

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**Chapter # 3****MOTION**

1. If an object is moving towards, its acceleration pointed towards.
(a) North (b) East (c) West (d) May be any direction
2. If the velocity of a body changes it may be termed as:
(a) Instantaneous velocity (b) speed of the body
(c) Magnitude of displacement (d) Deceleration
3. Acceleration is a physical quantity that can be specified completely by:
(a) Both magnitude and direction (b) Only magnitude
(c) Only direction (d) None of the above
4. The shortest distance between two points in a specific direction is called:
(a) Distance (b) Acceleration (c) Speed (d) Displacement
5. Change in velocity per unit time same is equal to:
(a) Distance / time (b) displacement / time
(c) Acceleration (d) Force / mass
6. Inertia of a body is measured in terms of
(a) its weight (b) its applied force
(c) its reaction (d) its mass
7. A body moving with constant velocity be:
(a) Changing its direction of motion (b) in equilibrium
(c) Accelerating (d) Traveling in circle
8. A car is moving with uniform velocity then its acceleration is.
(a) Zero (b) constant (c) Increased (d) Decreased
9. The area between a velocity time graph and the time axis is equal to the
(a) Velocity (b) Distance (c) Displacement (d) Acceleration
10. Terminal velocity is usually defined as the
(a) Velocity of shock waves (b) Velocity of light in water
(c) Velocity at which air resistance balance gravity (d) All of the above
11. The laws of motion deal with:
(a) Force and acceleration (b) Width and length
(c) Vertical and horizontal (d) Viscosity and density
12. Swimming is possible on account of:
(a) First law of motion (b) Second law of motion
(c) Third law of motion (d) Newton's law of gravitation
13. The statement "to every action there is always equal and opposite reaction." Is the statement of:
(a) Newton's first law (b) Newton's second law
(c) Newton's third law (d) Newton's gravitational fired
14. $F = ma$, is the mathematical expression of _____.
(a) Newton's 1st law of motion (b) Newton's 2nd law of motion
(c) Newton's 3rd law of motion (d) Newton's law of gravitation.
15. Newton's first law of motion gives definition of.
(a) Force (b) Inertia (c) Both(a) & (b) (d) None
16. During free fall, of air friction is negligible then acceleration of bodies of different masses is:
(a) The same for all the masses (b) Different for different masses
(c) Different for different vertical positions. (d) Both A & B
17. If the resultant force on an object is zero the object will move with:
(a) Constant speed . (b) Constant velocity
(c) Constant deceleration (d) Constant deceleration
18. The force of friction, generated to resist the motion, occurs between connecting media in,
(a) Liquids (b) Solids (c) Gases (d) All of these
19. The concept of force might, best be described as:
(a) The push or pull
(b) A quantity, tending to change body state of rest or state of motion of a body
(c) Energy in motion
(d) Power transmitted from one place to another
20. Stoke's law holds for
(a) bodies of all shapes (b) Motion through free space
(c) horizontal motion of particles (d) motion through a viscous medium
21. When the body is stationary
(a) There is no force acting on it
(b) The force acting on it are not in contact each other
(c) The forces acting on it are balanced with it
(d) The body is in vacuum
22. The coefficient of frictional force between two surfaces in contact does NOT depends upon.

- (a) The normal force passing one against the other
 (b) The area of surfaces
 (c) Whether the surfaces are stationary or in relative motion
 (d) whether a lubricant is used or not.
23. The frictional resistance between its various layers of fluids is called
 (a) Viscous drag (b) Viscosity (c) Friction (d) Up thrust
24. If there is no external force applied to a system then the total momentum of that system:
 (a) Turn to zero (b) remains constant
 (c) is maximum (d) is minimum
25. If two bodies of equal mass collide elastically then
 (a) their velocities are added to each other
 (b) their velocities are subtracted
 (c) their velocities do not changed
 (d) they exchange their velocities
26. If the rate of change momentum with respect to time is zero then.
 (a) The momentum is a function of time (b) The momentum is not conserved
 (c) The momentum is constant (d) Some force acts
27. If linear momentum of a particle in doubled, its kinetic energy will.
 (a) be double (b) be halved
 (c) be quadrupled (d) Remains unchanged
28. A collision in which momentum conserved but K.E is not conserved is called
 (a) Elastic collision (b) In elastic collision
 (c) Both A & B (d) either A or B
29. Momentum of a moving mass is the amount of:
 (a) Energy possessed by body (b) Inertia possessed by a body
 (c) work possessed by a body (d) Motion possessed by a body.
30. The time rate of change of linear momentum of a body is equal to
 (a) The applied torque (b) The applied force
 (c) Impulse (d) None of the above
31. _____ is also called to quantity of motion:
 (a) Acceleration (b) Momentum (c) Force (d) Energy
32. The net force acting on the body of 10 kg moving with uniform velocity of S^{-1} is:
 (a) 40 N (b) 4 N (c) 4 N (d) zero.
33. The velocity of the body is increase to 100% then linear momentum of the body increase to:
 (a) 50 % (b) 100 % (c) 10 % (d) 35 %

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d	d	a	d	c	d	b	A	c	c
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a	c	c	b	c	a	b	D	B	d
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
c	b	b	b	d	c	c	B	d	b
31	32	33							
b	d	b							