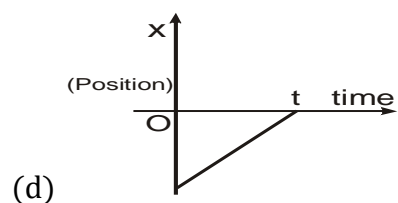
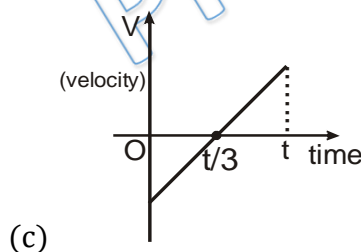
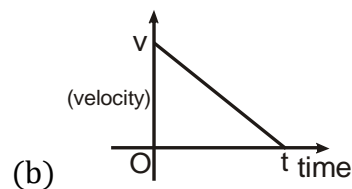
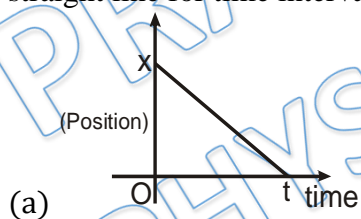




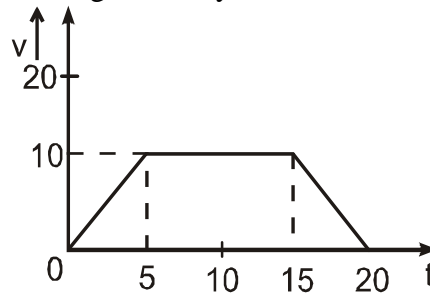
## DPP - 1

- Q 1. A ball is thrown vertically up with a certain velocity. It attains a height of 40 m and comes back to the thrower. Then choose the correct option : ( $g = 10\text{m/s}^2$ )
- (a) the average speed of the ball for the round trip is zero.
  - (b) total displacement is 80 m
  - (c) total displacement is zero
  - (d) the average velocity for round trip is non zero
- Q 2. The magnitude of the displacement is equal to the distance covered in a given interval of time if the particle.
- (a) moves with constant acceleration along any path
  - (b) moves with constant speed
  - (c) moves in same direction with constant velocity or with variable velocity
  - (d) have acceleration and velocity in opposite direction.
- Q 3. A point moves in a straight line in such a manner that its retardation is proportional to its speed. Then
- (a) Distance is proportional to the increase in speed
  - (b) Distance is proportional to the speed destroyed
  - (c) Average velocity of the particle is constant
  - (d) None of these
- Q 4. For which of the following graphs the average velocity of a particle moving along a straight line for time interval (0, t) must be negative -

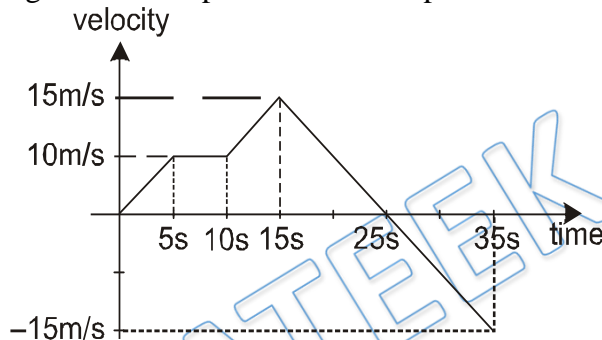




- Q 5. Figure shows the velocity time graph of a particle moving along straight line ( $v$  is m/s and  $t$  is in seconds). Its average velocity in 20 seconds will be:



- (a) 10 m/s  
(b) zero  
(c) 3.75 m/s  
(d) 7.5 m/s
- Q 6. A person starts from origin and for his linear motion velocity is given as shown in figure. Find displacement of the person from  $t = 15$  sec to  $t = 35$  sec.



- (a) 75 m  
(b) 0  
(c) -75 m  
(d) 150 m
- Q 7. The displacement of a particle is given by  $x = (t - 2)^2$  where  $x$  is in metres and  $t$  in seconds. The distance covered by the particles in first 4 seconds is:
- (a) 12 m  
(b) 8 m  
(c) 9 m  
(d) 18 m

- Q 8. A car covers half of the distance with speed 60 km/hr and rest of the half with speed 30 km/hr. The average speed of the car is –

- (a) 45 km/hr  
(b) 40 km/hr  
(c) 20.0 km/hr  
(d) 50 km/hr

- Q 9. A body travelling along a straight line traversed one third of the total distance with a velocity 4 m/s. The remaining part of the distance was covered with a velocity 2 m/s for half the time and with velocity 6 m/s for the other half of time. The mean velocity averaged over the whole time of motion is:

- (a) 5 m/s  
(b) 4 m/s  
(c) 4.5 m/s  
(d) 3.5 m/s



Q 10. The displacement of a particle moving in a straight line is described by the relation,  $s = 6 + 12t - 2t^2$ . Here  $s$  is in metres and  $t$  in seconds. The distance covered by particle in first 5 s is:

- (a) 20 m                      (b) 32 m                      (c) 24 m                      (d) 26 m

Q 10. A body moving in a curved path possesses a velocity 3 m/s towards north at any instant of its motion. After 10s, the velocity of the body was found to be 4 m/s towards west. Calculate the average acceleration during this interval.

- (a)  $0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$  at  $37^\circ$  North of West  
(b)  $0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$  at  $37^\circ$  South of West  
(c)  $0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$  at  $37^\circ$  South of West  
(d)  $0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$  at  $37^\circ$  North of West

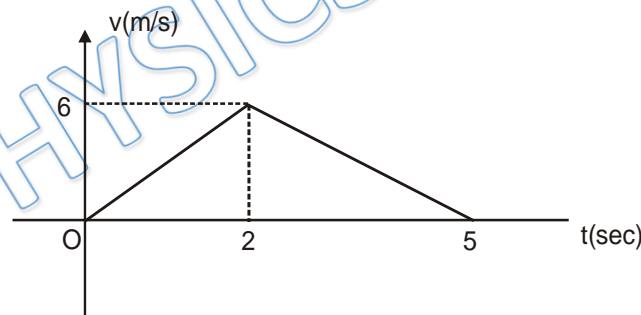
Q 11. A particle moves with constant speed  $v$  along a regular hexagon ABCDEF in same order (i.e. A to B, B to C, C to D, D to E, E to F, F to A...). Then magnitude of average velocity for its motion from A to C is –

- (a)  $v$                                       (b)  $v/2$   
(c)  $\sqrt{3}v/2$                               (d) none of these

Q 12. A particle moves with a velocity  $v$  in a horizontal circular path. The change in its velocity for covering  $60^\circ$  will be –

- (a)  $v\sqrt{2}$                                       (b)  $v/\sqrt{2}$   
(c)  $v\sqrt{3}$                                       (d)  $v$

Q 13. From the velocity-time graph of a particle determine the acceleration of particle at  $t = 1 \text{ sec}$ :



- (a)  $3 \text{ m/s}^2$                                       (b)  $6 \text{ m/s}^2$   
(c)  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$                                       (d)  $5 \text{ m/s}$

Q 14. A particle moves along the positive branch of the curve  $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$  where  $x = \frac{t^2}{2}$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  are measured in metres and  $t$  in seconds. At  $t = 2 \text{ s}$ , the velocity of the particle is

- (a)  $2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} \text{ m/s}$                                       (b)  $4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} \text{ m/s}$   
(c)  $2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} \text{ m/s}$                                       (d)  $4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} \text{ m/s}$



Solution on  
Website:-

<https://physicsaholics.com/home/courseDetails/52>

Solution on  
YouTube:-

<https://youtu.be/J6fX6rUCFA8>

## **Answer Key**

<b>Q.1 c</b>	<b>Q.2 c</b>	<b>Q.3 b</b>	<b>Q.4 a</b>	<b>Q.5 d</b>
<b>Q.6 b</b>	<b>Q.7 b</b>	<b>Q.8 b</b>	<b>Q.9 b</b>	<b>Q.10 d</b>
<b>Q.11 b</b>	<b>Q.12 c</b>	<b>Q.13 d</b>	<b>Q.14 a</b>	<b>Q.14 c</b>