180° B. 0° C. 90° D. 60°
24	If a body of mass 5 kg is raised vertically through a distance of 1 m, then work done is.	A. 49 J B. 4.9 J C. 490 J D. 0.49 J
25	Kilo watt hour is the unit of	A. Power B. Energy C. Force D. Torque
26	The commercial unit of electric energy is	A. Kilo watt hour B. watt C. Watt hour D. Kilo Watt
27	3 Joules of work id done is 3 seconds, then power	A. 6 Watt B. 1 Watt C. 3 Watt D. 2 Watt
28	A body of mass 2 kg moving with velocity of 4 ms ⁻¹ has K.E. equal to.	A. 16 J B. 8 J C. 32 J D. 2 J
29	Identity the non conservative force among the following.	A. Frictional force B. Electrical force C. Gravitational force D. Elastic restoring force
30	The power needed to lift a mass of 5000 g to height of 1 m in 2 secnd is	A. 2.45 watt B. 24.5 watt C. 245 watt D. 2.45 watt
31	The dimension of power is	A. MLT ⁻¹ B. ML ² T ⁻² C. ML ² T ² D. ML ² T ⁻³
32	Watt -m ² is the unit of	A. Energy B. Intensity C. Power D. Work
33		A. Elastic spring force B. Air resistance

33	Which one is a conservative force	B. Air resistance C. Frictional force D. Tension in the spring
34	If velocity 'v' of an object is double, then K.E. because.	A. Remain same B. Sixteen times C. Double D. Four times
35	The K.E. of bullet of mass 500 gm moving at a speed of 200 ms ⁻¹	A. 250 J B. 125 J C. 2500 J D. 10,000 J
36	A body of mass 1.0 Kg dropped from the top of a tower of highest 50 m, what will be its K.E. 10 m below the top	A. 400 J B. 490 J C. 49 J D. 98 J
37	Energy dissipated usually appears as	A. P.E. B. Heat Energy C. Chemical energy D. Nuclear Energy
38	A body has P.E. = mgh, when it is at height 'h' from the ground. At the point at the distance 'x' below from the top its P.E. with	A. mgh B. mgx C. mg(x-h) D. None of these
39	Original source of energy for biomass is	A. Earth B. Star C. Moon D. Sun
40	Which one is renewable source of energy.	A. Coal B. Uranium C. Biomass D. Natural gas
41	Biomass is a potential source of	A. Renewable energy B. Non renewable energy C. Both a and b D. Tidal energy
42	Which one is non renewable source of energy.	A. Hydro electric B. Bio mass C. Tides D. Oil
43	The value of solar constant.	A. 1.4 kW m ⁻² B. 1.0 kW m ⁻² C. 1.6 kW m ⁻² D. 2 kW m ⁻²
44	The unit of solar light inversely is	A. Watt B. kW m ⁻² C. Watt m ⁻² D. 1 m ²
45	A layer of rock holding water that allows water to percolate through it with pressure is called.	A. Geyser B. Aquifer C. Stem vent D. Hot spring
46	Bio mass is converted into fuel by	A. Evaporation B. Fermentation C. Reflection D. Scattering
47	Hot igneous rocks, usually in molten or partly molten state are found in the depth of	A. 5 km B. 10 km C. 15 km D. 20 km
48	_____ is bio fuel	A. Water B. Petrol C. Ethanol D. Oil