

## ECAT Physics Online Test

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice  |
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| 1  | The speed of a pendulum is measured to be 3.0 s in the inertial reference frame of the pendulum. What is its period measured by an observer moving at a speed of 0.95 c with respect to the pendulum | A. 2.9 s<br>B. 3.0 s<br>C. 6.6 s<br>D. 9.6 s  |
| 2  | According to the special theory of relativity, time is   | A. absolute quantity<br>B. not absolute quantity<br>C. constant quantity<br>D. none of these  |
| 3  | The special theory of relativity is based on the   | A. one postulate<br>B. two postulates<br>C. three postulates<br>D. four postulates  |
| 4  | The general theory of relativity treats problems involving   | A. inertial frame of references<br>B. accelerating frame of references<br>C. both of these<br>D. none of these  |
| 5  | The special theory of relativity treats problems involving   | A. inertial frame of references<br>B. accelerating frame of references<br>C. both of these<br>D. none of these  |
| 6  | A non-inertial frame of reference is one, in which   | A. law of inertial is valid<br>B. all laws of physics are the same in all frames<br>C. $a \neq 0$ or $a \neq 0$<br>D. $a = 0$   |
| 7  | An inertial frame is that frame in which   | A. $a \neq 0$<br>B. $a = 0$<br>C. $a \neq 0$<br>D. none of these  |
| 8  | Which of the following is not an example of inertial frame   | A. a body placed on the surface of earth<br>B. a body placed in a car moving with uniform velocity<br>C. a body placed in a car moving with same acceleration<br>D. none of these |
| 9  | An inertial frame of reference is a frame of reference which is  | A. at rest<br>B. moving with uniform velocity<br>C. either at rest or moving with uniform velocity<br>D. none of these  |
| 10 | Absolute motion cannot be detected   | A. in its own frame of references<br>B. in a different frame of references<br>C. both in its frame and different frame of references<br>D. none of these                          |
| 11 | The concept of direction and position are purely   | A. absolute<br>B. relative<br>C. absolute or relative<br>D. none of these   |
| 12 | Electron gun consist of  | A. three anodes<br>B. heating cathode<br>C. three anodes<br>D. three anodes , heating cathode, grid   |
| 13 | A beam of electrons is provided by an  | A. electron gun<br>B. Suppray<br>C. Injection<br>D. None of these   |
| 14 | Flurescent screen is a screen where visible spot   | A. vanishes<br>B. is made<br>C. becomes small and large<br>D. ...   |

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|    |  | D. none of these   |
| 15 | The CRO deflects the beam of electrons, when they passes through uniform   | A. electric field<br>B. gravitational field<br>C. magnetic flax<br>D. magnetic field   |
| 16 | CRO deflects the beam of   | A. proton<br>B. a-particle<br>C. electron<br>D. neutron  |
| 17 | (CRO) Cathode ray oscilloscope is a device used for high speed   | A. velocity<br>B. graph plotting<br>C. time-velocity<br>D. none of these   |
| 18 | A magnetic force on an electron travelling with $10^8 \text{ms}^{-1}$ parallel to a field of strength $1 \text{ Wb m}^{-2}$ is       | A. Zero<br>B. $10^{15} \text{ N}$<br>C. $10^{-10} \text{ N}$<br>D. $10^8 \text{ N}$  |
| 19 | The magnetic force exerted on an electron moving with velocity 'v' at right angle to the magnetic field is given by                  | A. $F = eVB$<br>B. $F = e^2 V/B$<br>C. $F = e/VB$<br>D. $F = B^2 V/e$  |
| 20 | A charged particle moving at right angle to the magnetic field will experience   | A. minimum force<br>B. maximum force<br>C. zero<br>D. moderate force   |
| 21 | When charged particle is projected perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field its trajectory is                                       | A. circular<br>B. elliptical<br>C. cycloid<br>D. straight line   |
| 22 | Charge to mass ratio (e/m) of an electron is given by the relation   | A. $e/m = 2V/Br^2$<br>B. $e/m = 2V/B^2 r$<br>C. $e/m = 2V/B^2 r^2$<br>D. $e/m = V/2B^2 r^2$                                  |
| 23 | The e/m of an electron moving in a circular path in a magnetic field is equal to   | A. $V/Br$<br>B. $V/B^2 r^2$<br>C. $V^2/B^2 r^2$<br>D. $V^2/B^2 r$  |
| 24 | Centripetal force for electron is given by   | A. $mv^2/r$<br>B. $mv / r^2$<br>C. $mv^2/r$<br>D. $mr^2/v$   |
| 25 | When an electron enters in a magnetic field right angle to its motion, the magnitude of its velocity will be                         | A. changed<br>B. zero<br>C. unchanged<br>D. none of these  |
| 26 | In the expression of force experienced by electron, the direction of both $\underline{v}$ and $\underline{B}$ are                    | A. parallel<br>B. zero<br>C. perpendicular<br>D. none of them  |
| 27 | If volume of wire is 'AL' and there are 'n' numbers of charge carriers per unit volume, then the total number of charge carriers are | A. n/AL<br>B. Al/n<br>C. nAL<br>D. nA/L  |
| 28 | Lorentz force is defined as  | A. $q(E + V \times B)$<br>B. $q(E \times B + V)$<br>C. $q(E \times V + B)$<br>D. $q(E \times B)$                             |
| 29 | The force experienced by charged particle is maximum, if it moves  | A. parallel to magnetic field<br>B. perpendicular to magnetic field<br>C. opposite to the magnetic field<br>D. none of these |
| 30 | 41 The force experience, when proton projected in a magnetic field with velocity 'v' is  | A. $+e(v \times B)$<br>B. $-C(V \times B)$<br>C. $+e^2 (v \times B)$<br>D. $-e(v \times B)$                                  |