

11th Physics

Full Book MCQ's

Objective Type

1. Encircle the Correct Option.

1. درست جواب کے گرد دائرہ لگائیں۔

1) Human metabolism is the example of

a) Mass conservation	b) Charge conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Energy conservation	d) Momentum conservation
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2) As a wheel turns through an angle of one radian, it lays out a tangential distance

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $s = r$	b) $s = d$	c) $s = \pi$	d) $s = \theta$
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3) According to Newton formula for speed of sound, modulus of elasticity of air (E) is equal to.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) P	b) γP	c) \sqrt{P}	d) None of these
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4) The expression for centripetal force is.

a) $F_c = \frac{ma^2}{r}$	b) $F_c = \frac{mv}{r}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r}$	d) $F_c = \frac{mv}{r^2}$
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5) A quantity which describe the state and direction of motion of vibrating body is known as

a) Displacement	b) Amplitude	c) Frequency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Phase
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6) The unit of angular velocity is

a) rad / s	b) rev / s	c) degree / s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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7) The error in Newton's calculated value of speed of sound in air at STP is approximately.

a) 15 %	b) 17 %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 16 %	d) 18 %
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8) The mass of an object is quantitative measure of its.

a) Momentum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Inertia	c) Acceleration	d) Energy
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9) The study of the properties of fluid in motion is called

a) Fluid statics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Fluid dynamics	c) Electro dynamic	d) None of these
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10) Which of them can be expressed in terms of scalar product

a) work	b) power	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) both a&b	d) none of these
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11) With increase in age, the least distance of distinct vision

a) Decreases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Increases	c) Remains constant	d) Becomes Zero
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12) $1\mu\mu F$ is equal to

a) 1 pF	b) 10^{-12} F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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13) Pull of earth on a mass of 10 kg on the surface of earth is

a) 9.8 N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 98 N	c) 980 N	d) 19.8 N
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14) The expression for the time period of low flying satellite put into the orbit is.

a) $T = \frac{2\pi R}{g}$	b) $T = \frac{2\pi R}{G}$	c) $T = \frac{2\pi v}{R}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $T = \frac{2\pi R}{v}$
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15) The relatives motion of the duck float is used to run

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Turbine	b) Motor car	c) Steam engine	d) All of them
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16) The appropriate precision on addition of the following masses 2.189 , 0.089 , 11.8 , 5.32 in kg is

a) 19.398 kg	b) 19.39 kg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 19.4 kg	d) 19.41 kg
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17) When compression of one wave meets rarefaction of other wave the resultant displacement

a) increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) decreases	c) zero	d) all
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18) Real gases obey gas laws only at

a) Low pressure and high temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) High pressure and low temperature	c) Low pressure and low temperature	d) High pressure and high temperature
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19) Entropy is measure of.

a) Internal energy of system	b) Order of system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Disorder of system	d) Potential energy of system
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20) The largest satellite system is managed by

a) 116 countries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 126 countries	c) 136 countries	d) 140 countries
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21) INTELSAT VI has a capacity of

a) 30000 two way telephone circuits	b) Three TV channels	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) 142 TV channels
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22) Brilliant and beautiful colours in soap bubbles and oil film on the surface of water are due to

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Interference of light	b) Diffraction of light	c) Refraction of light	d) All of these
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23) At maximum height the vertical component of velocity becomes

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) zero	d) all
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24) As we go above the surface of earth , the value of " g "

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Increases	b) Decreases	c) Remains constant	d) Reduces to zero
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25) Sunlight also becomes partially polarized due to

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Scattering by air molecules	b) Diffraction by air molecules	c) Refraction by air molecules	d) None of these
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26) The length of simple pendulum can be calculated by the expression

a) $l = \frac{g T}{2 \pi^2}$	b) $l = \frac{g^2 T}{4 \pi^2}$	c) $l = \frac{4 \pi^2}{g T^2}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $l = \frac{g T^2}{4 \pi^2}$
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27) _____ theory of gravitation gives us a physical picture of how gravity works.

a) Newton's	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Einstein's	c) Galelio	d) Both A & B
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28) Formation of ethanol from sugar is an example of

a) Combustion	b) Geyser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Fermentation	d) Boiler
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29) The law of conservation of energy is the basis of:

a) Equation of continuity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Bernoulli's equation	c) Venturimeter	d) Interference
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30) If V_t and V_0 are the velocities of sound in air at temperature T and T_0 then.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $\frac{v_t}{v_0} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{T_0}}$	b) $\frac{v_t}{v_0} = \sqrt{\frac{T_0}{T}}$	c) $\frac{v_t}{v_0} = \frac{T}{T_0}$	d) $\frac{v_t}{v_0} = \frac{T_0}{T}$
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31) When the total displacement is divided by the total time taken, we get

a) Velocity	b) Constant velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Average velocity	d) Variable velocity
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32) A typical rocket eject the burnt gases at speeds over

a) 40 ms^{-1}	b) 400 ms^{-1}	c) 4000 ms^{-1}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 40000 ms^{-1}
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33) Then rotational K.E. of disc is _____ of its translational K.E.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Half	b) Double	c) One fourth	d) Equal
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34) The restoring force acting on the bob of simple pendulum is.

a) $F = -mg \cos\theta$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $F = -mg \sin\theta$	c) $F = -mg \tan\theta$	d) None of these
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35) For a body moving in a circle, the linear velocity " V " and angular velocity " ω " are

a) Parallel to each other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Perpendicular to each other	c) Anti parallel to each other	d) None of these
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36) For bright fringe the path difference must be on integral multiple of

a) Half wave length	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Wave length	c) Quarter wavelength	d) None of these
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37) The branch of physics which deals with non living things is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Physical science	b) Chemical Science	c) Biology Science	d) Mathematical science
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38) High concentration of red blood cells increases the viscosity of blood from

a) 2-3 time that of water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 3-5 time that of water	c) 2-4 time that of water	d) 5-7 time that of water
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39) Polarization of light shows that light waves are

a) Longitudinal waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Transverse waves	c) Sound waves	d) All of these
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40) Velocity time graph can never be

a) Parallel to time axis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Perpendicular to time axis	c) Inclined straight line	d) A curve
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41) Alexander Graham Bell invented device know as

a) Photo phone	b) Telephone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) None of these
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42) The ratio of the size of the image to the size of object is called

a) Resolving power	b) Least distance	c) Near point	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Magnification
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43) When an observer moves towards a stationary source of sound with velocity u_0 , then the modified frequency is given by.

a) $f' = \left(\frac{v}{v + u_0}\right)f$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $f' = \left(\frac{v + u_0}{v}\right)f$	c) $f' = \left(\frac{v}{v - u_0}\right)f$	d) $f' = \left(\frac{v - u_0}{v}\right)f$
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44) The quantity of matter in a body is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Mass	b) velocity	c) force	d) none of these
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45) In one revolution along a circle of radius " r " distance covered is

a) π red.	b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ rad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 2π rad	d) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ rad
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46) If $\theta < 90^\circ$, work done is said to be

a) Negative	b) Positive	c) Zero	d) None of them
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47) Which one of the following is a vector quantity

a) Speed	b) Temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Torque	d) Density
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48) If a simple pendulum is shifted from Karachi to Murree then its time period

a) Decreases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Increases	c) Remains un change	d) Becomes zero
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49) The force needed to keep the body into circular path is called

a) Gravitational fove	b) Frictional force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Centripetal force	d) Centrifugal force
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50) When a person holding the pail by a force \vec{F} is moving forward than the work done by upward force will be

a) Positive	b) Negative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) None of them
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51) Sound waves in air

a) transverse waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) longitudinal waves	c) micro waves	d) all
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52) Echolocation allows dolphins to detect small difference in the

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Shape of objects	b) Size of objects	c) Thickness of objects	d) All of these
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53) The waves produced in a microwave oven have frequency

a) 2450 Hz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 2450 MHz	c) 2450 GHz	d) 2450 KHz
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54) An object moving through a fluid expreience a retarding force called

a) Fluid fraction	b) Impulsive force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Drag force	d) Both A & B
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55) The wavelength of x-rays is of the order of

a) 10^{-8} m	b) 10^{-9} m	c) 10^{-7} m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 10^{-10} m
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56) If $\vec{A} = A\hat{i}$ and $\vec{B} = B\hat{j}$ then

a) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x$	b) $\vec{B} = A_x$	c) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
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57) The first condition of equilibrium implies that.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $\sum F = 0$	b) $\sum F_x = 0$	c) $\sum F_y = 0$	d) $\sum F_x = \sum F_y$
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58) The third of frontiers is the world of

a) Simple matter	b) Compound matter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Complex matter	d) All of these
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59) The dimensions of centripetal force are.

a) $[MLT^{-1}]$	b) $[ML^2T^{-2}]$	c) $[MLT^{-1}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $[ML^{-2}T^{-2}]$	e) $[MLT^{-2}]$
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60) The value of solar constant is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 1.4 kW m^{-2}	b) 1.0 kW m^{-2}	c) 4.1 kW m^{-2}	d) 0.1 kW m^{-2}
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61) The expression for centripetal acceleration is.

a) $a_c = \omega^2$	b) $a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$	c) $a_c = \frac{V}{r^2}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both A & B
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62) If the angle between two vectors with magnitude 4 and 5 is 60° then their scalar product is

a) 5	b) 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 10	d) 15
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63) The examples of adiabatic processes are

a) Rapid escape of air from a burst type	b) Rapid expansion and expression of air through which a sound wave is passing	c) Cloud forming	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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64) A body, can have constant speed even if its

a) Velocity is zero	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Velocity is changing	c) Accelerating is zero	d) Acceleration is changing
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65) The escape velocity for the earth depends upon

a) The mass of the body	b) The radius of the earth	c) Mass of the earth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both b&c
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66) If a vector is represented in space it has

a) Two coordinates	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Three coordinates	c) four coordinates	d) five coordinates
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67) The ratio of orbital velocity to the escape velocity is

a) 2 : 1	b) 1 : 2	c) $\sqrt{2} : 1$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $1 : \sqrt{2}$
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68) Whenever the path difference of two waves is an integral multiple of half the wavelength then this effect is called

a) Constructive interference	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Destructive interference	c) Diffraction	d) All
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69) The value of Boltzman constant " k " is

a) $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$	b) $1.38 \times 10^{-25} \text{ JK}^{-1}$	c) $1.38 \times 10^{-27} \text{ JK}^{-1}$	d) $1.38 \times 10^{-19} \text{ JK}^{-1}$
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70) The distance covered by a body with uniform acceleration " a " in time " t " starting from rest is.

a) vt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\frac{1}{2}at^2$	c) $\frac{1}{2}a^2t$	d) $\frac{1}{2}vt$
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71) The area between the velocity-time graph and the time axis is numerically equal to the

a) Velocity of the object	b) Acceleration of the object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Distance covered	d) None of them
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72) Which one of the following relations is not correct ?

a) $S = r\theta$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\theta = \frac{r}{S}$	c) $2\pi \text{ rad} = 1 \text{ rev}$	d) None of these
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73) When the reflecting end of the organ pipe is closed it behaves as

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) node	b) anti nodes	c) either nodes	d) none of these
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74) Frequency of a simple pendulum is given by

a) $f = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$	b) $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$	c) $f = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$
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75) The period of revolution of a geostationary satellite is.

a) 1 hour	b) 48 min	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 1 day	d) 1 month
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76) The product of frequency and wavelength remains constant and is always to

a) Amplitude of waves	b) Displacement of waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Speed of waves	d) Angle of the waves
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77) In Michelson's experiment, the equation used to find the speed of light is

a) $c = 16fd$	b) $c = 16fc$	c) $c = \frac{1}{16}fd$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $c = \frac{16}{fd}$
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78) Law of conservation of energy in the basis of

a) Equation of continuity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Bernoulli's theorem	c) Stoke's theorem	d) All of these
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79) Computer chips are made of

a) Copper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Silicon	c) iron	d) rubber
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80) The image of distant object views through a telescope appears larger because it subtends a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Bigger visual angle	b) Small visual angle	c) Medium visual angle	d) None of these
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81) When the bob of a simple pendulum is at mean position the value of P.E. is

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) None of these
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82) If a transverse wave length in a denser medium is incident on a rare medium it is reflected such that it undergoes a phase change of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 0^0	b) 90^0	c) 120^0	d) 180^0
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83) The dimension of power are

a) $[ML^2 T^{-2}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $[ML^2 T^{-3}]$	c) $[ML^{-2} T^{-3}]$	d) None of these
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84) For the working of heat engine, there must be

a) A Source	b) A sink	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) Either of these
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85) The rotational K.E. of a disc is

a) $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\frac{1}{4}mv^2$	c) $\frac{1}{8}mv^2$	d) $\frac{1}{6}mv^2$
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86) With a step index fibre the over all time difference may be about

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 33 ns per km	b) 33 ps per km	c) 33 s per km	d) All of these
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87) In young's double experiment the position of the bright fringes are given by

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $y_m = m \frac{\lambda L}{d}$	b) $y_m = m \frac{\lambda d}{L}$	c) $y_m = m \frac{dL}{\lambda}$	d) None of these
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88) The process in which no heat enters or leaves the system is known as

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Adiabatic process	b) Isothermal process	c) Isochoric process	d) Isobaric process
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89) The regular array of atoms in a crystal forms a natural diffraction grating with spacing of the order of

a) 10^{-8} m	b) 10^{-9} m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 10^{-10} m	d) 10^{-11} m
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90) The variation of P.E. and K.E. with displacement is essential for maintaining

a) Linear motion	b) Translatory motion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Oscillations	d) All of these
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91) SI unit of the energy are the same as that of

a) Force	b) Velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Work	d) Power
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92) Single mode step index fibre has a very thin core having diameter about

a) 5 cm	b) 5 km	c) 5 mm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 5μ
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93) The projection of vector $\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} - 8\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ in the direction of the vector $\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 12\hat{k}$

a) 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 2	c) 3	d) 4
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94) The area between velocity time graph and the time axis is numerically equal to.

a) Speed of object	b) Distance covered by the object	c) Average velocity of the object	d) Acceleration of the object
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95) The fixed ends of vibrating string are

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Nodes	b) Anti nodes	c) crest	d) All of these
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96) The SI unit of angular acceleration is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) rads^{-2}	b) revs^{-2}	c) ms^{-2}	d) rads^{-1}
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97) The Laplace formula for velocity of sound in air at S.T.P is.

a) $v = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{\rho}}$	c) $v = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\gamma \rho}}$	d) $v = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}$
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98) The relation between linear velocity and angular velocity is

a) $v = S\omega$	b) $v = \theta\omega$	c) $v = r^2\omega$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $v = r\omega$
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99) The dimensions of angular momentum are

a) [MLT]	b) [ML ² T ²]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) [ML ² T ⁻¹]	d) [ML ⁻² T ⁻²]
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100) The different streamlines cannot cross each other, this condition is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Steady flow condition	b) Unsteady flow condition	c) Turbulent flow condition	d) None of these
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101) The waves which propagate by the oscillation of materials particles are known as

a) electromagnetic waves	b) matter waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) mechanical waves	d) micro waves
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102) The resultant of two forces 3N and 4N making an angle 90° with each other is

a) 1.0N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 5N	c) 6N	d) 7N
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103) If R_x is negative and R_y is positive then the resultant lies in

a) First quadrant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 2nd quadrant	c) 3rd quadrant	d) 4th quadrant
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104) In mass spring system, what distance from mean position, K.E. becomes equal to P.E

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $x = \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{2}}$	b) $x = \frac{x_0}{2}$	c) $x = \frac{x_0}{4}$	d) None of these
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105) For freely falling elevator, everything in it feels

a) Greater weight	b) With less weight	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Weightlessness	d) None of these
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106) Work has the dimension as that of

a) Momentum	b) Power	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Torque	d) Force
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107) The expression for pressure exerted by the gas on container on any side is

a) $P = \frac{1}{2}\rho \langle v^2 \rangle$	b) $P = \frac{3}{2}\rho \langle v^2 \rangle$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $P = \frac{1}{3}\rho \langle v^2 \rangle$	d) $P = \frac{1}{2}\rho \langle v \rangle$
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108) The light energy from a luminous source travel in space by means of wave motion it was proposed by

a) Einstein	b) Galileo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Huygen	d) Newton
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109) The speed of light in vacuum or in air is

a) $3 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	b) $3 \times 10^7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	d) $3 \times 10^{10} \text{ ms}^{-1}$
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110) Under normal circumstances the volume of the blood is sufficient to keep the vessels

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Inflated at all time	b) Flatted at all times	c) Either of these	d) None of these
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111) Inertia may expressed in.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Kg	b) Newton	c) Watt	d) Joule
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112) Photo diode converts light in the transmitter can be

a) Sound signals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Electric signals	c) Both of these	d) None of these
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113) The spin angular momentum and orbital angular momentum are usually differentiated in terms of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Radius of the bodies	b) Mass of the bodies	c) Direction of the bodies	d) All of these
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114) The angular momentum of a body about a fixed point is conserved if its velocity.

a) Increases	b) Decreases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Remains the constant	d) None of these
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115) Absolute temperature of an ideal gas is directly proportional to

a) < P.E >	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) < K.E. >	c) Both of these	d) None of these
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116) A diffraction grating is a glass plate having a large number of close parallel equidistant slits ruled on it

a) By pencil	b) Electronically	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Mechanically	d) None of these
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117) Which of them is commutative

a) Vector addition	b) scalar product of vectors	c) vector product of vectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) both a&b
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118) In Newton's ring the central spot due to reflection of light is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Dark	b) Bright	c) Green	d) Blue
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119) A Carnot engine has an efficiency of 50% when its sink temperature is 27°C. The temperature of source is:

a) 300°C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 327°C	c) 373°C	d) 273°C
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120) The disadvantage of the step index fibre can considerably be reduced by using

a) Single mode step index fibre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Graded index fibre	c) Either of these	d) None of these
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121) Linear momentum is a

a) Scalar quantity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Vector quantity	c) Fixed quantity	d) Constant quantity
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122) To send light signal laser source has to be used in

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Single mode step index fibre	b) Multi mode step index fibre	c) Both of these	d) None of these
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123) The equation for Michelson's interferometer is

a) $L=2m\lambda$	b) $L=3m\lambda$	c) $L=4m\lambda$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $L = m\lambda/2$
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124) It is considered that molecules of ideal gas exert unless they collide

a) Strong force on each other	b) Weak force of each other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) No force on each other	d) None of these
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125) In solid what type of waves can be set up

a) transverse waves	b) longitudinal waves	c) both a&b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) none of these
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126) A 10 metre high tank is full of water . A hole appears at its middle . What is the speed of efflux ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

a) 100 ms^{-1}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 10 ms^{-1}	c) 1 ms^{-1}	d) Zero
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127) The angle of a vector $2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}$ with x-axis is:

a) 45°	b) 135°	c) 225°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 315°
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128) If the orbital radius (r) of a satellite is increased to 4 times , the orbital velocity becomes

a) 2 times	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 1/2 times	c) 1/4 times	d) None of these
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129) For simple pendulum, the value of " ω " is

a) $\omega = \frac{l}{g}$	b) $\omega = \frac{g}{l}$	c) $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$
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130) In three dimensional coordinates system the position vector of a point P(a,b,c) can be written as

a) $r = a+b+c$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $r = a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k}$	c) $r = a.b.c$	d) $r = a-b-c$
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131) Solar are used in

a) Remote control ground based weather stations	b) Remote forest communication system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both a&b	d) none of them
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132) If velocity and mass of a moving object are doubled then K.E becomes

a) Double	b) 4 times	c) 6 times	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 8 times
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133) The acceleration of a body executing S.H.M. is maximum at.

a) Mean position	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Extreme position	c) Between mean and extreme position	d) None of these
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134) When the angular velocity of a body decreases the direction of angular acceleration becomes _____ to velocity.

a) Parallel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Opposite	c) Arbitrary	d) None of these
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135) If the body is moving with uniform velocity or rotating with uniform angular velocity it is said to be in

a) Static equilibrium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Dynamic equilibrium	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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136) At the present time the number of main frontiers of fundamental science are

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 3	b) 2	c) 4	d) 6
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137) When the object is place outside the principal focus of the convex lens image formed will be

a) Virtual and erect	b) Real and erect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Real and inverted	d) Virtual and inverted
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138) Tidal energy and wind energy are used to generate

a) Steam	b) Charge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Electricity	d) All of them
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139) One communication satellite covers a longitude of

a) 60°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 120°	c) 180°	d) 360°
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140) An optical instrument used to see the heavenly objects like moon and stars is called

a) Spectrometer	b) Compound microscope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Astronomical telescope	d) All of these
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141) The earth and some other planets revolves around the sun in nearly

a) Linear paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Circular paths	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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142) Biomass is a potential source of

a) Renewable energy	b) Fermentation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Methane gas	d) All of these
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143) Kinetic energy and potential energy are

a) Not inter convertible	b) convertible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) inter convertible	d) Forms of torque
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144) In an inelastic collision

a) K.E is conserved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Momentum is conserved	c) Both K.E and momentum are conserved	d) Both K.E & momentum are not conserved
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145) The moment of inertia of solid disc or cylinder about an axis passes perpendicular to its plane is

a) mr^2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\frac{1}{2}mr^2$	c) $\frac{1}{4}mr^2$	d) $\frac{1}{2}m^2r^2$
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146) Which of the following waves can travel many kilometers in water

a) Sound waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) radio waves	c) ultrasonic waves	d) All of these
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147) As we go below the surface of earth, the value of " g "

a) Increases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Decreases	c) Remains constant	d) None of these
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148) A process which can be retraced in exactly reverse order, without producing any change in the surroundings is called

a) Irreversible process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Reversible process	c) Either of these	d) None of these
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149) The objective of astronomical telescope is of

a) Small focal length	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Long focal length	c) Very short focal length	d) All of these
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150) When the lift is falling freely under gravity, then

a) $a = T$	b) $a = w$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $a = g$	d) $a = 0$
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151) Angular acceleration is a

a) Scalar quantity	b) Fixed quantity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Vector quantity	d) All of these
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152) The distance of vibrating body at any instant from its equilibrium position is called

a) Amplitude	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Displacement	c) Velocity	d) All of these
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153) The complete requirements for a body to be in equilibrium is.

a) $\sum F = 0$	b) $\sum P = 0$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\sum F = 0, \sum \tau = 0$	d) $\sum \tau = 0$
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154) The horizontal range and maximum range of a projectile are related as

a) $R R_{max} = \sin \theta$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $R = R_{max} \sin^2 \theta$	c) $\frac{R_{max}}{g} = \frac{V_i^2}{g}$	d) All of these
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155) The irregular or unsteady flow of the fluid is called

a) Streamline flow	b) Laminar flow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Turbulent flow	d) None of these
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156) Vector are usually denoted by

a) Capital alphabets only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Bold face characters	c) Small alphabets only	d) All of these
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157) In vector product, the product of two vectors result into a

a) Scalar quantity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) vector quantity	c) Both a & b	d) None of these
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158) Newton second law is also called law of

a) Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Acceleration	c) Torque	d) Linear momentum
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159) The wave which do not require any medium for their propagation are called

a) compressed waves	b) longitudinal waves	c) mechanical waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) electromagnetic waves
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160) If a mass of a body is doubled , then acceleration becomes.

a) Double	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Half	c) One fourth	d) Constant
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161) The process of confining of light to vibrate in one plane is called

a) Diffraction	b) Interference	c) Dispersion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Polarization
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162) Laplace calculated the velocity of sound in air at S.T.P equal to.

a) 280 ms^{-1}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 332 ms^{-1}	c) 350 ms^{-1}	d) 340 ms^{-1}
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163) Which of them remains constant during the projectile motion

a) Horizontal motion	b) Horizontal acceleration	c) Vertical acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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164) The error which can be reduced by comparing the instrument with another which is known to be more accurate is

a) Random error	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Systematic error	c) Both of them	d) None of these
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165) Sounds of frequency lower than 20 hertz are called

a) ultra sonic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) infra sonic	c) super sonic	d) all of these
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166) The distance between two consecutive nodes is

a) $\frac{\lambda}{6}$	b) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$	c) $\frac{\lambda}{4}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$
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167) When the waves comes across the boundary of two media

a) total wave is reflected back	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) a part of it is reflected back	c) total wave is transmitted	d) none of these
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168) When a traverse wave travelling in a rare medium encounters a denser medium it bounces back such that incident crest on reflection

a) becomes a trough	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) remain the crest	c) dies out	d) none of these
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169) In the study of thermodynamics , the gas which is usually considered as a working substance is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Ideal gas	b) Real gas	c) Either of these	d) None of these
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170) The cross product of $\hat{i} \times \hat{j}$ is equal to

a) 1	b) \hat{j}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) \hat{k}
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171) In case of adiabatic process, first law of thermodynamics can be written as

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $W = \Delta U$	b) $W = -\Delta U$	c) $W = Q$	d) $W = Q - \Delta U$
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172) The body may cover the distance without having

a) Velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Displacement	c) Acceleration	d) None of them
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173) The motion of a projectile is

a) one dimensional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) two dimensional	c) three dimensional	d) four dimensional
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174) The maximum velocity of mass spring system at mean position is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $v_0 = x_0 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$	b) $v_0 = x \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$	c) $v_0 = x \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	d) $v_0 = x_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$
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175) The ideal gas law is

a) $PT = NVK$	b) $P = NKT$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $PV = nRT$	d) $P = nRT$
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176) Salter's duck consists of

a) Duck float	b) Balance float	c) Un balance float	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both a&b
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177) The distance between two adjacent slits on diffraction rating is called

a) Aperture	b) Focus point	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Grating element	d) None of these
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178) Which of the following is conservation force

a) Frictional force	b) Normal force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Electric force	d) All of them
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179) In diffraction due to narrow slit the equation for 1st minimum is given as

a) $d \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $d \sin \theta = \lambda$	c) $\frac{d}{2} \sin \theta$	d) None of these
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180) Radian is defined as the angle subtended at the center of a circle by an arc of length equal to

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Radius	b) Double its radius	c) Half of radius	d) Square of radius
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181) The sharpness of the resonance depends on

a) Loss of P.E.	b) Loss of K.E.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Frictional loss of energy	d) All of these
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182) The expression for terminal velocity of a fog droplet is

a) $v_t = \frac{9}{2} \frac{gr^2 \rho}{\eta}$	b) $v_t = \frac{2}{6} \frac{mg}{\pi \eta r}$	c) $v_t = \frac{2}{9} \frac{gr^2 \eta}{\rho}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $v_t = \frac{2}{9} \frac{gr^2 \rho}{\eta}$
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183) If red light is used as compared to blue light then fringe spacing

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Increase	b) Decrease	c) Remains same	d) Zero
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184) The speed of light in the materials other than vacuum or air is always

a) Greater than "c"	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Less than "c"	c) Equal to "c"	d) None of these
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185) If θ is the angle between two vectors \vec{A} and \vec{B} then θ is given by the expression

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{AB}$	b) $\sin \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{AB}$	c) $\tan \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{AB}$	d) None of these
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186) The escape velocity can be given by the formula

a) $\frac{2Mg}{\sqrt{2}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\frac{\sqrt{2MG}}{R}$	c) $\frac{\sqrt{2fMG}}{R}$	d) $\sqrt{2GR}$
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187) In light waves periodic variation of electric field vector and magnetic field vector are

a) Parallel to each other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Perpendicular to each other	c) Anti-parallel to each other	d) None of these
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188) The first person which attempted to measure the speed of light was

a) Michelson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Galileo	c) Newton	d) Alexander
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189) The most common method to obtain plane polarized light is

a) Reflection method	b) Refraction method	c) Selective absorption method	d) Scattering method
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190) The instantaneous velocity " V " of the horizontal mass spring system is

a) $v_0 = x_0 \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $v_0 = x_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{m}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{x_0^2}\right)}$	c) $v_0 = x_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{k}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{x_0^2}\right)}$	d) $v_0 = x_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{m}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x_0^2}{x^2}\right)}$
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191) A device of harnessing wave energy are used to generate

a) Steam	b) Charge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Electric	d) All of them
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192) A thin film is a transparent medium whose thickness is comparable with the wave length of

a) Sound	b) Heat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Light	d) String
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193) When a body is moving along a circular path , its acceleration is known.

a) Linear acceleration	b) Circular acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Centripetal acceleration	d) All of these
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194) In young's double experiment fringe spacing varies directly with

a) Distance between slits and screen	b) Separation of the slits	c) Wavelength	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both a and c
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195) The second law of thermodynamics is concerned with the circumstances in which

a) Heat can be converted into work	b) Direction of flow of heat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) None of these
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196) Value of Triple Point of water is given as.

a) Zero K	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 273.16 K	c) 100 K	d) 373.16 K
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197) Monochromatic light is of a single wave length it means that it has

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) One colour	b) Two colours	c) Three colours	d) Four colours
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198) According to the first condition of equilibrium , the vector sum of all the forces acting on a body must be

a) Negative	b) Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) None of these
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199) In case of unit vector $\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{i}$ is equal to

a) 1	b) -1	c) -2
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200) A physical system under going forced vibrations is known as

a) Free harmonic oscillator	b) Double harmonic oscillator	c) Simple harmonic oscillator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Driven harmonic oscillator
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201) Work done by the system on its environment is considered as

a) Negative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Positive	c) Zero	d) Any one of them
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202) A rocket carries its own fuel in the form of

a) Solid only	b) Liquid only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Solid and liquid	d) Solid or solid and oxygen
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203) The speed of the wave in terms of frequency and wavelength is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $v = f\lambda$	b) $v = x\lambda$	c) $v = fx$	d) $\lambda = vf$
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204) The SI of Solid angle (Three dimensional angle) is

a) Radian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Steradian	c) Degree	d) Candela
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205) The relation between torque " τ " and moment of inertia " I " is

a) $\tau = Im$	b) $\tau = I\omega$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\tau = I\alpha$	d) $I = \tau\alpha$
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206) According to Einstein , bodies and light rays move along

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Geodesics	b) Force of gravity	c) Ellipse	d) None of these
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207) The SI unit of moment of inertia is

a) kgm	b) kg^2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) kgm^2	d) kg^2m^2
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208) In order to get higher magnification, the focal length of convex lens must be

a) Small	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Large	c) Average	d) Infinite
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209) The rotational analogy of newton's second law of motion is

a) $F = ma$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\tau = I\alpha$	c) $v = r\omega$	d) All of these
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210) Using a graded index fibre the time difference is reduced to about

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 1 ns per km	b) 1 s per km	c) 1 ps per km	d) All of these
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211) The moment of linear momentum of a particle of mass " m " and momentum " p " is defined as.

a) $\vec{L} = \vec{P} \times \vec{r}$	b) $\vec{L} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{r}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P}$	d) $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{P}$
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212) The total energy of the vibrating mass spring system is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Changing	b) Zero	c) Constant	d) None of these
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213) An inertial frame of reference is that in which

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $a = 0$	b) $F = 0$	c) $v = 0$	d) None of these
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214) The supplementary units are.

a) Radian	b) Steradian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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215) The direction of angular velocity is

a) Away the axis of rotation	b) Normal the axis of rotation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Along the axis of rotation	d) None of them
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216) The slope of velocity–time graph gives

a) Speed	b) Torque	c) Displacement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Acceleration
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217) When a particle executing simple harmonic motion , is at the mean position , its distance is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Maximum	b) Minimum	c) Zero	d) None of these
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218) Polarizer are made special substances called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Dichroic substances	b) Chroic substance	c) Organic substances	d) None of these
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219) Vector product is also called as

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Cross product	b) Dot product	c) Scalar product	d) Physical product
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220) When the source is moving towards the observer with velocity u_s , then the modified frequency is given by .

a) $f' = \left(\frac{v}{v + u_s}\right) f$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $f' = \left(\frac{v}{v - u_s}\right) f$	c) $f' = \left(\frac{v + u_s}{v}\right) f$	d) $f' = \left(\frac{v - u_s}{v}\right) f$
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221) One revolution is equal to

a) 90°	b) 180°	c) 270°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 360°
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222) The apparent change in frequency as hared by an observes when there is relative motion between the source and observer is known as.

a) Compton effect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Doppler's effect	c) Physical effect	d) Supersonic effect
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223) The units of angular acceleration is

a) $\frac{\text{degree}}{(\text{second})^2}$	b) $\frac{\text{revolution}}{(\text{second})^2}$	c) $\frac{\text{radian}}{(\text{second})^2}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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224) A narrow slit produces a series of

a) Dark regions	b) Bright regions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Dark & bright regions	d) None of these
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225) Shock absorber of a car is a practical example of

a) Forced osciallaitons	b) Free osciallations	c) Natural oscillations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Damped oscillations
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226) The major types or errors in measurement are

a) Random errors	b) Systematic error	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) None of these
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227) Newton ring are formed as a result of

a) Refraction of light	b) Dispersion of light	c) Diffraction of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Interference of light
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228) A heavily damped system has a fairly flat resonance curve in

a) Velocity time graph	b) Distance time graph	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Amplitude frequency graph	d) Amplitude time graph
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229) The dimensions of velocity are

a) [MLT]	b) [MLT ⁻¹]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) [ML ⁻¹]	d) [LT ⁻¹]
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230) Michelson measured the length of standard meter in terms of the wave length of

a) Red sodium light	b) Blue sodium light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Red cadmium light	d) Yellow sodium light
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231) The equation $F = 6\pi\eta rv$ is called

a) Newton's law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Stoke's law	c) Pascal law	d) Bragg's law
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232) Ballistic missiles are used only for

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Short ranges	b) Long ranges	c) Medium ranges	d) All of these
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233) If the slope of a velocity time graph gradually decreases then body is said to be moving with.

a) Positive acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Negative acceleration	c) Uniform velocity	d) None of these
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234) Absolute uncertainty in a measuring instrument is equal to:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Least count	b) Accuracy	c) Fractional uncertainty	d) Percentage uncertainty
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235) Heat required to raise the temperature of one mole of substance through 1 K is called

a) Heat capacity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Molar heat capacity	c) Constant heat capacity	d) All of these
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236) Physics is an important and basic part of

a) Biological science	b) Chemical science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Physical science	d) All of these
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237) When a body is whirled in a horizontal circle by means of a string, the centripetal force is supplied by

a) Mass of the body	b) Velocity of the body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Tension in the string	d) Centripetal acceleration
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238) Mathematically torque can be defined as

a) $\vec{\tau} = \vec{F} \times \vec{r}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$	c) $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{v}$	d) $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$
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239) If a vector A makes an angle 90° with x-axis then its y- components is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) A	b) Zero	c) $A \cos\theta$	d) None of these
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240) Zeros to the right of the significant figures.

a) Are significant	b) Are not significant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) May or may not significant	d) None of these
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241) According to Raleigh the resolving power of light of wave length λ through a lens of diameter D is given by

a) $a_{min} = \lambda D$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $a_{min} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$	c) $a_{min} = R$	d) $a_{min} = 1.22\lambda D$
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242) If a vector **A** makes an angle θ with x-axis then its x- component is

a) $A \sin\theta$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $A \cos\theta$	c) $A \tan\theta$	d) zero
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243) The total energy of spring mass system is

a) $\frac{1}{2} k x^2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\frac{1}{2} k x^2 \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{x_0^2}\right)$	c) $\frac{1}{2} k x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{x_0^2}\right)$	d) Zero
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244) The final image seen through eye piece in telescope is

a) Real ,enlarge and inverted	b) Enlarge and inverted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Virtual enlarge and inverted	d) Real enlarged and erect
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245) Newton's laws are adequate for speeds that are low compared with the speed of

a) Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Light	c) Air	d) All of them
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246) The property of an object tending to maintain the state of rest or state of uniform motion is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Inertia	b) Mass	c) Force	d) All of these
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247) The system international (SI) is built up from.

a) Base units	b) Supplementary units	c) Derived units	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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248) The maximum displacement of a body on either side of its equilibrium position is called

a) Displacement	b) Frequency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Amplitude	d) None of these
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249) π radians is equal to

a) 90^0	b) 180^0	c) 270^0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 360^0
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250) In a Michelson interference by moving the mirror through a distance of $\frac{\lambda}{4}$ the path difference changes by

a) $\frac{\lambda}{4}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$	c) $\frac{\lambda}{6}$	d) $\frac{\lambda}{8}$
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251) The actual efficiency of property tuned petrol engine is.

a) 20% to 30%	b) 40% to 45%	c) 30% to 35%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 25% to 30%
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252) The relation between frequency and time period is

a) $f \times \frac{1}{T} = 1$	b) $f \times T = 1$	c) $f = \frac{1}{T}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both B & C
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253) Total amount of energy at any point

a) Increase	b) Decreases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Remains constant	d) Changes
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254) The orbital motion of geo-stationary satellite is synchronized with _____

a) Orbital motion of earth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Spin motion of earth	c) Orbital motion of sun	d) None of these
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255) A layer over the central core of optical fibre is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Cladding	b) Jacket	c) Plastic	d) Rubber
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256) Two equal and opposite forces acting at different point on a body form

a) Pair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Couple	c) Impluse	d) All of these
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257) The direction of angular acceleration can be found by

a) Left hand rule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Right hand rule	c) Hand to tail rule	d) All of these
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258) When both ends of organ pipe are open then the wave length of stationary waves of harmonic is given by

a) $\lambda = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda}$	b) $\lambda_n = \frac{4\ell}{n}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\lambda_n = \frac{2\ell}{n}$	d) $\lambda_n = \frac{8\ell}{n}$
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259) Biomass is converted into fuel by.

a) Evaporation	b) Reflection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Fermentation	d) Scattering
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260) The distance between any two consecutive compression is called

a) displacement	b) amplitude	c) frequency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) wave length
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261) When light enters glass it suffers a change in

a) Frequency only	b) Wave length only	c) Velocity only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both velocity and wave length
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262) The SI unit of angular velocity is

a) rad / s	b) rev / s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) degree / s	d) None of these
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263) The figure 73.560 is rounded off as

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 73.6	b) 73.7	c) 73.8	d) 73.65
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264) A reversible cycle is the one in which

a) Some changes are reversible	b) No change is reversible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) All the changes are reversible	d) None of these
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265) The two points on a wave pattern are separated by a distance of the phase difference between them is

a) 0°	b) 90°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 180°	d) all
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266) Which is unimportant in describing the satellite's orbit?

a) Distance of satellite from earth's center	b) Gravitational constant G	c) Mass of satellite	d) Mass of earth
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267) When an elevator is at rest, then apparent weight (T) of a body in the elevator will be

a) $T = W + ma$	b) $T = W - ma$	c) $T = ma - W$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $T = W$
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268) The velocity of sound at 10°C is .

a) 335 ms^{-1}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 338 ms^{-1}	c) 340 ms^{-1}	d) 342 ms^{-1}
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269) The percentage of available heat converted into work, by petrol engines is roughly

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 25 %	b) 80 %	c) 35 %	d) 35 % to 40 %
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270) It becomes difficult to recognize the beats when the difference between the frequencies of the two sounds is more than about

a) 8 Hz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 10 Hz	c) 12 Hz	d) 6 Hz
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271) Moment arm is a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Vector quantity	b) Scalar quantity	c) Tensor quantity	d) Linear quantity
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272) A usual way to obtain a plane wave fronts is to place point source of light at the focus of a

a) Concave lens	b) Concave mirror	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Convex lens	d) Convex mirror
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273) If the resultant vector lies in 2nd quadrant then its direction is

a) $\theta = 270^\circ$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\theta = 180^\circ - \emptyset$	c) $\theta = 180^\circ + \emptyset$	d) $\theta = 90^\circ + \emptyset$
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274) The rate of change of displacement with respect to time is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Velocity	b) Speed	c) Acceleration	d) None of them
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275) The frictional effect between different layers of a flowing fluid is described in terms of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Viscosity of fluid	b) Velocity of fluid	c) Accelerations of fluid	d) All of these
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276) It is possible to distinguish between transverse and longitudinal waves from the property of

a) diffraction	b) interference	c) refraction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) polarization
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277) The vector addition holds

a) Commutative law	b) Law of vector addition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) both a&b	d) None of these
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278) The self scalar product of vector is equal to the

a) Product of square its magnitude	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Square of its magnitude	c) Magnitude	d) None of these
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279) The property of bending of light around obstacles is called

a) Interference	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Diffraction	c) Reflection	d) All of these
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280) If the slope of the velocity-time graph is decreasing with time, the body is said to have

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Negative acceleration	b) Positive acceleration	c) Average acceleration	d) Uniform acceleration
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281) A body covers a distance of 10 m in 1 sec with a constant velocity of 10 ms⁻¹. Acceleration produced by the body is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 0 ms ⁻²	b) 2 ms ⁻²	c) 5 ms ⁻²	d) 10 ms ⁻²
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282) According to Einstein mass energy equation one Kg mass actually has energy

a) $9 \times 10^{15} \text{ J}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $9 \times 10^{16} \text{ J}$	c) $9 \times 10^{14} \text{ J}$	d) $9 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}$
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283) Magnification of a simple microscope is

a) $M = 1 + \frac{f}{d}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $M = 1 + \frac{d}{f}$	c) $M = 1 + \frac{1}{f}$	d) $M = \frac{d}{f}$
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284) The stationary waves have a discrete set of frequencies $f_1, 2f_1, \dots, nf_1$ known as

a) Simple series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Harmonic series	c) Fundamental series	d) Geometric series
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285) Substances that do not flow easily have

a) Small coefficient of viscosities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Large coefficient of viscosities	c) Zero coefficient of viscosities	d) None of these
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286) The diver spins faster when moment of inertia becomes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Smaller	b) Greater	c) Constant	d) None of these
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287) When the object is placed at focus F of convex lens the image formed will be

a) At the focus F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) At infinity	c) at 2F	d) None of these
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288) Sir Isaac Newton published his laws of motion in his famous book Principia in

a) 1587	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 1687	c) 1787	d) 1887
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289) Such oscillations in which the amplitude decreases steadily with time are called

a) Free oscillations	b) Natural oscillations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Damped oscillations	d) Both A & C
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290) In multi mode graded index fibre refractive index from middle to outer surface

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Gradually decrease	b) Gradually increase	c) Remains constant	d) None of these
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291) The ratio of the angles subtended by the image as seen through the optical device to that subtended by the object at the unaided eye is called

a) Magnifying power	b) Angular magnification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) None of these
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292) The maximum velocity " V_0 " of the mass attached to an elastic spring and executing SHM is.

a) $v_0 = x_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	b) $v_0 = x \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $v_0 = x_0 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$	d) $v_0 = x \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$
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293) Work can be related to pressure by the relation:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $W = P \Delta V$	b) $W = P / \Delta V$	c) $W = P \Delta U$	d) $W = V / \Delta P$
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294) The scalar product of two vectors is negative when

a) They are parallel vector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) They are anti parallel vector	c) They are parallel with same magnitude	d) They are of negative magnitude
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295) If " θ " radian is the angle subtended by an arc of length " S " at the center of a circle of radius " r " then

a) $r = s\theta$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $s = r\theta$	c) $\theta = sr$	d) $s = r^2 \theta$
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296) Energy stored in the spring is called

a) Gravitational energy	b) Kinetic energy	c) Electric energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Elastic potential energy
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297) The angular magnification of a compound microscope is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $M = \frac{q}{p} \left[1 + \frac{d}{f_e} \right]$	b) $M = \frac{q}{p} \left[1 - \frac{d}{f_e} \right]$	c) $M = \frac{q}{p} 2 \left[1 + \frac{d}{f_e} \right]$	d) None of these
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298) Transverse waves consist of

a) crest	b) trough	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) both of these	d) none of these
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299) If a squash ball comes back to its starting point after bouncing off the wall several times, then its total displacement is

a) Maximum	b) Negative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) None of them
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300) The voltage produced by a single voltaic cell is

a) high	b) low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) very low	d) zero
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301) If a transverse wave length in a rare medium is incident on a denser medium it is reflected such that it undergoes a phase change of

a) 90°	b) 120°	c) 80°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 180°
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302) The number of the satellites which form the Global positioning system are

a) 22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 24	c) 26	d) 28
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303) The relation between linear velocity and angular velocity can be written as

a) $\vec{\omega} = \vec{r} \times \vec{v}$	b) $\vec{\omega} = \vec{v} \times \vec{r}$	c) $\vec{v} = \vec{r} \times \vec{\omega}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$
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304) The instantaneous velocity of projection on the diameter for a particle moving in a circle is $v =$

a) $\omega\sqrt{x^2 - x_0^2}$	b) $\omega^2\sqrt{x_0^2 - x^2}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\omega\sqrt{x_0^2 - x^2}$	d) $\omega\sqrt{x_0 - x}$
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305) When first condition is satisfied then there is

a) Linear acceleration	b) No linear acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Angular acceleration	d) Linear velocity
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306) The speed of sound in hydrogen is .

a) Two time its speed in oxygen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Four times its speed in oxygen	c) Three times its speed in oxygen	d) Sixteen times its speed in oxygen
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307) The ratio between orbital and escape velocities is

a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}}$	b) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2g}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}g}$
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308) The direction of the streamline is the same as the direction of

a) Force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Velocity	c) Weight	d) All of these
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309) When the source of sound is moving away from the stationary observer with velocity u_s , then the modified frequency is given by.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $f' = \left(\frac{v}{v + u_s}\right) f$	b) $f' = \left(\frac{v}{v - u_s}\right) f$	c) $f' = \left(\frac{v + u_s}{v}\right) f$	d) $f' = \left(\frac{v - u_s}{v}\right) f$
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310) One light year is equal to

a) $9.46 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $9.46 \times 10^{15} \text{ m}$	c) $9.46 \times 10^{45} \text{ cm}$	d) $9.46 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}$
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311) The scientist who correctly measured the speed of light was

a) Galileo	b) Newton	c) Laplace	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Michelson
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312) Speed of the sound waves depends upon the.

a) Compressibility of the medium	b) Inertia of the medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of them	d) None of them
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313) Diffraction is a special type of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Interference	b) Polarization	c) Reflection	d) None of these
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314) If one mole of an ideal gas is heated at constant volume then

a) $Q_p = C_p \Delta T$	b) $W = C_v \Delta T$	c) $Q = C_p \Delta T$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\Delta U = C_v \Delta T$
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315) Whenever path difference of two waves is an integral multiple of wavelength displacement then this effect is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) constructive interference	b) destructive interference	c) diffraction	d) none of these
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316) In case of a vibrating mass spring system, work done in displacing the mass " m " through " x_0 " is

a) $W = kx_0^2$	b) $W = \frac{1}{2}kx_0$	c) $W = \frac{1}{2}k^2x_0$	✓d) $W = \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2$
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317) Such a surface on which all the points have the same phase of vibration known as

✓a) Wave front	b) Wave nature	c) Amplitude	d) None of these
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318) K.E and P.E are two basic forms of

a) Nuclear energy	b) Electric energy	c) Magnetic energy	✓d) Mechanical energy
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319) In order to observe the effects of diffraction, the grating spacing must be of the order of the

✓a) Wave length of radiation used	b) Frequency of radiation used	c) Speed of radiation used	d) All of these
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320) Geo-stationary satellite remains always

✓a) Stationary over the same point on equator	b) Stationary on earth	c) Stationary in space	d) None of these
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321) Sun is the original source of generating

a) Fossil fuels	b) Waves	c) Wind	✓d) All of these
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322) Michelson devised Michelson's instrument in

a) 1681	b) 1781	✓c) 1881	d) 1981
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323) The scalar product of two vector \vec{A} and \vec{B} is written as

✓a) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB\cos\theta$	b) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB\sin\theta$	c) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB\tan\theta$	d) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A+B\cos\theta$
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324) The value of " g " is maximum

a) At the equator	✓b) At the poles	c) At the center of the earth	d) Between poles and equator
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325) The time period of a simple pendulum is independent of its

a) Length	✓b) Mass	c) Acceleration due to gravity	d) None of these
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326) If $r = -2\hat{i} + 3\hat{k}$, then vector is in

a) xy-plane	✓b) xz-plane	c) yz-plane	d) All of these
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327) According to Einstein's theory, space time is

a) Circular	b) Straight	✓c) Curved	d) All of these
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328) In the case of grating spectrometer the resolving power of the grating is defined as

a) $R = \lambda$	b) $R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda}$	c) $R = \frac{1}{\lambda\Delta\lambda}$	d) None of these
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329) Time taken by light to reach from moon to earth is

a) 1 min 10 sec	✓b) 1 min 20 sec	c) 1 min 230 sec	d) 1 min 30 sec
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330) Distance covered by a freely falling body in 2 seconds will be

a) 19.0 m	b) 19.2 m	c) 19.4 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 19.6 m
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331) Blood is an

a) Compressible fluid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Incompressible fluid	c) Non-viscous fluid	d) Both B & C
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332) The minimum distance from the eye at which an object appears to be distinct is called

a) Least distance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Near point	c) Magnification	d) Resolving power
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333) " No body beings to move or comes to rest of its own self " was stated by

a) Einstein	b) Galileo	c) Newton	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Abu Ali Sena
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334) The time period of a second pendulum is

a) 1 second	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 2 second	c) 3 second	d) 4 second
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335) The dimension of force are

a) $[MLT^1]$	b) $[MLT^{-1}]$	c) $[MLT^5]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $[MLT^{-2}]$
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336) The expansion of universe started off probably

a) 20 millions years ago	b) 30 millions years ago	c) 40 millions years ago	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 20 billion years ago
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337) The unit of solar light inversely is.

a) Watt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $kW m^{-2}$	c) $Watt m^2$	d) $j.m^2$
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338) In the molar heat capacities C_p and C_v

a) $C_p = C_v$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $C_p > C_v$	c) $C_p < C_v$	d) $C_p C_v = 1$
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339) Vector , acceleration , force , work , power are all

a) Vector quantities	b) Scalar quantities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Derived quantities	d) Base quantities
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340) In vibratory motion (S.H.M)

a) P.E remains constant	b) K.E. remains constant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Total energy remain constant	d) None of these
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341) The dimensions and SI unit of linear acceleration and acceleration due to gravity are

a) Different	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Same	c) Zero	d) None of them
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342) Acceleration of bodies of different masses allow to fall freely is

a) Variable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) The same	c) Zero	d) Different for different heights
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343) Radar is a device , which

a) Transmits radio waves	b) Receives radio waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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344) Which of the following are the cases of superposition

a) interference	b) beats	c) stationary waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) all of these
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345) In orbital angular momentum, if orbital radius is large as compared to the size of the body, the body may be considered as

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Point object	b) Static object	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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346) When the body moves with constant acceleration, the velocity time graph is.

a) Parabola	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Straight line	c) Hyperbola	d) Curve
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347) The direction of a vector in space specified by

a) One angle	b) Two angles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Three angles	d) Four angles
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348) Which one of the following organ pipe is richer in harmonics ?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) open at both ends	b) close of one end	c) both of these	d) None of these
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349) The average translational K.E. of molecules in a gas at temperature 27 C^0 is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $6.21 \times 10^{-21}\text{ J}$	b) $6.21 \times 10^{-9}\text{ J}$	c) $6.21 \times 10^{-6}\text{ J}$	d) $6.21 \times 10^{-15}\text{ J}$
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350) Two forces act together on an object then magnitude of their resultant is maximum when the angle between the forces is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 0^0	b) 45^0	c) 90^0	d) 180^0
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351) Ultimately all energy transfers result in heating of the

a) System	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Environment	c) Water	d) Air
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352) The value of critical velocity to put the satellite into a orbit to earth is

a) 6.9 kms^{-1}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 7.9 kms^{-1}	c) 8.9 kms^{-1}	d) 9.9 kms^{-1}
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353) The wave nature of light was proposed by

a) Thomas young	b) Galileo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Huygen	d) Newton
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354) The Velocity of sound in air increase by every 1 C rise in temperature up to.

a) 61.1 ms^{-1}	b) $61.\text{ ms}^{-1}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 0.61 ms^{-1}	d) 0.061 ms^{-1}
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355) If a body oscillates with its natural frequency without the interference of an external force, it is said to be executing

a) Forced vibrations	b) Damped vibrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Free oscillations	d) Both A & B
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356) Doppler's effect applies to

a) Sound wave only	b) Light wave only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both sound & light waves	d) Neither sound nor light waves
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357) A good example of first law of thermodynamics is

a) Simple Pendulum	b) Centripetal force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Bicycle pump	d) Doppler effect
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358) The portion of the wave above the mean level is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) crest	b) trough	c) node	d) odes
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359) The number of lines per centimeter on typical diffraction grating is about

a) 400 to 500	b) 400 to 800	c) 400 to 4000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 400 to 5000
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360) To and fro motion of body about mean position is called

a) Oscillatory motion	b) Vibratory motion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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361) The wave in which particles of the medium have displacement along the direction of propagation of waves are called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) transverse waves	b) longitudinal waves	c) micro waves	d) all
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362) When the bob of a simple pendulum is at extreme position, the value of K.E. is

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) None of these
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363) The transparent spacing between the scratches on the glass plate act as

a) Wave	b) Dark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Slit	d) None of these
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364) When an observer moves away from stationary source of sound with velocity u_0 , then the modified frequency is given by.

a) $f' = \left(\frac{v}{v + u_0}\right)f$	b) $f' = \left(\frac{v + u_0}{v}\right)f$	c) $f' = \left(\frac{v}{v - u_0}\right)f$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $f' = \left(\frac{v - u_0}{v}\right)f$
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365) The branches of physics which deals with living things is called

a) Chemical science	b) Physical science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Biological science	d) Mathematical science
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366) A frame of reference stationed on earth is approximately

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Inertial frame of reference	b) Non-Inertial frame of reference	c) Force	d) All of these
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367) In the projectile motion the vertical component of velocity

a) zero	b) constant	c) increase with time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) varies point to point with me
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368) The dimension of co-efficient of viscosity are

a) $[MLT^{-1}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $[ML^{-1}T^{-1}]$	c) $[ML^2T^{-1}]$	d) $[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
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369) According to equation of continuity fluid speed is inversely proportional to (A = area of cross section)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) A^2	b) A	c) $\frac{1}{2}$	d) \sqrt{A}
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370) The slope of velocity time graph shows.

a) Total distance covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Average acceleration	c) Instantaneous acceleration	d) Force exerted on the body
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371) The scale of spring balance, in accelerating lift shows

a) Real weight	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Apparent weight	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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372) The magnitude of resultant magnitude of two forces 6N and 8N acting at right angle to each other

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 10N	b) 2N	c) 5N	d) 14N
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373) Bragg found that a monochromatic beam of x-rays was deflected from a crystal plane like a

a) Lens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Mirror	c) Glass	d) All of these
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374) Acceleration for a mass spring system , at any instant is given by

a) $\vec{a} = \frac{k}{m} \vec{x}$	b) $2\vec{a} = \frac{k}{m} \vec{x}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\vec{a} = -\frac{k}{m} \vec{x}$	d) All of these
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375) If the resultant vector lies in 4th quadrant then its direction is

a) $\theta = 180^\circ + \phi$	b) $\theta = 360^\circ + \phi$	c) $\theta = 270^\circ + \phi$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\theta = 360^\circ - \phi$
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376) A system on which no external agency exerts any force is called

a) Non-isolated system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Isolated system	c) Non-inertial system	d) Inertial system
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377) The change in internal energy is independent of paths , similar to

a) K.E.	b) Wave energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Gravitational P.E.	d) Solar energy
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378) The 2nd frontiers in fundamental science is

a) World of extremely large things	b) World of middle size things	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) World of extremely small things	d) All of these
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379) The expression for the time period of a satellite to put in into the orbit is

a) $\frac{2\pi}{vr}$	b) $\frac{2\pi v}{r}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\frac{2\pi r}{v}$	d) $2\pi vr$
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380) If there is super position of two waves of same frequency which are exactly in phase than resultant replacement

a) decrease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) increases	c) remains constant	d) zero
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381) An oil film floating on water surface exhibits colour pattern due to

a) Diffraction of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Interference of light	c) both of these	d) None of these
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382) In reversible process the entropy of system .

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Remain constant	b) Increases	c) Decrease	d) Becomes Zero
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383) Newton's second law of motion is also called

a) Law of gravitation	b) Law of inertia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Law of acceleration	d) None of these
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384) When an elevator is moving downward with an acceleration " a " the apparent weight of the body in the elevator will be

a) $T = W + ma$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $T = W - ma$	c) $T = W$	d) None of these
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385) Two vector having same magnitude and directions are called

a) Rectangular component	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Equal vectors	c) Additions of vector	d) All of these
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386) The value of escape velocity for earth is approximately equal to

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 11 km/s	b) 12 km /s	c) 11 m/s	d) 11 km /h
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387) Associated with the motion of a driven harmonic oscillator , there is a very striking phenomenon , known as

a) SHM	b) Free oscillations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Resonance	d) All of these
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388) A heat engine is a device which converts

a) K.E. into P.E.	b) Thermal energy to electric energy	✓c) Thermal energy to mechanical work	d) P.E. into K.E.
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389) If the body is at rest or moving with uniform angular velocity in this case torque acting on the body will be

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	✓c) Zero	d) Infinite
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390) In $\vec{A}\vec{B} = AB \sin\theta \hat{n}$, \hat{n} is a unit vector

✓a) Perpendicular to the plane containing \vec{A} and \vec{B} Parallel to the plane containing \vec{A} and \vec{B}	b) Parallel to the plane containing \vec{A} and \vec{B}	c) Anti Parallel to the plane containing \vec{A} and \vec{B}	d) All of these
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391) The acceleration of the body having SHM depends upon its

a) Mass	b) Velocity	✓c) Displacement from mean position	d) All of these
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392) If one mole of an ideal gas is heated at constant pressure, then

✓a) $Q_p = C_p \Delta T$	b) $\Delta U = C_p \Delta T$	c) $\Delta U = C_v \Delta T$	d) $Q_p = C_v \Delta T$
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393) A wave which transfers energy in moving away from the source of disturbance is called

a) Progressive wave	b) travelling wave	✓c) both a&b	d) none of them
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394) The SI unit of Plane angle (two dimensional angle) is

✓a) Radian	b) Steradian	c) Candela	d) Degree
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395) In compound microscope the focal length of objective lens is

✓a) Small	b) Large	c) Small or large	d) None of these
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396) When one end of organ pipe is closed then the frequency of stationary waves of any harmonic in it is given by

a) $f_n = \frac{nv}{2\ell}$	b) $f_n = \frac{2nv}{2\ell}$	c) $f_n = \frac{3nv}{4\ell}$	✓d) $f_n = \frac{nv}{4\ell}$
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397) The pressure will be low where the speed of the fluid is

a) Zero	✓b) High	c) Low	d) Constant
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398) Longitudinal waves are also known as

a) stationary waves	b) transverse waves	✓c) compressional waves	d) all
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399) The direction associated with angular displacement is.

a) Away from the axis of rotation	✓b) Along the axis of rotation	c) Perpendicular the axis of rotation	d) None of them
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400) Unit of acceleration is.

a) ms^{-1}	b) ms	✓c) ms^{-2}	d) m^2s
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401) If a rigid body is moving in a circular path about a fixed axis, then all the points on a rigid body have the same

a) Angular displacement	b) Angular speed	c) Angular acceleration	✓d) All of these
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402) Multi mode graded index fibre is useful for

a) Short distance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Long distance	c) Both of these	d) None of these
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403) The process which is carried out at constant temperature is known as

a) Adiabatic process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Isothermal process	c) Isochoric process	d) Isobaric process
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404) For total internal reflection the angle of incidence should be

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Greater than critical angle	b) Smaller than critical angle	c) Equal to the critical angle	d) None of these
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405) Moment of inertia of a particle is $I =$ _____

a) m^2r^2	b) m^2r	c) mr^{-2}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) mr^2
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406) The density of blood is nearly equal to that of

a) Milk	b) Honey	c) Thick tar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Water
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407) Which formula is true?

a) $m = \frac{a}{F}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $F = \frac{m}{a}$	c) $a = \frac{F}{m}$	d) $a = \frac{m}{F}$
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408) The value of " g " can be calculated by the expression.

a) $g = \frac{4\pi^2T^2}{l}$	b) $g = \frac{2\pi^2l}{T^2}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $g = \frac{4\pi^2l}{T^2}$	d) $g = \frac{2\pi^2l^2}{T^2}$
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409) The information received at at the other end of a fibre optic can be in accurate due to

a) Dispersion of light signals	b) Spreading of the light signals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) None of these
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410) In spectrometer prism or a grating is placed on a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Turn table	b) Collimator	c) Telescope	d) None of these
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411) The change in entropy of a system is given by.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $\Delta S = \frac{\Delta Q}{T}$	b) $\Delta Q = \frac{T}{\Delta S}$	c) $\Delta Q = \frac{\Delta S}{T}$	d) $\Delta S = \Delta Q \times T$
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412) The value of Avogadro's number " N_A " is

a) 6.022×10^{21}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 6.022×10^{23}	c) 6.022×10^{25}	d) 6.022×10^{27}
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413) Solar energy at normal incidence outside the earth's atmosphere is about

a) 0.4 KWm^{-2}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 1.4 KWm^{-2}	c) 2.4 KWm^{-2}	d) 4.4 KWm^{-2}
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414) A vector having zero magnitude and arbitrary directions is called

a) Equal vector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Null vector	c) Unit vector	d) Resultant vector
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415) The phenomena of polarization is done by

a) Selective absorption	b) Scattering through crystals	c) Refraction through crystals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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416) The number of 0.0023 should be expressed in scientific notation as .

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 2.3×10^{-3}	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 2.3×10^{-2}	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 2.3×10^{-4}	<input type="checkbox"/> d) 2.3×10^3
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417) Linear momentum can be defined as

<input type="checkbox"/> a) $\vec{p} = m \vec{a}$	<input type="checkbox"/> b) $\vec{p} = m v^2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\vec{p} = m \vec{v}$	<input type="checkbox"/> d) $\vec{p} = m^2 \vec{v}$
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418) The _____ effect between different layers of a fluid is described in terms of viscosity.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Frictional	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Gravitational	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Chemical	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Both A & B
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419) The value of universal gas constant " (R) " is

<input type="checkbox"/> a) $6.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ k}^{-1}$	<input type="checkbox"/> b) $7.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ k}^{-1}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ k}^{-1}$	<input type="checkbox"/> d) $9.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ k}^{-1}$
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420) In astronomical telescope the rays after refraction through the eye piece will become parallel and the final image appeared to be formed at

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Focus point	<input type="checkbox"/> b) With in focus point	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Infinity	<input type="checkbox"/> d) None of these
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421) Wave propagates in space by the motion of the

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Wave fronts	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Wave length	<input type="checkbox"/> d) None of these
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422) In this film the path difference between two reflected rays depends upon

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Thickness of the film	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Nature of the film	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Angle of incident	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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423) Michelson interferometer is an instrument that is capable of measuring distance with

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Extremely low precision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Extremely high precision	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Either of these	<input type="checkbox"/> d) None of these
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424) A measurement taken by vernier caliper with least count of 0.01 cm is recorded as 0.45 cm, it has fractional uncertainty:

<input type="checkbox"/> a) 0.01	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 0.02	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 0.03	<input type="checkbox"/> d) 0.045
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425) The total energy of the atmosphere is reduced due to

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Reflection	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Scattering	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Absorption	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of them
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426) Whenever the path difference of two waves is an odd integral multiple of half the wavelength then two waves

<input type="checkbox"/> a) are added up	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) cancel each other	<input type="checkbox"/> c) will not change	<input type="checkbox"/> d) none of them
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427) The examples of reversible process are

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Slowly liquification of a substance	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Slowly evaporation of a substance	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Slow compression of a gas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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428) The time period of a simple pendulum is inversely proportional to

<input type="checkbox"/> a) \sqrt{g}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}$	<input type="checkbox"/> c) \sqrt{l}	<input type="checkbox"/> d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{gl}}$
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429) The number of spark plug needed in diesel engine.

<input type="checkbox"/> a) 4	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 5	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 0
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430) The force and torque are analogous

a) To velocity	b) To mass and weight	c) To moment of inertia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) To each other
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431) The dimensions of work are

a) $[MLT]$	b) $[ML^2T^2]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $[ML^2T^{-2}]$	d) $[ML^{-2}T^{-2}]$
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432) One giga is equal to

a) 10^{-6}	b) 10^{-9}	c) 10^6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 10^9
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433) One exa is equal to

a) 10^{15}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 10^{18}	c) 10^9	d) 10^6
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434) The increase in thermal pollution of environment means.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Increase in the entropy	b) Decrease in the entropy	c) Entropy remains constant	d) Entropy becomes zero
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435) The distance traveled by a light between a primary and secondary wave front is given by

a) $\frac{c}{\Delta t}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $c\Delta t$	c) $\frac{ct}{\Delta t}$	d) $v\Delta t$
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436) The dimensions of energy are

a) $[ML^{-2}T^{-3}]$	b) $[ML^{-2}T^3]$	c) $[ML^{-2}T^{-2}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $[ML^2T^{-2}]$
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437) If the body is in equilibrium, then downward forces are taken as

a) Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Negative	c) Maximum	d) Minimum
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438) Dimension of moment arm is

a) $[M]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $[L]$	c) $[LT]$	d) $[T]$
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439) While moving down on an inclined plane at the same time, then at the bottom, the velocity of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Disc will be more than hoop	b) Disc will be less than hoop	c) Both will be same	d) None of these
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440) For isothermal process, first law of thermodynamics can be written as

a) $Q = \Delta U$	b) $Q = -W$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $Q = W$	d) $Q = \Delta U + W$
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441) When the bob of a simple pendulum is at the mean position, its K.E. is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Maximum	b) Minimum	c) Zero	d) None of these
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442) The slope of velocity time graph shows the.

a) Total distance covered by the body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Average acceleration of the body	c) Average force acting on the body	d) Total work down on the body
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443) If the string is made to vibrate in n loops the frequency of stationary waves set up on string will be

a) $f_n = 2f_1$	b) $f_n = 3f_1$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $f_n = nf_1$	d) $f_n = nf_2$
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444) An international committee agreed on a set of definitions and standard to describe the physical quantities in.

a) 1950	b) 1955	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 1960	d) 1970
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445) Working of optical instruments is based on the principles of

a) Reflection	b) Refraction	c) Diffraction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both a and b
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446) A vector has components that are equal in magnitude if the angle of the vector with x-axis is

a) 90°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 45°	c) 70°	d) 180°
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447) If the position of a vector given by the point A(2,-3,9) then its position vector is given by

a) $r = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$	b) $r = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$	c) $r = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $r = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$
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448) The expression for pressure exerted by "N" molecules is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $P = \frac{2N}{3V} < \frac{1}{2} mv^2 >$	b) $P = \frac{2N}{3V} < \frac{1}{2} mv^2 >$	c) $P = \frac{2N}{3V} < \frac{1}{2} mv^2 >$	d) $P = \frac{2N}{3V} < \frac{1}{2} mv^2 >$
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449) Two waves of slightly different frequencies and travelling in the same same direction when superpose produce

a) electrical waves	b) electromagnetic waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) stationary waves	d) all
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450) In constructive interference the displacement of the resultant wave

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Increases	b) Decreases	c) Remains	d) become zero
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451) The value of a time period of a low flying satellite is.

a) 1 year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 84 minutes	c) 28 hours	d) 1 day
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452) Speed of earth around the earth is.

a) 1200 m/s	b) 1100 m/s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 1000 m/s	d) 900 m/s
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453) The dimensions of velocity are

a) $[MLT^0]$	b) $[M^0L^{-1}T]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $[M^0LT^{-1}]$	d) $[M^{-1}LT]$
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454) According to principle of super position if Y_1, Y_2, \dots be the displacement due to individual waves then the resultant displacement y will be

a) $y = (y_1 - y_2)$	b) $y = (y_2 - y_3)$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $y = y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_n$	d) all
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455) The instrument which detects the instant at which the external pressure becomes equal to systolic pressure is

a) Venturi meter	b) Hydrometer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Stethoscope	d) None of these
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456) Young double experiment show the

a) Particle nature of light	b) Dual nature of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Wave nature of light	d) All of these
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457) The value of "g" at the centre of the earth is.

a) Infinite	b) 2g	c) 3g	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Zero
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458) The escape velocity on the surface of earth is given by the formula

a) $\sqrt{2gr}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\sqrt{2gR}$	c) $\sqrt{2GR}$	d) None of these
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459) If a freely oscillation system is subjected to an external force, then

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Forced oscillations	b) Free oscillations	c) Natural oscillations	d) None of these
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460) The resolving power in the mth order diffraction from the grating of N/S ruling is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $R=N \times m$	b) $R = \frac{1}{N \times m}$	c) $R = \frac{N}{m}$	d) $R = \frac{m}{N}$
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461) As $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{A}$ hence the vector product is

a) commutative	b) Associative	c) Distributive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Not commutative
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462) The diffraction phenomenon is found to be prominent when compared with the size of the obstacle, the wave length of light is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Large	b) Small	c) Constant	d) Zero
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463) A optical device used to study spectra from different sources of light is called

a) Microscope	b) Telescope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Spectrometer	d) All of these
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464) Stoke's law holds for bodies when they have

a) Linear shape	b) Oblong shape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Spherical shape	d) Curved shape
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465) Physical quantities are often divided into.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Two Categories	b) Three Categories	c) Four Categories	d) Seven Categories
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466) By increasing the orbital speed of spaceship , curvature of its path

a) Increases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Decreases	c) Remains constant	d) None of these
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467) The optical fibre for protection is covered by

a) Metal jacket	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Plastic jacket	c) Cloth jacket	d) Rubber jacket
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468) A light that travel much faster through optical fibre is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Infra red	b) Visible	c) x-ray	d) All of these
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469) Drag force does not depend upon

a) Speed of sphere	b) Viscosity of medium	c) Size of sphere	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) None of these
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470) The cross product of $\hat{k} \times \hat{i}$ is equal to

a) \hat{i}	b) $-\hat{i}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) \hat{j}	d) $-\hat{j}$
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471) Work done by the gravitational force in displacing the object from a point to infinity where the force of gravity becomes zero is called

a) Elastic P.E	b) Electric P.E	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Absolute P.E	d) Gravitational P.E
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472) For long ranges the path of ballistic missile of

a) Parabolic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Elliptical	c) Circular	d) all
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473) According to 2nd condition , the vector sum of all the torque acting on a body about an arbitrary axis should be

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) Negative
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474) A ray of light travelling from rarer to denser medium suffers a phase change of

a) 45°	b) 95°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 180°	d) 80°
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475) The dimensions of acceleration are

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $[M^0LT^{-2}]$	b) $[M^0L^{-1}T]$	c) $[MLT^2]$	d) $[M^{-2}L^2T]$
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476) The total momentum of all fragments is _____ the initial momentum of the shell.

a) Nearly equal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Equal	c) Less than	d) More than
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477) The focal length of concave lens is taken as

a) Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Negative	c) Zero	d) Virtual
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478) Angular velocity is a

a) Vector quantity	b) Scalar quantity	c) Constant quantity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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479) When a bullet is fired from gun rifle, momentum of rifle is _____ to that of the bullet.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Equal and opposite	b) Less but opposite	c) More but opposite	d) Equal in same direction
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480) The direction of velocity is along the direction of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Displacement	b) Distance	c) Acceleration	d) None of them
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481) Speed of sound is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Higher in solids than in gases	b) equal in solids and in gases	c) Higher in gases than in gases	d) Zero in solids and gases
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482) Time period " T " of the satellite moving with critical velocity is approximately

a) 64 min	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 84 min	c) 36 min	d) 34 min
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483) A negative sign is assigned to quantity where direction is opposite to that of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Initial velocity	b) Final velocity	c) Uniform velocity	d) Instantaneous velocity
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484) A single vector which has the same effects as all the original vectors taken together is called

a) Unit vector	b) Equal vector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Resultant vector	d) Null vector
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485) The magnitude of a vector is always

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Positive	b) Negative	c) zero	d) Infinite
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486) According to Bernoulli's equation

a) $P + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgh = \text{constant}$	b) $P + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \rho gh = \text{constant}$	c) $P + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + mgh = \text{constant}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $P + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh = \text{constant}$
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487) Percentage uncertainties are added in the following operations.

a) Addition	b) Multiplication	c) Division	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Only B & C
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488) The temperature at which the velocity of sound in air is two times its velocity at $10^{\circ}C$ is.

a) 759 C^0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 859 C^0	c) 959 C^0	d) 1132 C^0
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489) Human blood flow through major arteries can be monitored by using

a) Compton effect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Doppler's effect	c) Photo electric effect	d) None of these
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490) The cross product of two vectors is negative when the angle between the vector is

a) 0^0	b) 45^0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 270^0	d) 180^0
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491) The different between two molar heat capacities is equal to

a) Temperature	b) Pressure	c) Volume	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Universal gas constant
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492) One mole of any substance contain

a) Different number of molecules	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Same number of molecules	c) Either of these	d) None of these
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493) The direction of a vector A can be found by the relation

a) $\sin \theta = \frac{A_y}{A_x}$	b) $\tan \theta = A$	c) $\cos \theta = \frac{A_y}{A_x}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\tan \theta = \frac{A_y}{A_x}$
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494) Stationary waves are also known as

a) micro waves	b) chemical waves	c) sound waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) standing waves
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495) Unit of thermodynamics scale of temperature is.

a) Centigrade	b) Fahrenheit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Kelvin	d) Celcius
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496) A layer of rock holding water that allows water to percolate through it with pressure is called.

a) Geyser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Aquifer	c) Steamvent	d) Hot spring
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497) The errors in a measurement can occur due to

a) Negligence or inexperience of person	b) In appropriate method or technique	c) The faulty apparatus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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498) When repeated measurements of quantity give different values under the same conditions , the error in said to be.

a) Systematic error	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Random error	c) Physical error	d) All of these
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499) Water can flow easily , so it has

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Small co-efficient of viscosity	b) Large co-efficient of viscosity	c) Zero co-efficient of viscosity	d) None of these
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500) Sonar is the name of a technique for detecting the presence of objects

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Under water by acoustical echo	b) Above water by acoustical echo	c) Both of these	d) None of these
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501) INTELSAL VI Satellite operates at Microwave Frequencies of.

a) 2,4,6,10 GHz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 4,6,11 and 14 GHz	c) 4,6,11 and 14 GHz	d) 2,4,6 and 14 GHz
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502) The branch of science which deals with the properties of matter and energy is called

a) Chemistry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Physics	c) Biology	d) Mathematics
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503) Waves are particularly useful for under sea communication

a) micro	b) heat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) ultra violet	d) all
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504) The efficiency of Carnot engine is independent of:

a) Source temperature	b) Sink temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Working substance	d) All of these
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505) The cross product of vector \vec{A} with itself is

a) 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Null vector	c) A	d) A^2
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506) According to law of conservation of energy

a) Energy can be destroyed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Energy cannot be destroyed	c) May or may not be destroyed	d) None of these
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507) A stone is whirled in a vertical circle at the end of a string, when the stone is at the highest position, the tension in the string is

a) Maximum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Minimum	c) Zero	d) None of these
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508) The refractive index is defined by the ratio

a) $N = \frac{c}{v}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $n = \frac{c}{v}$	c) $n = \frac{v}{c}$	d) $N = cv$
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509) If a vector of 10 N makes an angle of 30° with x-axis its x-component is given by

a) 0.866N	b) 0.0866N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 8.66N	d) 8.69N
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510) The direction of torque is

a) In the direction of \vec{r}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Normal to the plane containing \vec{r} and \vec{F}	c) In the direction of \vec{F}	d) Perpendicular to \vec{r} only
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511) Where the streamlines are very close to each other, the pressure will be

a) Zero	b) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Low	d) None of them
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512) The magnitude of resultant of \hat{i} and \hat{j} is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $\sqrt{2}$	b) 3	c) 4	d) 5
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513) International Telecommunication Satellite Organization operates at microwave frequencies of.

a) 4,6,8 and 10 Hz	b) 4,6,8 and 12 Hz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 4,6,11 and 14 GHz	d) 4,8,11 and 16 GHz
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514) The internal pressure of the blood is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Greater than external atmospheric pressure	b) Less than external atmospheric pressure	c) Equal to the external atmospheric pressure	d) None of these
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515) Zeros to the left of significant figures.

a) Are significant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Are not significant	c) May or may not significant	d) None of these
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516) At any instant , P.E. is given by the expression

a) $P.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x_0$	b) $P.E. = \frac{1}{2} k^2 x_0$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $P.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$	d) $P.E. = \frac{1}{2} k^2 x_0^2$
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517) The eye piece of astronomical telescope is of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Short focal length	b) Long focal length	c) Very long focal length	d) None of these
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518) $\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{B} = 6\hat{i} - \hat{k}$ then $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ is equal to

a) 9	b) 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 11	d) 12
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519) The major component of fibre optic communication system are

a) Transmitter	b) Optical fibre	c) Receiver	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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520) In Michelson's method , the time taken by the mirror to rotate through an angle $\frac{2\pi}{8}$ is (if "f" is the frequency of rotation)

a) $\frac{1}{4f}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\frac{1}{8f}$	c) $\frac{1}{2f}$	d) $\frac{1}{6f}$
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521) In rotational motion the analogue of force is

a) Rotational motion	b) Linear inertia	c) force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Torque
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522) The distance between the objective and eye piece of a telescope in normal adjustment is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $f_o + f_e$	b) $f_o - f_e$	c) $f_o \times f_e$	d) All of these
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523) Doppler's effect is also applicable to

a) Heat waves	b) Matter waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Electromagnetic waves	d) Stationary waves
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524) Photo diode converts the light signals into

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Electric signals	b) Sound signals	c) Both of these	d) None of these
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525) The motion and rest are

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Relative	b) Absolute	c) Random	d) Discrete
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526) A simple pendulum consists of a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Small heavy mass	b) Small light mass	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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527) The Centripetal force performs .

a) Maximum work	b) Minimum work	c) Negative work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) No work
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528) The cross product $\hat{j} \times \hat{i}$ is equal to

a) $-\hat{i}$	b) $+\hat{i}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $-\hat{k}$	d) $+\hat{k}$
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529) The work done will be zero when the angle between force and displacement is

a) 0°	b) 30°	c) 60°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 90°
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530) The entropy of the universe with passage of time is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Increases	b) Remains constant	c) Decreases	d) Increases & Decreases
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531) The relation between the speed of disc and hoop can be written as.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $v_{disc} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} V_{hoop}$	<input type="checkbox"/> b) $v_{disc} = \frac{1}{2} V_{hoop}$	<input type="checkbox"/> c) $v_{disc} = V_{hoop}$	<input type="checkbox"/> d) $v_{disc} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} V_{hoop}$
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532) Impulse can be defined as

<input type="checkbox"/> a) $\vec{I} = \vec{F} \times \vec{a}$	<input type="checkbox"/> b) $\vec{I} = \vec{F} \times \vec{V}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\vec{I} = \vec{F} \times \vec{t}$	<input type="checkbox"/> d) $\vec{I} = \frac{\vec{F}}{t}$
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533) The molecules of a gas enclosed in a glass vessel at constant temperature is an example of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Inertial system	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Non - inertial system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Isolated system	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Non-isolated system
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534) Impulse has the same unit as that of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Force	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Mass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Linear momentum
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535) Light year is the unit of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Distance	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Time	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Velocity	<input type="checkbox"/> d) all
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536) The dimensions $[M^0L^0T]$ represent quantity:

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Length	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Time	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Mass	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Velocity
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537) The value of constant " γ " for diatomic gas is.

<input type="checkbox"/> a) 1.67	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 1.40	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 1.29	<input type="checkbox"/> d) 1.45
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538) In case of unit vectors $\hat{i} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k} \times \hat{k}$ is equal to

<input type="checkbox"/> a) 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Null vector	<input type="checkbox"/> c) A	<input type="checkbox"/> d) A^2
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539) According to Huygen's principle every point of a wave front may be considered as a source of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Primary wave lets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Secondary wave lets	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Basic wave lets	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Compound wave lets
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540) In case of couple , following condition of equilibrium is satisfied

<input type="checkbox"/> a) First condition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Second condition	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	<input type="checkbox"/> d) None of these
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541) What is the K.E of a 50 gm bullet moving at a speed of 500 ms^{-1}

<input type="checkbox"/> a) 100 J	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 200 J	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 300 J	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) None of them
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542) A body is moving with uniform angular velocity the torque produced in it is

<input type="checkbox"/> a) $\tau = lm$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Zero	<input type="checkbox"/> c) $\tau = l\alpha$	<input type="checkbox"/> d) $\tau = l\alpha$
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543) If a particle is moving with constant speed in a circle , then its

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Velocity is uniform	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Acceleration is decreasing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Velocity is changing	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Acceleration is increasing
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544) Torque acting on a body determines its

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Angular acceleration	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Force	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Power	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Energy
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545) At the extreme position , the acceleration of a particle executing SHM is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Maximum	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Minimum	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	<input type="checkbox"/> d) None of these
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546) An accurate measurement is the one which has _____ fractional error.

a) Negative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Less	c) More	d) Positive
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547) The moment of linear momentum is called

a) Impulse	b) Torque	c) Couple	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Angular momentum
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548) Mathematically work can be defined as

a) $W = Fd \sin \theta$	b) $W = Fv \sin \theta$	c) $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}$
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549) When an aeroplane approaches away from the radar , then the wavelength of the reflected wave from aeroplane would be

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Larger	b) Shorter	c) Same	d) None of these
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550) The tidal energy is due to the gravitational pull of

a) Sun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Moon	c) Earth	d) Mars
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551) According to Snell's law

a) $n_1 \cos \theta_1 = n_2 \cos \theta_2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$	c) $n_1 \tan \theta_1 = n_2 \tan \theta_2$	d) $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \cos \theta_2$
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552) The number of spark plugs used in the diesel engine is equal to.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 0	b) 1	c) 2	d) 3
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553) The center of gravity is also called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Center of mass	b) Center of body	c) Moment of inertia	d) None of these
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554) Certain organic substances , such as sugar and tartaric acid , show optical rotation when they are in

a) Gases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Solution	c) Solids	d) None of these
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555) When the falling object strikes the ground K.E changes into

a) Sound energy	b) Heat energy	c) Electric energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both a and b
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556) In young's double slit experiment the condition for constructive interference is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $d \sin \theta = m \lambda$	b) $d \sin \theta = (m + \frac{1}{2}) \lambda$	c) $d \sin \theta = (m + \frac{1}{4}) \lambda$	d) $d \sin \theta = (m + 2) \lambda$
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557) At what temperature the velocity of sound in air is doubled of its value at 0°C ?

a) 719°C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 819°C	c) 919°C	d) 1019°C
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558) When two notes of frequencies f_1 and f_2 are sounded together beats are formed If $f_1 > f_2$, then the frequency of beats will be

a) $f_1 + f_2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $f_1 - f_2$	c) $2f_1 - 2f_2$	d) $f_1 + 2f_2$
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559) A light wave produced by oscillating charge consists of a periodic variation of electric field vector accompanied by the

a) Electric field	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Magnetic field vector	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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560) Bernoulli's equation is the fundamental equation in fluid dynamics that relates pressure to fluid

a) Speed	b) Height	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of them	d) None of these
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561) Magnify power of telescope in normal adjustment is

a) $M = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$	b) $M = \frac{f_e}{f_o}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $M = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$	d) $M = f_o f_e$
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562) When an aeroplane approaches towards the radar, then the wavelength of the reflected wave from aeroplane would be

a) Larger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Shorter	c) Same	d) None of these
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563) Newton's first law is also known as

a) Law of force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Law of inertia	c) Law of momentum	d) All of these
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564) " Pressure everywhere inside the vessel will be the same provided the gas is of uniform density " is the statement of

a) Newton	b) Boyle	c) Charles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Pascal
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565) If the body is in equilibrium, then upward forces are taken as

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Positive	b) Negative	c) Maximum	d) Minimum
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566) Efficiency of steam locomotive is.

a) 10%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 8%	c) 9%	d) 7%
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567) The 3rd frontiers in fundamental science is

a) World of extra large things	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) World of middle size things	c) World of extra small things	d) All of these
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568) The expression for rotational K.E. is.

a) $K.E._{rot} = l\omega^2$	b) $K.E._{rot} = \omega l^2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $K.E._{rot} = \frac{1}{2} l\omega^2$	d) $K.E._{rot} = \frac{1}{2} \omega l^2$
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569) The frequency of string on a musical instrument can be changed by changing the

a) length of the string	b) tension in the string	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) both of these	d) none of these
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570) In gravitational field if displacement is in the direction of gravitational force, then work done will be

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Positive	b) Negative	c) Zero	d) None of them
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571) If the velocity of a body changes by equal amount in equal interval of time, the body is said to have

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Uniform acceleration	b) Variable acceleration	c) Average acceleration	d) Retardation
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572) Sounding wooden boards of string instruments are example of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Force vibrations	b) Free vibrations	c) Natural vibrations	d) All of these
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573) Young's double slit experiment was specially designed for studying

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Interference of light	b) Diffraction of light	c) Reflection of light	d) All of these
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574) The most fundamental of all sciences which provides other branches of science basic principal and fundamental laws is

a) Biology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Physics	c) Chemistry	d) All of these
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575) From velocity time graph, the average acceleration of an object can be determined by finding

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Slope of the graph	b) Tangent of the graph	c) Area of the graph	d) Both A & B
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576) Dimensional analysis helps in

a) Checking the homogeneity of physical equation	b) Deriving a possible formula	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both a and b	d) None of these
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577) If the string is made to vibrate in n loops the wavelength of stationary waves will be

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $\lambda_n = \frac{2l}{n}$	b) $\lambda_n = \frac{nl}{2}$	c) $\lambda_n = 2nl$	d) All of these
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578) In destructive interference the displacement of the resultant wave

a) Increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Decrease	c) Become zero	d) Remains constant
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579) The branch of science which deals with the properties of matter and energy is called

a) Chemistry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Physics	c) Biology	d) Mathematics
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580) The function of collimator in a spectrometer is to

a) Reflect the light	b) Disperse the light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Make the light parallel	d) Scatter the light
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581) The speed of the waves in the string is given by the expression

a) $v = \sqrt{\frac{m}{f}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{m}}$	c) $2v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{m}}$	d) $2v = \sqrt{Fm}$
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582) When a body moves along a circular path, its speed,

a) Becomes zero	b) Changes continuously	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Remains the same	d) None of these
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583) The expression for time period of simple pendulum is true only if.

a) Amplitude is kept small	b) $\sin\theta \approx 0$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) Amplitude is large
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584) The principle of rocket propulsion is

a) Newton's third law	b) Law of conservation of momentum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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585) The minimum velocity necessary to put a satellite into an orbit close to the earth is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Critical velocity	b) Constant velocity	c) Angular velocity	d) All of these
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586) One complete round trip of the body in motion is called a

a) Frequency	b) Amplitude	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Vibration	d) Time period
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587) When a body is in state of weightlessness then

a) $a = 0$	b) Its acceleration is maximum	c) Its acceleration is zero	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $a = g$
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588) Stokes law holds for bodies moving

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Slowly	b) Moving with velocity of light	c) At rest	d) None of these
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589) One femto is equal to

a) 10^{-12}	b) 10^{-13}	c) 10^{-14}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 10^{-15}
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590) When a body is whirled in a vertical circle at the end of the string, tension in the string is maximum.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) At the bottom	b) At the top	c) At the horizontal	d) None of these
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591) When droplet of water attains terminal velocity the acceleration is

a) Maximum	b) Negative	c) Constant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Zero
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592) An optical fibre with its protective case in diameter may be typically

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 6.0 mm	b) 0.6 mm	c) 7.62 mm	d) 6.0 cm
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593) A body has zero acceleration when body is

a) At rest	b) Moving with uniform velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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594) The expression for velocity of sound with change in temperature can be calculated by the formula.

a) $V_t = V_0 + 61.0 t$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $V_t = V_0 + 0.61 t$	c) $V_t = V_0 - 0.61 t$	d) $V_t = V_0 - 6.1 t$
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595) If the velocity of the body is increasing, its acceleration is

a) Negative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Positive	c) Zero	d) None of them
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596) In S.H.M. the velocity of a particle is maximum at

a) Mean position	b) Extreme position	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Between mean and extreme position	d) All of these
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597) Compound microscope consist of

a) Two concave lens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Two convex lens	c) Two convex Mirror	d) Two concave Mirror
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598) Unit vector is used to describe

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Direction of a vector	b) Angle of a vector	c) Position of a vector	d) Magnitude of a vector
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599) Repeaters are placed in the new system at a distance of

a) 30 km	b) 40 km	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 100 km	d) 150 km
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600) The SI unit of work is

a) Watt	b) Newton	c) Newton second	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Joule
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601) Soap film in sunlight appears coloured due to

a) Scattering of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Interference of light	c) Refraction of light	d) Dispersion of light
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602) The frequency of a simple pendulum whose period is 1.0 second is

a) 0.5 Hz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 1.0 Hz	c) 1.5 Hz	d) 2.0 Hz
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603) Suppose the water flows out from a pipe at 3 kg^{-1} and its velocity changes from 5 ms^{-1} to zero on striking the wall, then force exerted by water on wall will be

a) 5 N	b) 10 N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 15 N	d) 20 N
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604) The distance between two consecutive wave fronts is

a) Half wave length	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) One wave length	c) Two wave length	d) Three wave length
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605) Boyle's law is case of adiabatic process can be written as

a) $PV = \text{constant}$	b) $P^{\gamma}V = \text{constant}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $PV^{\gamma} = \text{constant}$	d) $V^{\gamma}P^{\gamma} = \text{constant}$
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606) Expression for fundamental frequency of stationary waves in stretched string is

a) $f_1 = \frac{v}{4\ell}$	b) $f_1 = \frac{1}{2\ell} \sqrt{\frac{F}{m}}$	c) $f_1 = \frac{v}{4\ell}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) a and b
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607) The perpendicular distance between the line of action of force and pivot point is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Moment arm	b) Linear distance	c) Angular distance	d) Position vector
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608) The rotational K.E. of a hoop is _____ that of its translational K.E.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Equal to	b) Less then	c) Greater than	d) Half
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609) Time period of geo-stationary satellite is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 24 h	b) 365 days	c) 84 min	d) None of these
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610) When the values of average and instantaneous velocities are equal, the body is said to be moving with

a) Average velocity	b) Variable velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Uniform velocity	d) Instantaneous velocity
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611) The restoring force acting on the bob of vibrating simple pendulum is.

a) $F = mg \sin \theta$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $F = -mg \sin \theta$	c) $F = mg \cos \theta$	d) $F = -mg \cos \theta$
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612) Moment of force depends upon

a) Moment arm	b) Magnitude of force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) both a and b	d) None of these
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613) Which of them does not obey commutative property

a) Vectors addition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Vectors subtraction	c) Scalar product	d) All of these
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614) On dividing the length of the grating L by total number N of the lines ruled on it we get

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Distance between slits	b) Number of slits	c) Height of slits	d) Quality of slits
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615) The point of the medium at which the resultant amplitude of the wave is maximum are called

a) nodes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) anti nodes	c) cests	d) none of them
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616) Angular momentum is conserved under

a) Variable force	b) Constant force	c) Uniform force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Central force
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617) The relation between instantaneous velocity and maximum velocity for a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $v = v_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x_0^2}}$	b) $v = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x_0^2} - 1}$	c) $v = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{x^2} - 1}$	d) $v = v_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x_0^2}{x^2}}$
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618) If the instantaneous velocity of a body does not change, then it is said to be moving with

a) Average velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Uniform velocity	c) Variable velocity	d) None of them
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619) In liquid what type of waves can be set up

a) transverse waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) longitudinal waves	c) both a&b	d) micro waves
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620) The SI unit of angular displacement is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Radian	b) Degree	c) Revolution	d) Meter
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621) The slope of velocity time graph at any instant represents.

a) Force	b) Acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Instantaneous acceleration	d) Power
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622) The focal length of convex lens is taken as

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Positive	b) Negative	c) Both a and b	d) Virtual
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623) Velocity of sound is independent of

a) Temperature	b) Density	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Pressure	d) Medium
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624) Area under the force time graph represents

a) Distance covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Impulse	c) Work	d) None of them
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625) The dark fringes are termed as

a) Maxima	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Minima	c) Darka	d) Brighta
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626) When an elevator is moving upward or downward with uniform velocity, the apparent weight of the body will be

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Equal to real weight	b) Less than real weight	c) Greater than real weight	d) None of these
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627) When second condition is satisfied, then there is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) No angular acceleration	b) Angular acceleration	c) Translational acceleration	d) Rotational acceleration
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628) " γ " is the ratio defined as

a) $\gamma = \frac{C_v}{C_p}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$	c) $\gamma = C_p C_v$	d) $\gamma = C_p - C_v$
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629) Michelson used the polished mirror, having

a) Two sides	b) Six sides	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Eight sides	d) Ten sides
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630) The dimensions of work are

a) $[MLT^{-2}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $[ML^2 T^{-2}]$	c) $[ML^2 T^{-1}]$	d) $[MLT^{-2}]$
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631) If 5000 lines per cm are ruled on a diffraction grating the grating element will be

a) 2×10^{-2}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 2×10^{-4}	c) 2×10^{-6}	d) 2×10^{-8}
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632) When a light signals travels along fibres then power losses are due to

a) Absorption	b) Scattering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) None of these
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633) The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one mole of the gas through 1K at constant pressure is called

a) Heat capacity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Heat capacity at constant pressure	c) Heat capacity at constant volume	d) None of these
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634) Kilowatt hour is the unit of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Work	b) Force	c) Power	d) Momentum
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635) Everything in the vastness of space is in a state of

a) Linear motion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Perpetual motion	c) Rotatory motion	d) Translatory motion
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636) Time period of simple pendulum depends on

a) Length of the pendulum	b) Acceleration due to gravity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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637) When a vector is multiplied by a positive number its direction

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Does not change	b) Change by 270°	c) Change by 180°	d) Change by 90°
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638) In the formula of $v = \sqrt{\frac{F \times l}{m}}$ the dimensions of R.H.S. are

a) $[LT^2]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $[LT^{-1}]$	c) $[LT^{-2}]$	d) $[LT^{-4}]$
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639) The velocity of a disc moving down an incline plane is.

a) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}gh}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}gh}$	c) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}gh}$	d) \sqrt{gh}
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640) The magnitude of the displacement is a line from initial position to final position which is always

a) Curve	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Straight	c) Either straight or curve	d) None of them
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641) Michelson's interferometer can be used to find

a) Velocity of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Wave length of light	c) Velocity of sound	d) Wave length of sound
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642) Beats can be used to

a) tune a string instrument	b) find unknown frequency	c) produce variety in music	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) all of these
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643) The time of flight of a projectile is

a) $H = \frac{V_i \sin 2\theta}{g}$	b) $t = \frac{2V_i \sin 2\theta}{g}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $t = \frac{2V_i \sin \theta}{g}$	d) None of these
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644) A vector which describes the location of a particle with respect to fixed origin is called

a) Resultant vector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Position vector	c) Null vector	d) Unit vector
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645) The drag force increases as the speed of the object

a) Decreases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Increases	c) Remains constant	d) None of these
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646) Optical fibre has the tremendous information carrying capacity called the

a) Frequency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Bandwidth	c) Amplitude	d) All of these
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647) The relation between Nm^{-2} and torr is

a) $1 \text{ torr} = 13.33 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $1 \text{ torr} = 133.3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$	c) $1 \text{ torr} = 1333.0 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$	d) $1 \text{ torr} = 1.333 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$
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648) The angle of projection of a projectile for which its maximum height is equal to its horizontal range is

a) 66°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 76°	c) 86°	d) 78°
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649) Satellites are the objects that orbit around the.

a) Moon	b) Sun	c) Earth	d) Star
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650) If $\theta > 90^\circ$, work done is said to be

a) Negative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Positive	c) Zero	d) None of them
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651) The objective of astronomical telescope forms

a) Virtual inverted and diminished image	b) real erect and diminished image	c) real inverted and magnified image	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) real, inverted and diminished image
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652) If a body is moving with constant speed then it

a) cannot be accelerated	b) Must be accelerated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Might be accelerated	d) None of them
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653) If the slope of the velocity-time graph is zero for all points on the curve, velocity is said to be

a) Average	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Uniform	c) Variable	d) Non-uniform
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654) For cloudy days or nights electrical energy can be stored during the sunlight in

a) Nickel silicon batteries	b) Nickel baron batteries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Nickel cadmium batteries	d) None of them
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655) When a fluid is in motion, its flow can be

a) Streamline	b) Turbulent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Steady	d) All of these
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656) According to Charles law

a) $PT = \text{Constant}$	b) $P \propto \frac{1}{T}$	c) $V \propto n$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $V \propto T$
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657) The mass of earth is equal to.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$	b) $5 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$	c) $6 \times 10^{20} \text{ kg}$	d) $5 \times 10^{20} \text{ kg}$
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658) If the mass of a body is doubled then acceleration becomes

a) Doubled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Half	c) Constant	d) All
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659) Absorption of energy at resonance is

a) Zero	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Maximum	c) Minimum	d) None of these
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660) The moment of inertia plays the same role in angular motion as the mass in

a) Angular motion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Linear motion	c) Rotational motion	d) All of these
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661) When a force of 100 N is acting on an object along x-axis then its vertical component will be.

a) 50 N	b) 25 N	c) 10 N	✓d) 0 N
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662) The product of cross-sectional area of the pipe and the fluid speed at any point along the pipe is

✓a) Constant	b) Variable	c) Zero	d) None of these
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663) While describing the motion of a simple pendulum, the frictional effects are

✓a) Ignored	b) Taken into consideration	c) Very large	d) None of these
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664) Gravitational pull of the earth on the object is called its

a) Apparent weight	✓b) Real weight	c) Mass	d) None of these
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665) The points on wave pattern which are separated by distance of wavelength are

✓a) in phase	b) out of phase	c) out of phase 90°	d) out of phase 80°
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666) If mass " m " of the water strikes the wall in time " t " then force " F " exerted on the water is

✓a) $F = -\frac{m}{t}v$	b) $F = -\frac{t}{m}v$	c) $F = -\frac{t}{t}v$	d) $F = -mvt$
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667) One geostationary satellite covers longitudinal angle.

a) 270°	✓b) 120°	c) 90°	d) 60°
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668) If we go above the surface of the gravitational force

a) Remains constant	b) Becomes zero	✓c) Varies inversely to the square of the distance	d) Varies directly to the square of the distance
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669) The waves in which particles of the medium have displacement along the direction of propagation of waves are called

a) transverse waves	✓b) longitudinal waves	c) electromagnetic waves	d) micro waves
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670) During the projectile motion the horizontal component of velocity

✓a) Remains constant	b) increase with time	c) decrease with time	d) none of these
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671) Work done in displacing the mass " m " through distance " x_0 ", appears as elastic P.E. given by

a) $P.E. = kx_0^2$	b) $P.E. = \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2$	✓c) $P.E. = \frac{1}{2}k^2x_0$	d) $P.E. = \frac{1}{2}k^2x_0^2$
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672) The efficiency of diesel engine is about.

a) 25% to 30%	b) 40% to 50%	✓c) 35% to 40%	d) 50% to 60%
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673) Force per unit extension is called

a) Pressure	✓b) Spring constant	c) Density	d) None of these
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674) The energy sources which are not very common use are called

a) Conventional energy sources	✓b) Non-Conventional energy sources	c) General sources of energy	d) None of them
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675) When velocity time graph is a straight line parallel to time axis then.

a) Velocity to zero	✓b) Acceleration is zero	c) Acceleration is constant	d) Velocity is variable
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676) The center of gravity of a body is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) The point at which the whole weight of a body acts	b) The point at which the mass of the body acts	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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677) 1 kWh is equal to

a) $3.6 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$	b) $3.6 \times 10^5 \text{ kg}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$	d) $3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ kg}$
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678) The centripetal force is always directed

a) Away from the centre	b) Opposite to the direction of motion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Towards the centre	d) Along the direction of motion
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679) For a vibrating body, damping phenomena helps in

a) Increasing the amplitude	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Decreasing the amplitude	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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680) The dimensions of angular acceleration are

a) $[T^{-1}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $[T^{-2}]$	c) $[T^{-3}]$	d) $[T^{-4}]$
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681) For mass spring system, the value of angular frequency " ω " is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$	b) $\omega = -\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$	c) $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	d) $\omega = -\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$
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682) The percentage uncertainty in radius of a sphere is 2%. The total percentage uncertainty in the volume of sphere will be:

a) 2%	b) 4%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 6%	d) 8%
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683) The number of earth station which transmit and receive signals from satellites is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 200	b) 250	c) 300	d) 400
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684) The time period of simple pendulum is

a) $T = \frac{1}{2T} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$	b) $T = \frac{1}{2T} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$	d) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$
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685) When the stretched string is plucked from one quarters of length then the stretched string will vibrate in

a) one loop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) two loops	c) three loops	d) four loops
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686) Multi mode step index fibre is useful for

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Short distance	b) Long distance	c) None of these	d) Both of these
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687) One atto is equal to

a) 10^{-17}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 10^{-18}	c) 10^{-19}	d) 10^{-20}
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688) When a shell explodes in mid air, its fragment fly off in

a) Same direction	b) Different directions	c) Circle	d) Uni-direction
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689) The path of the projectile for short ranges is

a) Straight line	b) Elliptic	c) Hyperbolic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Parabolic
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690) In the calculating of the volume of a sphere, $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ the total percentage uncertainty in the final result can be determined by the expression.

a) $V = 2 \times \%$ age uncertainty in the radius r	b) $V = 4 \times \%$ age uncertainty in the radius r	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $V = 3 \times \%$ age uncertainty in the radius r	d) None of these
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691) 1 light year is the distance traveled by light in

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 1 year	b) 4 year	c) 5 year	d) all
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692) Cold water passes over the surface of a collector and is heated up to about

a) 50°C	b) 60°C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 70°C	d) 80°C
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693) The instantaneous acceleration of a body executing S.H.M is given by

a) $\vec{a} = -\omega \vec{x}^2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\vec{a} = -\omega^2 \vec{x}$	c) $\vec{a} = \omega^2 \vec{x}$	d) $\vec{a} = -\omega \vec{x}$
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694) The maximum constant velocity attained by a spherical droplet when the drag force and the weight of drop become equal is called

a) Critical velocity	b) Variable velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Terminal velocity	d) Average velocity
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695) When the source is moving toward the observer with velocity u_s then the Doppler's shift is given by.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $\Delta\lambda = \left(\frac{u_s}{f}\right)$	b) $\Delta\lambda = \left(\frac{f}{u_s}\right)$	c) $\Delta\lambda = (f u_s)$	d) None of these
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696) In case of a point source the wave front in shape is

a) Plane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Spherical	c) Circular	d) Curve
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697) In optical fibre the light signals eventually become dim and must be regenerated by devices is called

a) Receivers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Repeaters	c) Amplifier	d) None of these
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698) A communication satellite is used to reflect the signal of.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Microwaves	b) Radio waves	c) x-rays	d) γ rays
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699) In the gravitational field if displacement is against the gravitational force, then work done will be

a) Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Negative	c) Zero	d) None of them
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700) If a vector of 10N is acting along x-axis its y component is given by

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Zero	b) 5N	c) 10N	d) 15N
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701) If the radius of earth is doubled then the value of critical velocity becomes.

a) $\frac{1}{2}V_0$	b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}V_0$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\sqrt{2}V_0$	d) $\frac{1}{4}V_0$
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702) When the source of sound moves towards stationary observer then observed frequency

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Increase	b) Decrease	c) Remains constant	d) None of these
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703) Angular momentum is a

a) Scalar quantity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Vector quantity	c) Number with no dimensions	d) None of these
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704) The dimensions of power are

a) $[ML^2 T^{-1}]$	b) $[ML^1 T^{-2}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $[ML^2 T^{-3}]$	d) $[MLT^{-2}]$
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705) On striking the ground, the K.E. of the object changes into

a) Sound energy	b) Heat energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Sound and Heat energy	d) P.E.
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706) Artificial gravity is produced by rotating the space-ship

a) Around earth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) About its own axis	c) About sun	d) None of these
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707) Reverse process of vector addition is called

a) Negative of a vector	b) Subtraction of a vector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Resolution of a vector	d) All of these
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708) The largest satellite system is managed by.

a) 116 countries	b) 136 countries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 126 countries	d) 140 countries
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709) According to Newton's second law in terms of momentum

a) $\vec{F} = \frac{m\vec{V}_i - m\vec{V}_f}{t}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\vec{F} = \frac{m\vec{V}_f - m\vec{V}_i}{t}$	c) $\vec{F} = \frac{m\vec{V}_i^2 - m\vec{V}_f^2}{t}$	d) $\vec{F} = \frac{m\vec{V}_f^2 - m\vec{V}_i^2}{t}$
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710) Gravity is due to curvature of space and time this was the theory of

a) Newton	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Einstein	c) Plank	d) Maxwell
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711) If both R_x and R_y components are positive then resultant lies in

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 1st quadrant	b) 2nd quadrant	c) 3rd quadrant	d) 4th quadrant
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712) The world of middle sized things range from

a) Molecules to atoms	b) Molecules to star	c) Molecules to nucleus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Molecules to earth
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713) Frequency of satellite about its own axis that produces artificial gravity is

a) $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$	c) $f = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$	d) $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{Rg}$
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714) Work done in the earth's gravitational field is

a) Dependent of the path followed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Independent of the path followed	c) Either of them	d) None of them
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715) The maximum range of the projectile is

a) $R = \frac{V_i^2 \sin 2\theta}{2f}$	b) $R = \frac{V_i^2 \sin 2\theta}{2f}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $R_{max} = \frac{V_i^2}{g}$	d) All of them
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716) The units of angular displacement are

a) Radian	b) Degree	c) Revolution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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717) Geo-stationary satellites are used for

a) Weather observation	b) World communication	c) Navigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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718) When the amplitude of a wave becomes double its energy becomes

a) one half	b) double	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) four times	d) six times
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719) Product of frequency and time period

a) Equal to zero	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Equal to one	c) Less than one	d) Less or equal to one
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720) An object of mass 1 kg moving with acceleration of 1 ms^{-2} will experience a force of.

a) 10^{-2} N	b) 10^{-3} N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 1 N	d) 1 dyne
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721) When the magnitude of the drag force becomes equal to weight, the net force acting on the droplet is

a) Maximum	b) 9.8 N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) None of these
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722) A paratrooper moves downward with.

a) Zero acceleration	b) Positive acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Constant acceleration	d) Negative acceleration
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723) Equation of continuity gives the conservation of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Mass	b) Energy	c) Speed	d) Volume
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724) If velocity of a moving object is doubled then K.E becomes

a) constant	b) 2 times	c) 3 times	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 4 times
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725) The diameter of multi mode step index fibre core is

a) 50 mm	b) 50 cm	c) 50 nm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 50 μm
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726) When a particle is moving along a circular path, its projection along the diameter executes

a) Elliptic motion	b) Parabolic motion	c) Irregular motion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) SHM
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727) Newton's formula for the speed of sound in air is.

a) $V = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $V = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}$	c) $V = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}$	d) $v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{\rho}}$
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728) Solar cells are thin wafers made from

a) Silver	b) Gold	c) Copper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Silicon
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729) The limit to which a microscope can be used to resolve detail depends upon the

a) Length of the objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Width of the objective	c) Position of the objective	d) All of these
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730) The expression for first law of thermodynamics is

a) $W = Q + \Delta U$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $Q = \Delta U + W$	c) $\Delta U = Q + W$	d) $Q = U_1 - U_1$
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731) The reflected wave from the boundary of two media has the same

a) wave length	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) frequency	c) velocity	d) none of these
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732) Three equations of motion are useful only for linear motion with.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Uniform acceleration	b) Variable acceleration	c) Zero acceleration	d) Positive acceleration
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733) For freely falling body, the apparent weight of the object will be

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) None of these
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734) A good telescope must have

a) An objective of long focal length	b) An objective of larger aperture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) None of these
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735) When sound source and observer move with same velocity along the same direction, then

a) Relative velocity will be zero	b) There will be no change in frequency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) Apparent frequency increases
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736) Torque has maximum value if angle between \vec{r} and \vec{F} is

a) 0°	b) 45°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 90°	d) 180°
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737) The velocity-time graph of a body is an inclined straight line which rises the same height for equal intervals of time, if it moves with

a) Variable velocity	b) Constant velocity	c) Zero velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Constant acceleration
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738) Which one of the following is a scalar quantity

a) Force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Power	c) Velocity	d) Acceleration
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739) If the resultant vector lies in first quadrant then its direction is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $\theta = \emptyset$	b) $\theta = 180^\circ - \emptyset$	c) $\theta = 180^\circ + \emptyset$	d) $\theta = 360^\circ + \emptyset$
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740) The displacement coincides with the path of the motion, when a body moves in

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Straight line	b) Curve line	c) Both straight and curve line	d) None of them
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741) A physical quantity which is completely described by both its magnitude and direction is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Vector	b) Scalar	c) Constant	d) Variable
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742) If there is air friction then for free falling body

a) Loss in P.E > loss in K.E	b) Loss in P.E = gain in K.E	c) Loss in P.E < gain in K.E	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Loss in P.E \neq gain in K.E
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743) No spark plug is needed in the .

a) Petrol engine	b) Gas Engine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Diesel engine	d) Water engine
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744) The moment of inertia of thin ring or hoop about an axis passes perpendicular to its plane is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) mr^2	b) m^2r	c) m^2r^2	d) mr^{-2}
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745) By work energy principle work done by the body is equal to change in its

a) K.E	b) P.E	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both a & b	d) None of these
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746) The speeds of stars and galaxies can be calculated by the use of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Doppler's effect	b) Compton effect	c) Chemical effect	d) All of these
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747) The dimensions of co-efficient of viscosity are

a) $[MLT^{-1}]$	b) $[MLT^{-2}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $[ML^{-1}T^{-1}]$	d) $[ML^2T^{-1}]$
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748) A 1000 kg car is turning round a corners at 10 m/s , as it travels along an arc of a circle, if radius of the circular path is 10 m, then the centripetal force will be.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $1.0 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$	b) $1.0 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$	c) $1.0 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$	d) $0.1 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$
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749) The effect of decrease in pressure with increase in velocity of fluid in a horizontal pipe is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Venturi effect	b) Torricelli's theorem	c) Viscosity	d) None of these
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750) When the string vibrates in more and more loop then

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) the frequency increases and wavelength decrease	b) the frequency decrease and wavelength increases	c) both frequency and wavelength decrease	d) both frequency and wavelength increases
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751) A 5 kg mass is falling freely, the force acting on it will be

a) Zero	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 49 N	c) 4.9 N	d) 490 N
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752) The motion of a body about a fixed point, in which its distance from fixed pint remains same is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Circular motion	b) Linear motion	c) Vibratory motion	d) Angular motion
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753) Wave transport

a) Matter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) energy	c) both of these	d) none of these
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754) If a body is moving with constant acceleration, the velocity-time graph is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Inclined straight line	b) Curve	c) Zig-zag	d) None of them
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755) The law of conservation of angular momentum has been verified from the

a) Cosmological level	b) Submicroscopic level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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756) SI unit of linear momentum is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) kgms^{-1}	b) $\text{kgm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$	c) $\text{kgm}^2\text{s}^{-2}$	d) $\text{kgm}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$
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757) For a vector the length of the line according to scale gives its

a) Directions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Magnitude	c) Units	d) Origin
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758) The expression for the orbital radius of geo-stationary satellites is

a) $r = \left[\frac{GM^2T^2}{4\pi^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$	b) $r = \left[\frac{GM^2T}{4\pi^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$	c) $r = \left[\frac{GMT^3}{4\pi^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $r = \left[\frac{GMT^2}{4\pi^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$
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759) In Blue shift, the spectrum is shifted towards.

a) Larger wavelength	b) Medium wavelength	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Shorter wavelength	d) None of these
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760) projectile motion is due to

a) gravitational force	b) inertia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) both a and b	d) none of them
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761) The low flying earth satellites, towards the center of earth have acceleration

a) 9.6 m/s^2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 9.8 m/s^2	c) 10 m/s^2	d) 10.2 m/s^2
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762) When average acceleration = instantaneous acceleration, the body is said to be moving with

a) Positive acceleration	b) Negative acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Uniform acceleration	d) Average acceleration
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763) Linear velocity of a body moving along a circular path is known as

a) Angular velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Tangential velocity	c) Rotational velocity	d) All of these
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764) The study of fluid in motion is simplified by using

a) Law of conservation of mass	b) Law of conservation of energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) Law of conservation of mass
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765) Rotational analogy of mass is

a) Angular Velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Moment of inertia	c) Angular momentum	d) None of these
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766) Intensity of light depends upon

a) Wavelength	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Amplitude	c) Velocity	d) Frequency
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767) The projection of vector \vec{A} in the direction of \vec{B} is

a) $B \cos\theta$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $A \cos\theta$	c) $B \sin\theta$	d) $A \sin\theta$
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768) Which of the following is nearly monochromatic light ?

a) Light from fluorescent tube	b) Light from sun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Light from sodium lamp	d) Light from simple lamp
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769) With the help of Global positioning system, the position of an object on the earth can be found within the accuracy of

a) 50 m	b) 30 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 10 m	d) 100 m
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770) With the increasing number of loops in stretched string the frequency

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) also increase	b) decreases	c) remains constant	d) none of these
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771) Microwaves are used in communication satellites because they

a) Travel in narrow beam	b) Can pass easily through atmosphere	c) Travel in straight lines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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772) According to Stoke's law the viscous or drag force on a sphere of radius "r" moving with slowly speed is give by

a) $F = \frac{2r^2\rho}{9\eta}$	b) $F = 6\pi mg$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $F = 6\pi\eta rv$	d) $F = 6\pi\eta r^2v$
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773) The dimensions of rotational inertia are

a) $[ML^{-2}]$	b) $[M^2L]$	c) $[M^2L^2]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $[ML^2]$
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774) In mass spring system, at what positions the P.E. will be half of total energy

a) $x = \frac{x_0}{2}$	b) $x = \frac{x_0}{4}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $x = \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{2}}$	d) None of these
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775) A line normal to the wave front including the direction of motion is called a

a) Vertical ray of light	b) Horizontal ray of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Ray of light	d) All of these
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776) The relation between linear acceleration and angular acceleration is

a) $\vec{a} = \vec{r} \times \vec{\omega}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\vec{a} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$	c) $\vec{a} = \vec{a} \times \vec{r}$	d) $\vec{a} = \vec{r} \times \vec{a}$
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777) If a shell explodes in mid-air, its fragments fly off in different directions. The total momentum of the fragments.

a) Decreases	b) Increases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Remains the same	d) Becomes zero
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778) Internal energy of ideal gas system is generally the

a) Translational P.E.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Translational K.E.	c) Rotational P.E.	d) Rotational K.E.
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779) The torque is also called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Moment of force	b) Moment arm	c) Couple	d) Moment of inertia
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780) Rotting of biomars in a closed tank produces biogas is a

a) Good liquid	b) Good oil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Good fertilizer	d) All of these
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781) The refractive index steps down from 1.52 to 1.48 at the boundary in

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Multi mode steps index fibre	b) Single mode step index fibre	c) Multi mode graded index fibre	d) Both b and c
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782) Whenever a body moves from one position to another, the change in position is called

a) Acceleration	b) Velocity	c) Speed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Displacement
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783) The components of a vector mutually perpendicular to each other are called

a) Equal vector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Rectangular components of a vector	c) Opposite vectors	d) resultant vector
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784) In stationary wave the points which always remains at rest are

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) nodes	b) anti nodes	c) crest	d) all of these
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785) In multi mode graded index fibre transmission of light take place by

a) Continuous Refraction	b) Total internal refraction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) None of these
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786) The 3rd frontiers in fundamental science is

a) World of extra large things	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) World of middle size things	c) World of extra small things	d) All of these
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787) The dimensions of torque are

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $[ML^2T^{-2}]$	b) $[M^2LT^{-2}]$	c) $[MLT^2]$	d) $[ML^{-2}T]$
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788) The capacity of a body to do work is called its

a) Power	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Energy	c) Force	d) Momentum
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789) The weight of an object in an elevator moving down with an acceleration of 9.8 m/s^2 will become

a) Half	b) Double	c) Unchanged	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Zero
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790) The dimensions of acceleration are

a) $[LT^{-1}]$	b) $[MLT^{-1}]$	c) $[MT^{-2}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $[LT^{-2}]$
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791) The centripetal force depends upon.

a) Mass of the body	b) Speed of the body	c) Radius of the circle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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792) The unit of power of a lens is

a) Watt	b) meter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Dioptre	d) cm
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793) Scalar product of two vectors \vec{A} and \vec{B} in terms of rectangular components can be written as

a) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_y$	b) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_y B_x$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x$	d) All of these
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794) If velocity time graph is parallel to time axis, then acceleration of moving body will be.

a) Maximum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Zero	c) Positive	d) Negative
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795) Speed of sound in vacuum is .

a) 280 ms^{-1}	b) 332 ms^{-1}	c) 333 ms^{-1}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Zero
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796) When two vectors are multiplied then result will be

a) scalar quantity	b) vector quantity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) either a or b	d) none of these
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797) For smaller values of $\Delta\theta$, the angular displacement is a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Vector quantity	b) Scaler quantity	c) Constant quantity	d) None of them
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798) The SI unit of power is

a) Joule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) watt	c) newton	d) erg
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799) When two waves having same frequency and travelling in the same direction superpose produce the phenomenon of

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) interference	b) diffraction	c) beats	d) stationary waves
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800) Which of the following measurements of length is most precise?

a) 5 cm	b) 5.4cm	c) 5.41 cm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 5.412cm
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801) Let $x_1 = 10.5 \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}$ and $x_2 = 26.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}$ is recorded as $x = x_2 - x_1$, the uncertainty in x is:

a) 0.1 cm	b) $\pm 0 \text{ cm}$	c) $\pm 0.2 \text{ cm}$	d) -0.1 cm
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802) The angle of incidence for which angle of refraction becomes 90° is called

a) Reflected angle	b) Phase angle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Critical angle	d) Incident angle
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803) The value of constant " γ " for monatomic gas is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 1.67	b) 1.40	c) 1.29	d) 1.30
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804) The velocity of the projectile is minimum

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) At the highest point	b) Before striking the ground	c) At height of the hight
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805) The direction of angular momentum is

a) Away the axis of rotation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Along the axis of rotation	c) None of these	d) Both of these
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806) The overlapping of physics and other fields gave birth to?

a) Physical chemistry	b) Bio physics	c) Astro physics	✓d) All of these
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807) The horizontal range of the projectile is given by

✓a) $R = \frac{V_i^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$	b) $R = \frac{V_i^2 \sin 2\theta}{f}$	c) $R = \frac{V_i^2 \sin 2\theta}{2f}$	d) All
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808) The radial acceleration of a satellite orbiting around the earth is equal to

a) Zero	✓b) g	c) w infinity	d) None of these
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809) The minimum number of vector of un-equal magnitudes whose vector sum can be zero is

a) 1	b) 2	✓c) 3	d) 4
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810) The slope of velocity time graph at any instant represents.

a) Instantaneous velocity	✓b) Instantaneous acceleration	c) Force	d) Power
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811) The typical source of wave energy is

a) Earth	b) Moon	✓c) Sun	d) Work
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812) The magnitude of a vector $r = a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k}$ can be written as

a) $r = \sqrt{a^2\hat{i} + b^2\hat{j} + c^2\hat{k}}$	b) $r = \sqrt{a + b + c}$	✓c) $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$	d) None of these
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813) The most common method of modulation in fibre optic communication is called

✓a) Digital modulation	b) Frequency modulation	c) Wave length modulation	d) All of these
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814) If a body is rotating counter-clockwise, then angular displacement is

✓a) Positive	b) Negative	c) Zero	d) Minimum
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815) Human blood pressure is measured in

a) Nm^{-2}	b) Pascal	c) torr	✓d) All of these
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816) One Kilowatt hour is the work done by an agency of one Kilowatt power in

a) one day	✓b) one hour	c) one sec	d) none of these
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817) The maximum K.E. of the spring mass system is

✓a) $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x_0^2$	b) $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{x_0^2} \right)$	c) $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$	d) $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{x_0^2} \right)$
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818) Instantaneous change of momentum is called

a) Acceleration	✓b) Impulse	c) Force	d) Pressure
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819) Slope of velocity time graph describes a physical quantity called.

a) Displacement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Average acceleration	c) Average velocity	d) Momentum
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820) The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one mole of the gas through 1K at constant volume is called

a) Heat capacity	b) Heat capacity at constant at constant pressure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Heat capacity at constant volume	d) None of these
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821) The blood pressure of the person

a) Decreases with age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Increases with age	c) Remains constant	d) None of these
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822) Light from the sun reaches are nearly

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Plane wave front	b) Spherical wave fronts	c) Both of these	d) None of these
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823) The commercial unit of electric energy is

a) Kilowatt	b) Kilowatt meter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Kilowatt hour	d) All of them
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824) The area under velocity time graph is equal to.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Distance	b) Power	c) Force	d) Work
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825) The dimensions of weight are given by

a) $[ML^2 T^2]$	b) $[ML^2 T^1]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $[MLT^{-2}]$	d) $[ML^2 T^{-1}]$
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826) When a body is moving in a circle, then its tangential velocity

a) Remains constant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Changes continuously	c) Becomes zero	d) None of these
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827) Newton's first law of motion gives us

a) Measurement of force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Definition of force	c) Both a and b	d) None of these
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828) The magnitude of $\hat{i} \cdot (\hat{j} \times \hat{k})$ is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 1	b) 2	c) 4
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829) If E is the elastic modulus and ρ is the density of the medium, the speed of the sound is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$	b) $v = \sqrt{E\rho}$	c) $v = \gamma \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}}$	d) $v = \sqrt{\frac{1}{E\rho}}$
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830) For a car moving round a corner track, necessary centripetal force is provided by

a) Frictional force	b) Normal reaction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) Gravitational force
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831) Rate of change of angular displacement is called

a) Linear velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Angular velocity	c) Linear acceleration	d) Angular acceleration
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832) Single mode step index fibre can carry

a) 12 TV Channels or 14000 phone calls	b) 14 TV Channels or 15000 phone calls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 14 TV Channels or 14000 phone calls	d) 12 TV Channels or 15000 phone calls
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833) Moment of force of a body about its center of gravity due to its weight is

a) Minimum	b) Maximum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) mg
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834) When the fuel in the rocket decreases due to burning, then acceleration of the rocket

a) Increases	b) Decrease	c) Remain same	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Becomes zero
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835) An aeroplane is moving towards air port, its apparent frequency picked at the radar

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Increases	b) Decreases	c) Remains constant	d) None of these
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836) Newton calculated the speed of sound in air at STP as given

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 280 ms^{-1}	b) 332 ms^{-1}	c) 333 ms^{-1}	d) 340 ms^{-1}
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837) When a body falls down towards the earth acceleration due to gravity is taken

a) Negative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Positive	c) Zero	d) None of them
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838) The velocity of a free falling body just before hitting the ground is 9.8 ms^{-1} , the height through which it fall be.

a) 98 m	b) 19.6 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 4.9 m	d) 9.8 m
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839) Before launching, the launching mass of a typical rocket consist of fuel

a) 40 % of rocket mass	b) 60 % of rocket mass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 80 % of rocket mass	d) 90 % of rocket mass
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840) The slope of velocity time graph gives.

a) Speed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Acceleration	c) Torque	d) Displacement
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841) At maximum height the horizontal component of velocity is

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	c) zero	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) unchanged
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842) A slinky spring is a loose which has small initial length but a relatively

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) large extended length	b) medium extended length	c) very small extended length	d) none of these
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843) A device used to measure speed of liquid flow is called

a) Barometer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Venturi meter	c) Voltmeter	d) Sphygmonanometer
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844) The time rate of change of velocity of a body is called

a) Speed	b) Displacement	c) Distance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Acceleration
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845) K.E. of vibrating mass spring system at any instant is

a) $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x_0^2$	b) $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{x_0^2} \right)$	c) $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{x_0^2} \right)$
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846) One angstrom is equal to

a) 10^{-6} m	b) 10^{-6} cm	c) 10^{-8} m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 10^{-8} cm
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847) When the line of action of applied force passes through the pivot point then its torque is

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) 1
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848) The branch of physics which deals with the transformation of heat energy into other forms of energy is called

a) Mechanics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Thermodynamics	c) Nuclear physics	d) Particle physics
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849) When a meteor enters into earth's atmosphere the energy converts into

a) Kinetic energy	b) Potential energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Heat energy	d) Nuclear energy
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850) The unit of entropy is.

a) J K	b) J	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\frac{J}{K}$	d) $\frac{K}{J}$
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851) At a very large distance from a point source we get

a) A spherical wave front	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) A plane wave front	c) A cylindrical wave front	d) a circular wave front
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852) Value of solar constant is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 1.4 kW m^{-2}	b) 1.0 kW m^{-2}	c) 0.1 kW m^{-2}	d) 4.1 kW m^{-2}
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853) Blood pressure is measured by a instrument called

a) Barometer	b) Stethoscope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Sphygmomanometer	d) Hydrometer
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854) The airplane lift is based on

a) Linear momentum	b) Angular momentum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Bernoulli's principle	d) All of these
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855) The ability to reveal the minor detail of the object under examination is called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Resolving power	b) Magnification	c) Magnifying power	d) Power
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856) In decimal fractions, zeros to the right of significant figures

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Are significant	b) Are not significant	c) May or may not significant	d) None of these
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857) The angle $\theta = \omega t$ specifies the

a) Displacement of the body	b) Direction of motion of the body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both of these	d) None of these
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858) Number of beats per second is equal to the

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) difference between the frequencies of the two tuning forks	b) sum of the frequencies of the two tuning forks	c) ratio of the frequencies of two tuning fork	d) none of these
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859) Carnot engine used

a) Isothermal process	b) Adiabatic process	c) Isobaric process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both a and b
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860) The light emitted from LED to the transmitter has a typical wave length

a) 1.3 cm	b) 1.3mm	c) 1.3 km	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $1.3 \mu\text{m}$
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862) A succession of events which bring the system back to its initial condition is called

a) Forward process	b) Irreversible process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) A cycle	d) None of these
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863) The value of g at the center of earth is

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	c) 9.8 ms^{-2}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Zero
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864) The axis of rotation of an object will not change its orientation unless an external

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Torque	b) Power acts on	c) Momentum	d) None of these
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865) When an observer moves towards stationary source of sound the observed frequency

a) Decreases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Increases	c) Remains constant	d) Becomes zero
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866) Multi mode graded index fibre core has diameter of range

a) 100 to 1000 μm	b) 50 to 100 μm	c) 50 to 10000 μm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 50 to 1000 μm
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867) The angle between the vectors $\hat{i}-3\hat{j}-2\hat{k}$ and $\hat{i}-\hat{j}-\hat{k}$ is

a) 0°	b) 45°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 90°	d) 120°
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868) SI unit of angular momentum is

a) $\text{kgm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$	b) Js	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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869) The length of the second pendulum is

a) 99.2 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 99.2 cm	c) 99.2 km	d) 9.92 m
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870) The P.E of an object on the surface of earth is equal to

a) mv^2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) zero	c) mgh	d) infinite
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871) The frequency of the second pendulum is

a) 1.0 Hz	b) 2.0 Hz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 0.5 Hz	d) 1.5 Hz
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872) Height of geostationary satellite above the equator is

a) 26000 km	b) 32000 km	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 36000 km	d) 42000 km
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873) No body begins to move or comes to rest of itself was given by.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Newton	b) Pascal	c) Bernoulli	d) Bu Ali Sena
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874) The percentage uncertainty in mass and velocity are 2% and 3% respectively. The maximum percentage uncertainty in the measurement of kinetic energy will be:

a) 11%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 8%	c) 6%	d) 1%
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875) The example of scalar product is

a) Torque	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Work	c) Force	d) All of these
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876) The light source in the transmitter can be

a) LED	b) TV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Either of these	d) None of these
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877) Satellites are held in orbit by the gravitational pull of.

a) Moon	b) Sun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Earth	d) Star
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878) As water falls down from taps its speed increases and cross-sectional area

a) Becomes zero	b) Increases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Decreases	d) None of these
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879) The horizontal range of projectile is maximum at an angle of

a) 25°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 45°	c) 55°	d) 65°
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880) The behaviour of gases is well accounted by the kinetic theory bases on

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Microscopic approach	b) Macroscopic approach	c) Both these	d) None of these
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881) The gravitational P.E is always determined relative to some arbitrary position which is assigned the value of

a) Minimum P.E	b) Maximum P.E	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero P.E	d) Negative P.E
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882) A spectrometer consist of

a) Collimator	b) Turn table	c) Telescope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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883) If the slope of the velocity time graph remain constant then body is moving with.

a) Uniform velocity	b) Negative variable Acceleration	c) Variable Acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Uniform Acceleration
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884) The systolic pressure (high pressure) of normal healthy person is

a) 210 torr	b) 160 torr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 120 torr	d) 80 torr
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885) Whenever high magnification is desired will use

a) Simple microscope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Compound microscope	c) Spectrometer	d) A Convex lens
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886) In satellites the energy needed to amplify and transmit the signals is provided by

a) A.C. generators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) D.C. generators	c) Solar cell panels	d) All of these
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887) Carnot engine cycle consists of

a) Single step	b) Two steps	c) Three steps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Four steps
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888) The distance between two consecutive crests or trough is called

a) displacement	b) amplitude	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) wavelength	d) all of these
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889) In vector product the direction can be determined by

a) Head to tail rule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Right hand rule	c) Left hand rule	d) Fleming's rule
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890) Power is a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Scalar quantity	b) Vector quantity	c) Fixed quantity	d) Fundamental quantity
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891) Sound of frequencies higher than 20,000 hertz are called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) ultra sonic	b) infra sonic	c) both of these	d) none of these
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892) A transmitter converts electrical signals into

a) Sound signals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Light signals	c) None of these	d) All of these
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893) For very fast moving objects relativistic mechanics is applicable developed by

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Einstein	b) Abu ali sena	c) Newton	d) All
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894) The circumference of a circle subtends an angle at the centre

a) π radian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 2π radian	c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ radian	d) 4π radian
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895) The study of nature is classified into

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Two Branches	b) three Branches	c) four Branches	d) five Branches
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896) The centripetal force can be written as

a) $F_c = m^2 r \omega$	b) $F_c = m r^2 \omega$	c) $F_c = m r^2 \omega^2$	✓d) $F_c = m r \omega^2$
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897) The first frontiers in fundamental science is

✓a) World of extremely large bodies	b) World of middle sized	c) All of these	d) None
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898) The minimum initial velocity which is given to a body to enable it to escape out of the earth's gravitational field is called

a) Terminal velocity	b) Angular velocity	✓c) Escape velocity	d) Orbital velocity
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899) When one end of organ pipe is closed then

✓a) only odd harmonic are present	b) only even harmonics are present	c) all harmonic is present	d) none of these
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900) The condition for destruction interference can be written as

✓a) $\Delta S = (2n + 1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$	b) $\Delta S = c(2n)$	c) $\Delta S = (2n + 1)$	d) all
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901) The quantities which are based on other physical quantities are called.

a) Base quantities	b) Vector quantities	c) Scalar quantities	✓d) Derived quantities
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902) The time rate of doing work is known as

a) Momentum	b) Energy	c) Force	✓d) Power
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903) If vector sum of all the forces acting on a body is zero, then body is may be in

a) Static equilibrium	b) Translational equilibrium	✓c) Both A & B	d) Dynamic equilibrium
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904) The waves produced in a typical micro wave oven have wavelength

a) 12 km	b) 12 m	✓c) 12 cm	d) 12 nm
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905) When the temperature increase, the viscosity

a) Decreases	✓b) Increases	c) Remains constant	d) None of these
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906) The maximum height attained by a projectile is

a) $\frac{R_{max}}{g} = \frac{V_i^2}{g}$	b) $H = \frac{V_i^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$	✓c) $H = \frac{V_i^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$	d) All of them
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907) The points on a Huygen's wave front which send out secondary wavelets are

a) Non coherent sources of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Coherent sources of light	c) Point sources of light	d) None of these
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908) Impulse is a

a) Scalar quantity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Vector quantity	c) Fixed quantity	d) None of them
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909) When mud flies off the tyre of a moving bicycle , it will fly.

a) Toward the centre	b) Tangent to the tyre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Along the radius	d) All of these
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910) If both R_x and R_y components are negative then resultant lies in

a) 1st quadrant	b) 2nd quadrant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 3rd quadrant	d) 4th quadrant
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911) Fluid is said to be ideal , if

a) It is non-viscous	b) It is incompressible	c) The fluid motion is steady	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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912) The direction of angular acceleration is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Along the axis of rotation	b) Away the axis of rotation	c) Perpendicular to the axis of rotation	d) All of these
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913) A body having uniform acceleration of 10 ms^{-2} has a velocity of 100 ms^{-1} . In what time its velocity will be doubled?

a) 8 sec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 10 sec	c) 12 sec	d) 14 sec
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914) The formula for speed of satellite orbiting around the Earth is.

a) $V = \sqrt{2gr}$	b) $V = \sqrt{2gR}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $V = \sqrt{gR}$	d) $V = \sqrt{\frac{gR}{M}}$
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915) The mass of fuel consumed by a typical moving rocket to overcome earth's gravity is at the rate of

a) 100 kgs^{-1}	b) 4000 kgs^{-1}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 10000 kgs^{-1}	d) 100000 kgs^{-1}
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916) A process whereby energy is dissipated from the oscillating system is called

a) Resonance	b) SHM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Damping	d) Reflection
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917) If the resultant vector lies in 3rd quadrant then its direction is

a) $\theta = \emptyset$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\theta = 180^{\circ} + \emptyset$	c) $\theta = 270^{\circ} + \emptyset$	d) $\theta = 360^{\circ} + \emptyset$
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918) A unit vector is obtained by dividing the vector with

a) Its direction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Its magnitude	c) 'Null vector	d) Resultant vector
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919) Super position principle is the following property of the wave

a) simple multiplication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) simple additive	c) both of them	d) all of these
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920) Environment crisis are also known as.

a) Population crisis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Entropy crisis	c) War crisis	d) Mass crisis
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921) The minimum number of correctly positioned communication satellites to cover whole populated earth is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 3	b) 2	c) 100	d) 200
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922) Bats navigate and find food by

a) Micro waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Echo location	c) Electromagnetic waves	d) All of these
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923) The stationary waves can be set up on the string only with the frequencies of

a) Simple series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Harmonic series	c) Fundamental series	d) None of these
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924) The expression for velocity with which a satellite moves around the earth is

a) $v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}$	b) $v = \sqrt{\frac{Gm}{r}}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$	d) $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r^2}}$
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925) The first demonstration of wave nature of light was provided in 1801 by the experiment of

a) Huygen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Thomas Young	c) Maxwell	d) Newton
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926) According to equation of continuity

a) $A^2 v = \text{constant}$	b) $A v^2 = \text{constant}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $A v = \text{constant}$	d) $\frac{A}{v} = \text{constant}$
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927) The consumption of energy by a 60 watt bulb in 2 sec is

a) 0.02 J	b) 30 J	c) 80 J	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 120 J
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928) One tera is equal to

a) 10^{10}	b) 10^{11}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 10^{12}	d) 10^{-9}
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929) If the mass of the bob of a pendulum is doubled, then its time period is

a) Doubled	b) Four times	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Unchanged	d) Halved
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930) Time taken by light to reach from sun to earth is

a) 8 min 8 sec	b) 8 min 84 sec	c) 8 min 34 sec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 8 min 20 sec
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931) When the height of a satellite from the surface of earth increases

a) T increase	b) V orbital speed decreases	c) Acceleration due to gravity decrease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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932) The horizontal range is equal for the angles

a) 30° to 40°	b) 50°	c) 45°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 30° to 60°
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933) Mathematically, the acceleration of rocket of mass M and whose ejected mass flow rate is " m "

a) $\vec{a} = \frac{m\vec{a}^2}{M}$	b) $\vec{a} = \frac{m\vec{t}}{M}$	c) $\vec{a} = \frac{M\vec{V}}{m}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\vec{a} = \frac{m\vec{V}}{M}$
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934) Action and reaction forces act on the

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Different bodies	b) Same bodies	c) A and B	d) None of these
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935) In $d \sin \theta = m \lambda$ where $m = \pm(\dots\dots)$:

a) 1,3,5,7,.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 1,2,3,.....	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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936) According to Huygen's principle secondary wavelets spread out with a speed

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Equal to the speed of propagation of the wave	b) Greater to the speed of propagation of the wave	c) Less to the speed of propagation of the wave	d) All of these
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937) The magnitude of $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ is equal to the areas of adjacent sides of

a) Square	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Parallelogram	c) Triangle	d) Rectangle
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938) The product of mass of a particle and its velocity is called

a) Force	b) Energy	c) Acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Linear momentum
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939) For complete equilibrium, linear acceleration and angular acceleration should be

a) Maximum	b) Minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) Positive
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940) If a vector $A = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ then its magnitude will be

a) 3	b) 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $\sqrt{3}$	d) 5
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941) In the study of interference and diffraction we consider

a) Particle nature of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Wave nature of light	c) Both of these	d) None of these
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942) The min-number of communication satellites required to cover whole earth is.

a) 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 3	c) 5	d) 2
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943) The relation between time period " T " and angular velocity " ω " of the body is

a) $\omega = 2\pi T$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$	c) $\omega = \pi T$	d) $\omega = \frac{2T}{\pi}$
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944) The speed of a hoop moving down an incline plane is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) \sqrt{gh}	b) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}gh}$	c) $\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}gh}$	d) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}gh}$
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945) Propagation of light in an optical fibre requires that the light should be

a) Partially confined with in the fibre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Totally confined with in the fibre	c) Either of these	d) None of these
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946) A brick of mass 2 kg is dropped from a rest position 5.0 m above the ground . What is its velocity at height of 3.0 m above the ground ?

a) 6 ms^{-1}	b) 9 ms^{-1}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 6.3 ms^{-1}	d) 9.8 ms^{-1}
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947) If the magnitude of resultant of two vectors each of magnitude F is also of magnitude F, the angle between them will be

a) 30°	b) 40°	c) 50°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 120°
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948) The device which converts light energy into electrical energy is called

a) Dry cell	b) Solar cell	c) Photo voltaic cell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both b&c
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949) Vector can be added graphically by a method known as:

a) Right hand rule	b) Left hand rule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Head to tail rule	d) Addition rule
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950) A wider objective and use of blue light of short waves length produces

a) Large diffraction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Less diffraction	c) No diffraction	d) None of these
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951) If a vector A makes an angle θ with x- axis then its y-component is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $A \sin\theta$	b) $A \cos\theta$	c) $A \tan\theta$	d) zero
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952) The speed of efflux is equal to the velocity gained by the falling fluid under the action of gravity through a certain height is called

a) Equation of continuity	b) Bernoulli's Theorem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Torricelli's theorem	d) Venturi's theorem
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953) On a clear day at moon the intensity of solar energy reading the earth's surface is about

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) 1.0 KWm^{-2}	b) 3.5 KWm^{-2}	c) 5.5 KWm^{-2}	d) 0.7 KWm^{-2}
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954) When a body is moving in a circle , then direction of its linear velocity is

a) Along the radius of circle	b) Away from radius of circle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Tangent to the circle	d) None of these
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955) If there is no air friction then for free falling body

a) Loss in P.E > gain in K.E	b) Loss in P.E < gain in K.E	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Loss in P.E = gain in K.E	d) Loss in P.E \neq gain in K.E
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956) Close orbiting satellites orbit the earth at a height of about

a) 400 cm	b) 100 m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 400 km	d) 4000 km
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957) In scalar product the product of two vector is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) scalar quantity	b) vector quantity	c) Both a&b	d) All of these
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958) Direction and location of submarines can be detected by

a) Magnetic effect	b) Electric effect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Doppler's effect	d) All of these
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959) Radar system is an application of

a) Photoelectric effect	b) Compton effect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Doppler's effect	d) All of these
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960) Glare can considerably be reduced by using

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Polaroid sunglasses	b) Unpolaroid sunglasses	c) Both of these	d) None of these
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961) One radian is equal to

a) 77.3°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 57.3°	c) 67.3°	d) 47.3°
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962) When the object is placed inside the principal focus of the convex lens the image formed will be

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Magnified and virtual	b) Magnified and real	c) Diminished and real	d) Diminished and virtual
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963) The fringe spacing varies inversely with the

a) Distance between slits and screen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Separations of the slits	c) Wavelength	d) None of these
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964) A body of mass " m " is falling in a viscous medium with terminal velocity " v " net force on the body will be

a) mg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Zero	c) $6\pi\eta rv - mg$	d) $mg - 6\pi\eta rv$
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965) Newton ring are formed as a result of

a) Refraction of light	b) Dispersion of light	c) Diffraction of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Interference of light
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966) If $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = -AB$ then angle between \vec{A} and \vec{B} will be

a) 0°	b) 90°	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 180°	d) 360°
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967) Which of the following is more compressible and have smaller elastic modulus

a) Solids	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Gases	c) Liquids	d) All of these
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968) The points of the medium at which the resultant amplitude of the wave is always zero are called

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) nodes	b) anti nodes	c) cests	d) none of them
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969) The earth surface or a point at infinity from the earth can be chosen as zero reference level of

a) Elastic P.E	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Gravitational P.E	c) K.E	d) Electric energy
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970) The water rises along coasts due to the gravitational pull of the

a) Earth on water	b) Sun on water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Moon on water	d) All of them
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971) The instantaneous displacement for the vertical mass spring system is

a) $x = x_0 \cos \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t$	b) $x = x_0 \sin \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} t$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $x = x_0 \sin \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t$	d) $x = x_0 \cos \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} t$
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972) Newton's laws are empirical laws deduced from

a) Observation	b) Theories	c) Hypothesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Experiments
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973) Polarization is the characteristics of

a) Heat waves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Light waves	c) Sound waves	d) Water waves
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974) Two mutually perpendicular lines in plane from a system of coordinate axes called

a) Cartesian coordinate system	b) Rectangular coordinate system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both a&b	d) All of these
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975) When the columns of soldiers are crossing a bridge, the soldiers are ordered to

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Break their steps	b) Match their steps	c) Stop	d) None of these
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976) Which of the following is a base quantity ?

a) Force	b) Acceleration	c) Power	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Time
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977) In rotational motion torque is equal to τ

a) $m^2 r \alpha$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $m r^2 \alpha$	c) $m r \alpha$	d) $m^2 r^2 \alpha$
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978) The moment of inertia of a sphere of radius " r " about its diametrical axis is

a) $m r^2$	b) $\frac{1}{12} m r^2$	c) $\frac{1}{2} m r^2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\frac{2}{5} m r^2$
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979) Multi mode step index fibre is used for carrying

a) x-rays	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) White light	c) laser light	d) yellow light
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980) The magnitude of a vector $r = 3 \hat{i} + 6 \hat{j} + 2 \hat{k}$ is

a) -1	b) 3	c) -7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 7
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981) The velocity of the projectile is maximum

a) At the highest point	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) At point of launching and just before striking the ground	c) At half of the height	d) After striking the ground
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982) The example of vector product is

a) Torque	b) Angular momentum	c) Magnetic force on charge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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983) According to Laplace correction, Boyle, law takes the form.

a) $PV =$ constant	b) $P^{\gamma} V =$ constant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $PV^{\gamma} =$ constant	d) $P^{\gamma} V =$ constant
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984) The direction of acceleration is along

a) Initial velocity	b) Final velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Change in velocity	d) None of these
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985) If every particle that passes a particular point, moves along exactly the same path, as followed by particular which passed that points earlier, the flow is said to be

a) Streamline	b) Laminar	c) Steady	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) All of these
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986) When average velocity becomes equal to instantaneous then body is called moving with.

a) Instantaneous acceleration	b) Constant acceleration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Constant velocity	d) Variable velocity
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987) Angular momentum of a rigid body about its axis of rotation is

a) $L = I^2\omega$	b) $L = I\omega^2$	c) $L = I^2\omega^2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $L = I\omega$
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988) Rate of flow = constant, is according to

a) Bernoulli's theorem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Equation of continuity	c) Torricelli's theorem	d) Venturi relation
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989) Conventionally Anti clock wise Torque is taken as

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Positive	b) Negative	c) Zero	d) All of these
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990) The scalar product of two mutually perpendicular vector is

a) Maximum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Zero	c) Negative	d) Minimum
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991) Bragg's equation can be written as

a) $d\sin\theta = n\lambda$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $2d\sin\theta =$ $n\lambda$	c) $d\sin\theta = \lambda$	d) $d\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{2}$
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992) In any measurement, the accurately known digits and first doubtful digit are called

a) Accurate figure	b) Doubtful figure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Significant figure	d) Rounded off figure
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993) If R_x is positive and R_y is negative then the resultant lies in

a) 1st quadrant	b) 2nd quadrant	c) 3rd quadrant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 4th quadrant
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994) Work is a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Scalar quantity	b) Vector quantity	c) Fixed quantity	d) None of them
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995) The stationary waves which are not in harmonic series

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Quickly damped out	b) Quickly grown up	c) Either of these	d) None of these
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996) The speed of sound is greater in solids than in gases due to their high.

a) Density	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Elasticity	c) Temperature	d) Pressure
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997) The instrument used to see the distant object is called

a) Microscope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Telescope	c) Spectrometer	d) Convex lens
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998) When an elevator is moving upward with an acceleration " a " then apparent weight of the body in the elevator

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Increase	b) Decrease	c) Remains constant	d) None of these
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999)

The dimensions of momentum are

a) $[ML^1 T^{-2}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $[MLT^{-1}]$	c) $[ML^2 T^{-2}]$	d) $[MLT^{-2}]$
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1000) When the string of length vibrates in one loop then wave length of waves will be

a) $\lambda = l$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $\lambda = 2l$	c) $\lambda = \frac{l}{2}$	d) $\lambda = 4l$
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1001) Absolute uncertainties are added in the following operations.

a) Addition	b) Subtraction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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1002) The dimensions of entropy are.

a) $[ML^2 T^2]$	b) $[ML^2 T^{-1} K]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $[ML^2 T^2 K^{-1}]$	d) $[ML^2 T^3]$
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1003) The S.I. unit of co-efficient of viscosity is

a) $kgm^{-1} s^{-2}$	b) $kgm^{-1} s^{-1}$	c) Nsm^{-2}	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both B & C
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1004) According to torricelli's theorem , the speed of efflux can be written as

a) $v_2 = \sqrt{2g(h_2 - h_1)}$	b) $v_2 = \sqrt{2g(h_2 + h_1)}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $v_2 = \sqrt{g(h_1 - h_2)}$	d) $v_2 = \sqrt{2g(h_1/h_2)}$
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1005) When first condition is satisfied, the body will be in

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Translational equilibrium	b) No linear equilibrium	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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1006) Resonance occurs when the frequency of the applied force and driven harmonic oscillator are

a) Different	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Same	c) Zero	d) None of these
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1007) If there is super position of two waves of same frequency which are exactly out of phase than resultant replacement

a) decrease	b) increase	c) constant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) becomes zero
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1008) Repeating the measurement several times and taking an average can reduce the effect of.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Random error	b) Systematic error	c) Both of them	d) None of these
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1009) The value of constant " γ " for polyatomic gas is

a) 1.67	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 1.29	c) 1.40	d) 1.25
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1010) When a body changes its position with respect to its surroundings the body is said to be in the state of

a) Rest	b) Equilibrium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Motion	d) Torque
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1011) The least distance of distinct vision for a normal eye is

a) 15 cm	b) 20 cm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 25 cm	d) 30 cm
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1012) Orbital radius for a geostationary satellite is

a) 2.23×10^4 km	b) 3.23×10^4 km	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 4.23×10^4 km	d) 5.23×10^4 km
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1013) For communication, whole of the populated earth's surface can be covered by

a) Two satellites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Three satellites	c) One satellites	d) Four satellites
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1014) If the object is held closer to the eye at distance less than 25 cm the image formed will be

a) Very clear	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Blurred and fuzzy	c) Darker	d) Brighter
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1015) The temperature scale which is independent of nature of substance is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Thermodynamics scale	b) Centigrade scale	c) Fahrenheit scale	d) Regnault scale
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1016) When a ball is thrown straight up, the acceleration at its highest point is.

a) Upward	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Zero	c) Downward	d) Horizontal
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1017) Which of the following is non conservative force

a) Gravitational force	b) Elastic spring force	c) Electric force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Frictional force
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1018) Two forces of magnitude F_1 and F_2 act on a body at an angle θ to each other the magnitude of their resultant force is

a) $\sqrt{F_1^2 + F_2^2}$	b) $\sqrt{F_1^2 - F_2^2}$	c) $F_1 + F_2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) $\sqrt{F_1^2 + F_2^2 + 2F_1F_2 \cos \theta}$
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1019) If an amount of heat " Q " enters the system, it

a) Decreases its internal energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Increases its internal energy	c) Decreases the pressure	d) Both a and c
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1020) When an elevator is moving downward with an acceleration " a " then apparent weight of the body in the elevator.

a) Increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Decrease	c) Remains constant	d) Becomes zero
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1021) When a body goes upward then its

a) K.E increase & P.E decreases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) K.E decreases & P.E increase	c) Both K.E & P.E decreases	d) Both K.E & P.E increase
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1022) When an elevator (lift) is moving upward with an acceleration " a " the apparent weight of the body in the elevator will be

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $T = W + ma$	b) $T = ma - W$	c) $T = W$	d) $T = ma$
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1023) The blue colour of sky is due to

a) Diffraction of light	b) Reflection of light	c) Polarization of light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Scattering of light
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1024) In an ideal gas when no K.E. is lost, the collision is said to be.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Elastic	b) Perfectly elastic	c) Inelastic	d) Perfectly inelastic
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1025) The diastolic pressure (low pressure) of normal healthy person is

a) 110-120 torr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) 75-80 torr	c) 100-110 torr	d) 120-130 torr
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1026) An un powered and un guided missile is called a

a) Remote control	b) Simple missile	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Ballistic missile	d) All of these
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1027) Sadi Carnot described an ideal engine in

a) 1640	b) 1740	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) 1840	d) 1940
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1028) When a body moves with non-uniform increasing acceleration , then its velocity-time graph is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Curve	b) Horizontal straight line	c) Zig-zag	d) Vertical straight line
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1029) For which position , will the maximum blood pressure in the body have the smallest value

a) Standing up right	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Lying horizontally	c) Standing on one's head	d) Sitting relaxed
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1030) Magnitude of cross product of two vectors represent

a) area of circle	b) area of triangle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) area of parallelogram	d) area of square
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1031) The fluid is said to be incompressible if its density is

a) Zero	b) Very high	c) Very small	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Constant
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1032) The direction of angular momentum is determined by

a) Head to tail rule	b) Left hand rule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Right hand rule	d) None of these
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1033) The structure of hemoglobin can be determined by

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Diffraction grating	b) x-rays diffraction	c) Michelson's interferometer	d) None of these
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1034) In spectrometer prism or a grating is placed on a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Turn table	b) Collimator	c) Telescope	d) Microscope
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1035) The portion of the wave below the mean level is called

a) crest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) trough	c) node	d) antinodes
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1036) When the reflecting end of the organ pipe is open it behave as

a) node	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) anti nodes	c) both of these	d) all of these
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1037) The component of the weight which balances the tension is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $mg \cos \theta$	b) $mg \sin \theta$	c) $mg \tan \theta$	d) $-mg \cos \theta$
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1038) The distance between a node and the next anti node is

✓ a) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$	b) $\frac{\lambda}{2} + 1$	c) 2	d) all of these
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1039) Thick tar and honey have

✓ a) Large co-efficient of viscosities	b) Zero co-efficient of viscosities	c) Small co-efficient of viscosities	d) None of these
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1040) With the increase of temperature, speed of sound

✓ a) Increases	b) Decreases	c) Remains constant	d) Becomes zero
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1041) As the food we eat in the day has about the same energy as

a) $\frac{1}{2}$ liter of petrol	b) $\frac{1}{2}$ liter of water	✓ c) $\frac{1}{3}$ litre of petrol	d) All of these
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1042) In thermodynamics, internal energy is a function of

✓ a) State	b) Pressure	c) Temperature	d) Volume
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1043) When there is phase change of 180° it means path difference is

a) $\frac{\lambda}{6}$	✓ b) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$	c) $\frac{\lambda}{4}$	d) λ
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1044) A precise measurement is the one which has

✓ a) Greater precision	b) Less precision	c) Medium precision	d) None of these
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1045) The time period of the mass in "mass spring system" is

a) $T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	b) $T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$	✓ c) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	d) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$
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1046) The field in which the work done is independent of the path followed or work done in a closed path is zero is called a

a) Magnetic field	b) Frictional field	c) Electromagnetic field	✓ d) Conservative field
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1047) When two protons are brought together

a) K.E increases	✓ b) P.E increases	c) P.E decreases	d) K.E remain same
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1048) The points where crests meet trough we get

a) Constructive interference and bright fringe	b) Constructive interference and dark fringe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Destructive interference and dark fringe	d) Destructive interference and bright fringe
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1049) In the graph of work done, the value of $F \cos \theta$ is indicated along.

a) x-axis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) y-axis	c) in xy-plane	d) All of these
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1050) In Newton's rings if there is transmission of light then central spot due to transmission will be

a) Dark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Bright	c) Red	d) Yellow
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1051) A satellite moving around the earth constitutes

a) An inertial frame of reference	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) No - inertial frame of reference	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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1052) The dimensions of angular velocity are

a) $[LT^{-1}]$	b) $[LT^{-2}]$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $[T^{-1}]$	d) $[T^{-2}]$
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1053) The force responsible for the vibratory motion of simple pendulum is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $mg \sin \theta$	b) $mg \cos \theta$	c) Both A & B	d) None of these
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1054) In red shift, the spectrum is shifted towards

a) Shorter wavelength	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Larger wavelength	c) Medium wavelength	d) None of these
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1055) According to Newton, the expression for elastic modulus "E" at constant temperature is.

a) $E = \frac{\Delta V/V}{\Delta P}$	b) $E = \frac{\Delta P/P}{\Delta V}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) $E = \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V/V}$	d) $E = \frac{\Delta P}{V/\Delta V}$
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1056) Tuning a radio is the best example of

a) Mechanical resonance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Electrical resonance	c) Magnetic resonance	d) All of these
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1057) Net change in entropy of a system after one complete carnot cycle is.

a) Positive	b) Negative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Zero	d) Some time positive and some time negative
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1058) The time for the projectile to reach the maximum height is

a) $t = \frac{3V_1 \sin \theta}{g}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) $t = \frac{V_1 \sin \theta}{g}$	c) $t = \frac{2V_1 \sin \theta}{g}$	d) All of these
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1059) The SI units of impulse are

a) Ns	b) Nm	c) Kgms ⁻¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) Both A & B
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1060) When we say " gravity free system " it means

a) Force of gravity does not acts	b) Force of gravity acts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) No force is required to hold the object falling in the frame of reference	d) None of these
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1061) When gas is allowed to expand adiabatically, the temperature:

a) Rises	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Falls	c) May rise or fall	d) Remain constant
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1062) Laws of motion are not valid in a system which is

a) Moving with uniform velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) At rest	c) Inertial frame	d) None of these
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1063) A zero between two significant figures is

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Itself significant	b) Not significant	c) May or may not be significant	d) None of these
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1064) The vector in space has components:

a) Two	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Three	c) Five	d) Four
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1065) The 3rd frontiers in fundamental science is

a) World of extra large things	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) World of middle size things	c) World of extra small things	d) All of these
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1066) If a point is moving along a circle of radius x_0 . Then instantaneous displacement of its projection on vertical diameter is.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) $x = x_0 \sin \omega t$	b) $x = x_0 \cos \omega t$	c) $x = x_0 \tan t$	d) $x = x_0 \sec \omega t$
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1067) Which of the following is a derived quantity .

a) Mass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Force	c) Electric current	d) Intensity of light
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1068) The law of conservation of mass gives us

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) Equation of continuity	b) Bernoulli's theorem	c) Stokes theorem	d) None of them
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