Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The study of fluid dynamics is	A. Easy B. Complicated C. Impossible D. None of these
2	The law of conservation of mass gives us	A. Equation of continuity B. Stock's law C. Bernoulli's equation D. Viscosity
3	The law of conservation of energy gives us	A. Equation of continuity B. Stock's law C. Bernoulli's equation D. Viscosity
4	The frictional effect between the different layers of fluid is called	A. Terminal velocity B. Stock's law C. Viscosity D. Surface tension
5	Substances that don't flow easily has	A. Large co-efficient of viscosity B. Small co-efficient of viscosity C. Medium co-efficient of viscosity D. Zero-coefficient of viscosity
6	Viscosity is represented by Greek letter	
7	This is used for	A. Co-efficient of friction B. Co-efficient of expansion C. Co-efficient of viscosity D. Co-efficient of contraction
8	The drag force increases as the speed of object	A. Become zero B. Decreases C. Increases D. Remains constant
9	The terminal velocity can be obtained by using	A. Newton's law B. Stock's law C. Guass's law D. None of these
10	The flow of a fluid is of	A. One type B. Two types C. Three types D. Four type
11	The unsteady flow of a fluid is called	A. Stream line B. Turbulent flow C. Average flow D. Viscous flow
12	The regular or steady flow of fluid is called	A. Stream line B. Turbulent flow C. Average flow D. None of these
13	The product of cross sectional area of a pipe and speed of fluid along the pipe is	A. Zero B. Maximum C. Constant D. Variable
14	The SI unit of flow rate are	A. m-sec⁻² B. m³-sec⁻¹ C. m³-sec⁻² D. m-sec⁻³
15	$A_1b_1 = A_2b_2$represents	A. Stock's law B. Newton's law C. Equation of continuity D. Brenoulli's equation

16	Torricelli's theorem is given by	
17	Air blows from	A. High pressure to low pressure B. Low pressure to high pressure C. Low temperature to high temperature D. High temperature to low temperature
18	The law of conservation of mass gives.	A. Beronoulli's B. Venturi relation C. Torricelli's theorem D. Equation of continuity
19	Which material has maximum viscosity	A. Glycerin B. Plasma C. Methanol D. Water
20	Stoke's law holds for bodies having.	A. Spherical shape B. Oblong shape C. Rectangular shape D. All shapes
21	The unit of co efficient of viscosity in S.I system	A. Kg -1 ms-1 B. Kg m-1 s-1 C. kg -1 m-1 D. Kg ms-1
22	The dimension of viscosity are	A. [M2L-2T2] B. [M-1LT-1] C. [M-1L-1T] D. [ML-1T-1]
23	If the radius of droplet becomes half, then its terminal velocity will become.	A. Double B. Half C. One fourth D. Remains same
24	The terminal velocity of a droplet falling down under gravity is directly proportional to the square of	A. Its density B. Its radius C. Its viscosity D. Its elasticity
25	When body acquires terminal velocity them its acceleration 'a' becomes.	A. a = 0 B. a = g C. a > 0 D. a < 0
26	The word Fluid means	A. To rise B. To fall C. To flow D. To oppose
27	A fog droplets are in freely falling condition,. the ratio of their radii is 2:3, the ratio of their terminal velocities will be.	A. 2:3 B. 4:6 C. 4:9 D. 9:4
28	The SI units of flow rate are.	A. m2s-1 B. m3s-2 C. m3s-1 D. m2s-2
29	If the stream lines of fluid are forced closer together then.	A. Speed of the fluid increases B. Speed of the fluid decreases C. Pressure of the fluid increases D. Speed of the fluid remain same
30	The fluid is said to be incompressible, if its density is.	A. Zero B. Very high C. Constant D. Very small
31	When water falls from tap, its cross sectional area decrease due to.	A. Decrease of speed B. Increase of speed C. Air pressure D. Gravity increase
32	The ratio of the velocities of wate in a pipe lying horizontally at two ends is 1 : 4 The ratio of diameters of pipe at these two ends is.	A. 1 : 2 B. 2 : 1 C. 1 : 4 D. 4 : 1
33	Let A = Area of cross section of pipe, v = speed of fluid, then 'Av' is called.	A. Volume flow rate B. Energy flow rate C. Mass flow rate D. Pressure flow rate

34	The law of conservation of energy is the basis of.	A. Stream line flow B. Equation of continuity C. Bernoulli's equation D. Venture relation
35	1 torr in Nm-2 is expressed as.	A. 130.5 Nm-2 B. 133.3 N m-2 C. 140.2 Nm-2 D. 135.2 Nm-2
36	Pressure of fluid will be low where speed of fluid is.	A. Low B. Zero C. High D. Constant
37	Bunsen burner works on the principle of.	A. Venturi effect B. Terricilli's effect C. Bernoulli's effect D. None of these
38	The dimensional of potential energy per unit volume are same as that of.	A. Work B. Pressure C. Speed D. Density
39	The dimension of pgh has same as that of	A. Work B. Energy C. Pressure D. Mass
40	The term in Bernoulli's equation has the same unit as	A. Work B. Volume C. Pressure D. Force
41	The device used for measurement of liquid flow is.	A. Manometer B. Barometer C. Hydrometer D. Venturimeter
42	The lower reading of blood pressure is called.	A. Systolic pressure B. Diastolic pressure C. Normal pressure D. Non normal pressure
43	the systolic pressure of normal healthy person is.	A. 120 torr B. 130 torr C. 115 torr D. 110 torr
44	Blood has density equal to that of	A. Mercury B. Sodium C. Honey D. Water
45	Blood pressure is measured by	A. Hydrometer B. Barometer C. Sphygmomanometer D. Galvanometer
46	The density of blood is nearly equal to.	A. Air B. Milk C. Honey D. Water
47	Venturimeter is used ot measure.	A. Speed of fluid B. Pressure of fluid C. Volume of fluid D. Mass of fluid
48	The diastolic pressure of a normal healthy person is.	A. 120 torr B. 110 torr C. 100 torr D. 75-80 torr
49	A 2 meter of high tank is full of water. If a hole appears at its middle, then the speed of efflux is.	A. 4.4 ms-1 B. 10 ms-1 C. 6.2 ms-1 D. 20 ms-1
50	The concentration of red blood cells in the blood is nearly.	A. 40% B. 60% C. 25% D. 50%
51	The instrument which detects the instant as which the external pressure becomes equal to the systolic pressure is called.	A. Manometer B. Sphygmomanometer C. Barometer D. Stethoscope

52	Opted unit to measure blood pressure is.	A. N/m2 B. Pascal C. mm of Hg D. N.m2