

ECAT Pre General Science Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Ns m ⁻² is unit of:	A. Drag force B. Pressure C. Surface tension D. Coefficient of viscosity
2	Machine parts are jammed due to:	A. Increasing in viscosity of lubricant B. Decreasing in viscosity of lubricant C. Decreasing in surface tension of lubricant D. None of these
3	The body passing a viscous medium affected by:	A. One force only B. Two forces only C. Four forces D. None of these
4	The resistance offered by a fluid to a solid moving inside it is called:	A. Drag force B. Surface force C. Viscosity D. None of these
5	The property of fluids due to which they resist their own flow is called:	A. Drag force B. Surface tension C. Viscosity D. None of these
6	In case of planets, the necessary acceleration is provided by:	A. Gravitational force B. Coulomb force C. Frictional force D. None of these
7	A body can have constant velocity when it follows:	A. A circular path B. A rectilinear path C. Trajectory of a projectile D. None of these
8	The instantaneous acceleration of a body moving with constant speed in a circle:	A. Remains constant B. Is called centripetal acceleration C. Tangential acceleration D. None of these
9	When a body moves with a constant speed in a circle:	A. No work is done on it B. No acceleration is produced in the body C. Velocity remains constant D. None of these
10	When an object moves with a uniform angular velocity, then its instantaneous angular velocity is equal to:	A. Zero B. Its average velocity C. Its angular displacement D. None of these
11	The angular speed of a particle moving along a circular path is 5 Pie rad sec ⁻¹ , Its period of motion is:	A. 2.5 sec B. 0.06 sec C. 15.7 sec D. 0.4 sec
12	Angular velocity is a:	A. Scalar quantity B. Vector quantity C. Complex quantity D. None of these
13	Circular motion is an example of motion in:	A. One dimension B. Two dimensions C. Three dimensions D. None of these
14	The useful unit of the angular displacement in SI unit is:	A. Degree B. Revolution C. Radian D. Metre
15	A body moving along the circumference of a circle of radius R completes one revolution. The radius of a covered path to the angle subtended at the centre is:	A. Radius of the circle B. Twice the radius C. Thrice the radius

A flywheel accelerates from rest to an angular velocity of 7 rad/sec in 7 seconds. Its average 2. A car is turning around a comer at 10 m/sec as it travels along an arc of a circle. If value of E Both A and C E Both B and C E Both			D. None of these
A car is turning around a comer at 10 m/sec as it travels along an arc of a circle. If value of centripetal acceleration is 10 m/sec ² n this case, find radius of the circular path: The rear wheels of an automobile are rotating with an angular velocity of 14 revises which is reduced to 38 rad/sec in 5 second when brakes are applied. Its angular acceleration is: A 5 rad/sec in 5 second when brakes are applied. Its angular acceleration is: A 4 38 m/sec B 3.8 m/sec B 3.8 m/sec C 0.6 m/sec C 0.0 m/sec C	16		B. 1 rad/sec ² C. 0.16 rev/sec ² D. Both A and C
The rear wheels of an automobile are rotating with an angular velocity of 14 revises which is reduced to 38 rad/sec in 5 second when brakes are applied. Its angular acceleration is: 2	17		B. 5 m C. 10 m
A stone tied to the end of a 20 cm long string is whirfed in a horizontal circle. If centripetal acceleration is 9.8 m/sec 2, then its angular velocity is rad/sec is: Centripetal force performs: A rotating body tends to be slower, when its angular acceleration is: A Positive B. Negative work C. Positive Well C. Positive C. Positive Well C. Positive C. Positive C. Positive Well C. Positive C. Positive Well C. Positive C. Positive Well C. Positive Well C. Positive Well C. Positive Well C. Positive C. Pos	18		B10 rev/sec ² C10 rad/sec ²
A stone tied to the end of a 20 cm long string is whirled in a horizontal circle. If centripetal acceleration is 9.8 m/sec ² , then its angular velocity is rad/sec is: Centripetal force performs: Centripetal force performs: A Maximum work B. Negative work D. None of these B. Negative work D. None of these B. Negative work D. None of these B. Negative C. Zerro D. Infinity A Positive B. Negative C. Zerro D. Infinity When body moves along a circular path with constant speed, it has an acceleration, which is always directed; A Along the tangent B. A Silver B. Silver B. A Silver B. Silver B. A Silver B. Silver B. A Creater than non degree B. Less than one degree D. None of these A Centripetal acceleration is also calledacceleration: A Centripetal acceleration is also calledacceleration: A Centripetal acceleration is also calledacceleration: A Changes off and on B. Changes continuously C. Does not change D. None of them A O.05 m. B. O.08 m. D. 0.008 m	19		B. 3.8 m/sec C. 0.6 m/sec
21 Centripetal force performs: 22 A rotating body tends to be slower, when its angular acceleration is: 23 When body moves along a circular path with constant speed, it has an acceleration, which is always directled; 24 One radian is equal to: 25 When angular acceleration is positive, the body rotates: 26 One radian is: 27 Centripetal acceleration is also called acceleration: 28 Direction of motion in circular motion: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14-3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is: 20 None work C. Positive work D. None of these 20 None of these 21 Centripetal acceleration is also called acceleration: 22 A constant of the wheel is: 23 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14-3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is: 24 A rotating body tends to be slower, when its angular acceleration is: 25 A rotating body tends to be slower, when its angular acceleration is: 26 A constant an acceleration is positive. The body rotates: 27 Centripetal acceleration is also called acceleration: 28 Direction of motion in circular motion: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14-3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14-3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14-3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14-3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14-3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is:	20		B. 7 C. 14
22 A rotating body tends to be slower, when its angular acceleration is: 23 When body moves along a circular path with constant speed, it has an acceleration, which is always directed; 24 One radian is equal to: 25 When angular acceleration is positive, the body rotates: 26 One radian is: 27 Centripetal acceleration is also called acceleration: 28 Direction of motion in circular motion: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 brown in the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 brown in the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 brown in the rim of a well as a constant of the wheel is: 20 Whetk is product of the wheel is: 21 When the standard constant is also and the wheel is: 22 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 brown in the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 brown is the tand energy.	21	Centripetal force performs:	B. Negative workC. Positive work
When body moves along a circular path with constant speed, it has an acceleration, which is always directed; 24 One radian is equal to: 25 When angular acceleration is positive, the body rotates: 26 One radian is: 27 Centripetal acceleration is also called acceleration: 28 Direction of motion in circular motion: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 degree bears of the served o	22	A rotating body tends to be slower, when its angular acceleration is:	B. Negative C. Zero
24 One radian is equal to: 25 When angular acceleration is positive, the body rotates: 26 One radian is: 27 Centripetal acceleration is also called acceleration: 28 Direction of motion in circular motion: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 degree decembers. 29 A Force and velocity B. Heat and energy A Force and velocity B. Heat and energy A Force and velocity B. Heat and energy	23		B. Towards the centre C. Away from the centre
When angular acceleration is positive, the body rotates: B. Slowest C. Faster D. None of these A. Greater than one degree B. Less than one degree C. Equal to one degree D. None of these 27 Centripetal acceleration is also called acceleration: A. Tangential B. Radial C. Angular D. None of them A. Changes off and on B. Changes off and on B. Changes continuously C. Does not change D. None of them A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is: A. Force and velocity B. Heat and energy	24	One radian is equal to:	B. 45.3° C. 50.3°
26 One radian is: 27 Centripetal acceleration is also called acceleration: 28 Direction of motion in circular motion: 29 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is: 20 Work is product of: 21 A. Less than one degree C. Equal to one degree D. None of these 22 A. Tangential B. Radial C. Angular D. None of them 23 A. Changes off and on B. Changes ontinuously C. Does not change D. None of them 24 A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 degrees. The radius of the wheel is: 25 A. Force and velocity B. Heat and energy	25	When angular acceleration is positive, the body rotates:	B. Slowest C. Faster
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Direction of motion in circular motion: B. Changes continuously C. Does not change D. None of them A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 B. 0.05 m B. 0.08 m C. 0.8 m D. 0.008 m Work is product of: A point on the rim of a wheel moves 0.2 m where the wheel turns through an angle is 14.3 B. 0.08 m C. 0.8 m D. 0.008 m	27	Centripetal acceleration is also called acceleration:	B. Radial C. Angular
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30 Work is product of: B. Heat and energy	29		B. 0.08 m C. 0.8 m
D. None of these	30	Work is product of:	B. Heat and energy C. Force and displacement