ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 3 Motion and Force Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	During the upward motion of the projectile, the vertical component of velocity.	A. Decreases B. Increases C. Remains constant D. None of these
2	If m means mass of gases objected per second from a rocket and v shows the change in velocity, than mv is named as:	A. Force B. Energy C. work D. impulse
3	Change in momentum is one second called.	A. Impulse B. Force C. Energy D. Work
4	The collision in which KE is conserved but momentum is not conserved is called:	A. Elastic collision B. Inelastic collision C. any these D. None of these
5	When the mass of the colliding body is much larger than the mass of the body at rest, its velocity after collision.	A. Becomes half B. Becomes zero C. Ramains same D. Becomes double
6	If two bodies of equal masses moving in the same direction collide elastically, then their velocities.	A. Are added B. Are subtracted C. Do not change D. Are exchanged
7	Acceleration in a body is always produced in the directin of:	A. Velocity B. Weight C. Force D. Botha B and C
8	A train cover 90 km in half an hour. the time taken by it to travel 15 km will be:	A. 20 minutes B. 48 minutes C. 10 minutes D. 5 minutes
9	The path followed by the projectile is known as:	A. Cycle B. Hyperbola C. Trajectory D. Route
10	During the upward motion of the projectile, the vertical component of velocity:	A. Decreases B. Increases C. Remains constant D. None of these
11	Change in momentum is one second is called:	A. Impulse B. Force C. Energy D. Work
12	Which quantity has the same dimension as that of impulse?	A. KE B. Power C. Momentum D. Work
13	The product of force and time is called change in:	A. Momentum B. Impulse C. Force D. Both a and b
14	Newton's first law is also called:	A. Law of torque B. Law of force C. Law of inertia D. None of these
15	Acceleration in a body is always produced in the direction of :	A. Velocity B. Weight C. Force D. Both B and C

16	If the acceleration of a body is not uniform, then velocity-time graph will be:	A. Curve B. Straight line C. Sphere D. All of these
17	If the acceleration of a body is negative, then slope of the velocity-time graph will be:	A. Zero B. Positive C. Negative D. Infinity
18	Distance covered by a freely failing body n the first second of its motion will be:	A. 4.9 m B. 9.8 m C. 19.6 m D. 29.4 m
19	When the total displacement is divided by total time taken, we get:	A. Velocity B. Average speed C. Average velocity D. None of these
20	The decrease in velocity per unit time is called:	A. Variable Acceleration B. Average Acceleration C. Retardation D. None of these
21	The distance covered by a body in unit time is called.	A. Displacement B. speed C. Velocity D. Both B and C
22	One newton is a force that produces an acceleration of 0.5 m/sec^2 in a body of mass:	A. 2 Kg B. 3 Kg C. 4 Kg D. 8 Kg
23	Force is a:	A. Scalar quantity B. Base quantity C. Derived quantity D. None of these
24	An object is dropped from a height of 100 m. Its velocity at the moment it touches the ground is:	A. 100 m/sec B. 140 m/sec C. 1960 m/sec D. 196 m/sec
25	Body which falls freely under gravity provides good example of motion under:	A. Uniform acceleration B. Non-uniform acceleration C. Uniform velocity D. None of these
26	Swimming becomes possible because of_____law of motion.	A. First B. Second C. Third D. None of these
27	A dirty carpet is to be cleaned by heating. This is in according with_____law of motion.	A. First B. Second C. Third D. None of these
28	A certain force gives an acceleration of 2 m/sec^2 to a body mass 5 kg. The same force would give a 20 kg object an acceleration of:	A. 0.5 m/sec² B. 5 m/sec² C. 1.5 m/sec² D. 9.8 m/sec²
29	Slope of velocity time graph represents:	A. Acceleration B. Speed C. Torque D. Work
30	In above figures, tell which set of graphs shows that a body is moving with uniform velocity:	A. (i) and (ii) B. (ii) and (iii) C. (iii) and (iv)