

ECAT Pre General Science Physics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Newton published laws of motion in his famous book "principia" in	A. 1867 B. 1667 C. 1676 D. 1687
2	If the velocity of the body decreases non-uniformly then the slope of the velocity-time graph will have	A. different values B. same values C. zero values D. constant values
3	If the slope of the velocity-time graph increases at constant rate with time, then the body is said to have	A. uniform deceleration B. uniform negative acceleration C. average acceleration D. uniform positive acceleration
4	When a body is moving with uniform positive acceleration, the velocity- time graph is a straight line. Its slope is	A. zero B. negative C. positive D. non-existing
5	The three equation of motions are useful only for	A. linear motion with increasing acceleration B. line motion with uniform acceleration C. linear motion with zero acceleration D. linear motion with varying acceleration
6	A body starting from rest covers a distance of 0.45 Km and acquires a velocity of 300 Km ^h ⁻¹ . its acceleration will be	A. 7.71 m s ⁻² B. 0.5m s ⁻² C. 0.15m s ⁻² D. 0.092m s ⁻²
7	The area under line velocity-time graph is numerically equal to the	A. speed of the body B. acceleration of the body C. distance covered by the body D. none of them
8	The slopes of the tangent at any point on the curve gives the value of the	A. average velocity at that point B. instantaneous velocity at that point C. average acceleration at that point D. instantaneous acceleration at that point
9	When body moves with increasing acceleration, its velocity time graph is a	A. straight line B. horizontal straight line C. vertical straight line D. curve
10	Graphs which are used to illustrate the variation of velocity of an object with time are called	A. distance time graphs B. speed time graphs C. velocity time graphs D. acceleration time graphs
11	Bodies falling freely under gravity provide good example of motion under	A. non-uniform acceleration B. uniform acceleration C. variable acceleration D. increasing acceleration
12	The decrease in velocity per unit time is called	A. deceleration B. acceleration C. uniform acceleration D. variable acceleration
13	A body moving with uniform velocity has	A. positive acceleration B. negative acceleration C. infinite acceleration D. zero acceleration
14	If the values of instantaneous and average velocities are equal, the body is said to be moving with	A. uniform acceleration B. uniform speed C. variable velocity D. uniform velocity

15	Acceleration of a body is negative if the velocity of the body is	A. constant B. increasing C. decreasing D. none of them
16	Acceleration of a body is positive, if the velocity of the body is	A. constant B. increasing C. decreasing D. none of them
17	Acceleration of a body at any particular instant during its motion is known as	A. average acceleration B. uniform acceleration C. instantaneous acceleration D. all of them
18	The direction of the acceleration is the same as that of	A. speed B. velocity C. both of them D. none of them
19	Velocity of a body changes if	A. direction of the body changes B. speed of the body changes C. neither speed nor direction changes D. either speed or direction changes
20	If the instantaneous velocity of a body does not change. the body is said to be moving with	A. average velocity B. uniform velocity C. instantaneous velocity D. variable velocity
21	The instantaneous velocity is define as the limiting value of $\Delta d/\Delta t$ on the time interval Δt approaches to	A. zero B. maximum C. minimum D. infinity
22	The velocity of a body at any instant of its motion is known as	A. average velocity B. instantaneous velocity C. uniform velocity D. none of them
23	If a ball comes back to its starting point after bouncing off the wall several times, then its	A. total displacement is zero B. average velocity is zero C. none of them D. both of them
24	When we consider the average velocity of a body, then the body is moving in	A. straight line B. curved path C. may be in a straight or curved path D. none of them
25	If d is the displacement of the body in time t, then its average velocity will be	A. $V_{av} = \frac{d}{t}$ B. $V_{av} = \frac{d}{t}$ C. $V_{av} = \frac{d}{t}$ D. $V_{av} = \frac{d}{t}$
26	Dimensions of velocity are	A. [L] B. [T] C. $[LT^{-1}]$ D. $[LT^{-2}]$
27	Velocity is a	A. scalar quantity B. vector quantity C. constant quantity D. none of them
28	The direction of velocity is along the direction of	A. distance B. displacement C. acceleration D. all of them
29	The displacement coincides with the path of the motion when a body moves is a	A. curved line B. straight line C. may be curved or straight D. none of them
30	The magnitude of the displacement is a line from initial position to final position which is	A. straight B. curved C. either be curved or straight D. none of them