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Practice Set 1 Classical MECHANICS

Topic:

<u>Linear motion, velocity, acceleration, force, Newton's laws of motion, linear momentum and impulse of force.</u>

DDCET final exam weightage of this topic:

3 Questions (6 Marks)

Total Practice sets of this topic:

3 (sets) \times 30 (questions) = 90 Questions

Total Practice tests of this topic:

3 (exams) \times 25 (questions) = 75 Questions

Offline / Online during lecture :

4 (lectures) X 70 (Questions) = 280 Question

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- Which of the following is the SI unit of velocity?
 - A) Meter per second (m/s)
 - B) Kilometer per hour (km/h)
 - C) Newton (N)
 - D) Meter per second squared (m/s²)
- According to Newton's first law of motion, an object at rest remains at rest unless acted upon by a:
 - A) Balanced force
 - B) Frictional force
 - C) Net external force
 - D) Centripetal force
- The acceleration of an object is directly proportional to the:
 - A) Mass of the object
 - B) Velocity of the object
 - C) Net force acting on the object
 - D) Momentum of the object
- 4 Which of the following represents the correct formula for linear momentum?
 - A) p=mv
 - B) p=ma
 - C) p=Fd
 - D) p=mv/F
- 5 Impulse is equal to the:
 - A) Product of mass and acceleration
 - B) Rate of change of momentum
 - C) Change in momentum
 - D) Work done on the object
- 6 A body is moving with uniform velocity. What is the net force acting on it?
 - A) Equal to its weight
 - B) Greater than zero
 - C) Zero
 - D) Equal to its momentum



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- Which of the following is an example of Newton's third law of motion?
 - A) A ball rolling on the ground slows down due to friction
 - B) A rocket propelling forward due to the expulsion of gases
 - C) A car coming to a stop when brakes are applied
 - D) A ball falling freely under gravity
- 8 If the velocity of an object increases, what happens to its momentum?
 - A) Decreases
 - B) Increases
 - C) Remains constant
 - D) Becomes zero
- Find the acceleration produced by applying a force of 30 N on an object of mass of 5 kg. [DDCET 2024]
 - A) 0.6 m/s²
 - B) 6 m/s²
 - C) 6 m/s
 - D) 0.6 m/s
- **10** The rate of change of velocity is known as:
 - A) Speed
 - B) Acceleration
 - C) Momentum
 - D) Force
- **11** A force of 10 N is applied to a mass of 2 kg. What is its acceleration?
 - A) 5 m/s^2
 - B) 20 m/s²
 - C) 10 m/s²
 - D) 2 m/s²
- 12 If no external force acts on a system, the total momentum of the system remains:
 - A) Constant
 - B) Zero
 - C) Increasing
 - D) Decreasing



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- A car moving with a velocity of 20 m/s comes to a stop in 5 seconds. What is its acceleration?
 - A) -4 m/s^2
 - B) 4 m/s²
 - C) -10 m/s^2
 - D) 10 m/s²
- **14** A force is said to be balanced when:
 - A) It changes the state of motion of an object
 - B) It causes acceleration
 - C) The net force is zero
 - D) It increases mass
- 15 The tendency of an object to resist a change in its motion is called:
 - A) Acceleration
 - B) Inertia
 - C) Momentum
 - D) Force
- When a gun is fired, the bullet moves forward, and the gun moves backward. This is an example of:
 - A) Newton's first law
 - B) Newton's second law
 - C) Newton's third law
 - D) Law of inertia
- 17 What is the SI unit of force?
 - A) Kilogram
 - B) Newton
 - C) Joule
 - D) Watt
- 18 A car moves with a uniform velocity of 30 m/s. What is its acceleration?
 - A) 30 m/s²
 - B) 10 m/s²
 - C) 0 m/s²
 - D) -30 m/s²

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- 19 The impulse experienced by an object is equal to:
 - A) The work done on the object
 - B) The change in the object's kinetic energy
 - C) The change in momentum of the object
 - D) The weight of the object
- 20 The force required to stop a moving object depends on:
 - A) The mass of the object
 - B) The velocity of the object
 - C) Both mass and velocity
 - D) The shape of the object
- **21** If a force is applied to an object and there is no motion, what kind of force is it?
 - A) Balanced force
 - B) Unbalanced force
 - C) Centripetal force
 - D) Impulsive force
- 22 What happens to acceleration if force is doubled and mass remains constant?
 - A) It doubles
 - B) It halves
 - C) It remains the same
 - D) It becomes zero
- 23 What does Newton's first law of motion define?
 - A) Force
 - B) Inertia
 - C) Momentum
 - D) Acceleration
- 24 A ball dropped from a height falls freely under the influence of:
 - A) Friction
 - B) Gravity
 - C) Air resistance
 - D) Magnetic force



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- What happens to the momentum of a system when two objects collide and stick together?
 - A) It remains the same
 - B) It increases
 - C) It decreases
 - D) It becomes zero
- **26** What does the slope of a velocity-time graph represent?
 - A) Speed
 - B) Acceleration
 - C) Displacement
 - D) Momentum
- **27** Which of the following affects the inertia of an object?
 - A) Its volume
 - B) Its velocity
 - C) Its mass
 - D) Its temperature
- 28 An object is thrown vertically upwards. At the highest point, its velocity is:
 - A) Maximum
 - B) Zero
 - C) Negative
 - D) Equal to acceleration
- 29 A car and a truck have the same momentum. Which one has greater velocity?
 - A) Car
 - B) Truck
 - C) Both have equal velocity
 - D) Cannot be determined
- 30 What force keeps a satellite moving in a circular orbit around Earth?
 - A) Friction
 - B) Gravitational force
 - C) Magnetic force
 - D) Electrical force