



# SMART TEST SERIES

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Name:		Subject:	Physics-11
Roll # :		Unit(s):	3,
Class:	Inter Part-I	Test:	Type 1 - MCQs Test - Marks=20
Date:		Time:	

**Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)**

- The magnitude of the velocity is called:  
(A) average velocity (B) acceleration (C) speed (D) displacement
- When the values of average and instantaneous acceleration are equal, the is said to be moving with:  
(A) average acceleration (B) uniform acceleration (C) positive acceleration  
(D) negative acceleration
- If a mass of a body is doubled, then acceleration becomes.  
(A) double (B) half (C) one fourth (D) constant
- A paratrooper moves downward with:  
(A) Zero acceleration (B) Constant accelertaion (C) Positive acceleration  
(D) Negative acceleration
- The decrease in velocity per unit time is called:  
(A) acceleration (B) variable acceleration (C) average acceleration (D) retardation
- A ball is dropped from rest position from a high tower. The distance covered by it in 2 seconds during freely falling is:  
(A) 9.8 m (B) 4.9 m (C) 19.6 m (D) 39.2 m
- Distance travelled by free falling object in first second is:  
(A) 4.9 m (B) 9.8 m (C) 19.6 m (D) 10 m
- Newton's first law is also called as:  
(A) law of torque (B) law of force (C) law of inertia (D) law of momentum
- Impulse can be defined as:  
(A)  $\vec{i} = \vec{F} \times \vec{d}$  (B)  $\vec{i} = \vec{F} \times t$  (C)  $\vec{i} = \vec{F} \times v$  (D)  $\vec{i} = \frac{F}{t}$
- A force of 10 N acts on a body of mass 5 kg in one second. The change in its momentum will be:  
(A) 10 kgms<sup>-1</sup> (B) 50kgms<sup>-1</sup> (C) 2kgms<sup>-1</sup> (D) 20kgms<sup>-1</sup>
- The motion of the rocket in space is according to the law of conservation of:  
(A) energy (B) linear momentum (C) mass (D) angular momentum
- In the ideal case, when no K.E is lost, the collision is said to be:  
(A) perfectly inelastic (B) perfectly elastic (C) elastic (D) inelastic
- If a shell explodes in mid air, its fragments fly off in different directions. The total momentum of the fragments:  
(A) Decreases (B) Increases (C) Becomes zero (D) Remains the same
- The horizontal range of a projectile at 30° with horizontal is same at an angle.  
(A) 40° (B) 65° (C) 90° (D) 60°
- The acceleration along x-axis direction in case of projectile is:  
(A) Zero (B) Equal to gravity (C) maximum (D) Constant
- If the initial velocity of a projectile becomes doubled. The time of flight will be:  
(A) Double (B) Same (C) 3 times (D) 4 times
- A body thrown upward making a certain angle with the horizontal and moving freely under the action of gravity is called:  
(A) satellite (B) rocket (C) spaceship (D) projectile
- The negative acceleration is also called:  
(A) uniform acceleration (B) retardation (C) instantaneous acceleration  
(D) average acceleration
- The ballistic missiles are used only for:  
(A) long ranges (B) short ranges (C) medium ranges (D) none of these
- Time of flight of a projectile is:  
(A)  $\frac{v_i \sin \theta}{g}$  (B)  $\frac{v_i \sin \theta}{2g}$  (C)  $\frac{v_i^2 \sin \theta}{g}$  (D)  $\frac{2v_i \sin \theta}{g}$

# MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (C)

Q:2 (C)

Q:3 (B)

Q:4 (B)

Q:5 (D)

Q:6 (C)

Q:7 (A)

Q:8 (C)

Q:9 (B)

Q:10 (A)

Q:11 (B)

Q:12 (B)

Q:13 (D)

Q:14 (D)

Q:15 (A)

Q:16 (D)

Q:17 (D)

Q:18 (B)

Q:19 (B)

Q:20 (D)