

Review Questions

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Speed

MCQ - Easy

1. Speed is a scalar quantity with dimensions

- $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$
- $\frac{\text{time}}{\text{distance}}$
- $\frac{\text{length}}{\text{time}^2}$
- $\frac{\text{time}^2}{\text{distance}}$

Explanation

Rate of motion is speed. Speed tells about the rate change of position. It is measured as distance moved (d) per unit of time (t). Speed is a scalar quantity with dimensions d/t , i.e., distance/time.

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Problems on Equation of Motion

MCQ - Easy

2. If a ball is thrown vertically upwards with 40 m/s its velocity after two second will be:-

- 10 m/s
- 20 m/s
- 30 m/s
- 40 m/s

Explanation

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Basics of Projectile Motion

MCQ - Easy

3. An object is projected at an angle α with the level ground. At an instant time t , the angle made by its position vector (from the point of projection) is β . Initial velocity of the projectile is:

- $\frac{gt \cos(\beta)}{2 \sin(\alpha - \beta)}$
- $\frac{gt \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{2 \cot(\beta)}$
- $\frac{gt \cos(\beta)}{2 \sin(\alpha + \beta)}$
- $u = \frac{gt \cos \beta}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}$

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Free Fall

MCQ - Easy

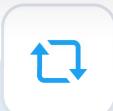
4. A stone dropped from the roof of a building takes 4 s to reach the ground. The height of the building is.

- 9.8m
- 19.6m
- 39.2m
- 78.4m

[Explanation](#)

The formula for time of flight is $t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$
where h is the height from which ball is dropped.
since, $t = 4s$
Putting the value in above formula,

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Speed

MCQ - Medium

5. In a ballistic demonstration, a police officer fires a bullet of mass 50 g with speed of 200ms^{-1} on soft plywood of thickness 2 cm. The bullet emerges with only 10 % of its initial kinetic energy. What is the emergent speed of the bullet?

- 30 m/s
- $30\sqrt{2}$ m/s
- 63.24 m/s
- $30\sqrt{10}$ m/s

Explanation

Mass of bullet $m = 50\text{g} = 0.05\text{kg}$

initial velocity of bullet $= u = 200\text{m/s}$

initial energy of the bullet, $\frac{1}{2}mu^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(0.05 \right) \left(200 \right)^2 = 1000\text{J}$

The bullet emerges with only 10% of its K.E. let the final velocity with which it emerges to be v So, $\text{final K.E.} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 10\% \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}mu^2$
 $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(u^2) \left(\frac{10}{100} \right)$
 $v^2 = u^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$
 $v = \sqrt{\frac{u^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{200^2}{2}} = 100\sqrt{2} = 141.4\text{m/s}$

Hence,

option (C) is correct answer.



Basics of Projectile Motion

MCQ - Medium

6. The maximum range of a gun on horizontal surface is 16 km. If $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$, the muzzle velocity of the shell must be :

- 1600 ms^{-1}
- 400 ms^{-1}
- $200\sqrt{2} \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- $160\sqrt{10} \text{ ms}^{-1}$

$$R = \frac{u}{g}$$

$$u = \sqrt{Rg} = \sqrt{16 \times 10^3 \times 10} = 400 \text{ m/s}$$

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MCQ - Medium

7. A car travelling at 2 ms^{-1} undergoes an acceleration of 1 ms^{-2} . How long will it take to double its velocity?

- 1s
- 2s
- 3s
- 4s

[Explanation](#)

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 2 \text{ ms}^{-1} \\ a &= 1 \text{ ms}^{-2} \\ v &= 2u = 4 \text{ ms}^{-1} \\ \therefore t &= \frac{v - u}{a} = \frac{4 - 2}{1} \text{ s} = 2 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

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MCQ - Medium

8. A taxi leaves the station X for station Y every 10 minutes. Simultaneously, a taxi leaves the station Y also for station X every 10 minutes. The taxis move at the same constant speed and go from X to Y or vice-versa in 2 hours. How many taxis coming from the other side will each taxi meet en route from Y to X ?

- 10
- 12

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Basics of Projectile Motion

MCQ - Medium

9. Which of the following quantities remain constant during projectile motion?

- Average velocity between two points
- Average speed between two points
- $\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$
- $\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt}$ where y is vertical displacement.

Explanation

For a projectile, acceleration is constant, which is depicted by C option.

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Problems on Equation of Motion

MCQ - Medium

10. A particle is moving in a straight line with constant acceleration ' a ' and initial velocity v_0 . Average velocity during first t second is ____

- $v_0 + \frac{1}{2}at$
- $v_0 + at$
- $\frac{v_0 + at}{2}$
- $\frac{v_0}{2}$

Explanation

Initial velocity = v_0

Acceleration = a

Time = t

Distance moved = $v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$$= \frac{v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2}{t}$$

$$= v_0 + \frac{1}{2} a t$$

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Velocity

MCQ - Medium

11. Joseph jogs from one end A to the other end B of the straight 300 m road in 2 minutes 50 seconds and then turns around and jogs 100 m back to point C in another 1 minutes. Joseph's average speeds and velocities in jogging, between points A and B, respectively, will be

- 1.76 ms^{-1} , 1.76 ms^{-1}
- 0.869 ms^{-1} , 0.869 ms^{-1}
- 1.76 ms^{-1} , 0.869 ms^{-1}
- 0.869 ms^{-1} , 1.76 ms^{-1}

[Explanation](#)

Between points A and B,
 $T = 2 \text{ minute } 50 \text{ second} = 170 \text{ sec.}$

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{total distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{300}{170} = 1.76 \text{ } ms^{-1}$$

$$\text{Average velocity} = \frac{\text{total displacement}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{Average velocity} = \frac{300}{170} = 1.76 \text{ } ms^{-1}$$

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Uniformly Accelerated Motion

MCQ - Medium

12. The motor of an electric train can give it an acceleration of 1 ms^{-2} and brakes can give a negative acceleration of 3 ms^{-2} . The shortest time in which the train

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56.9s

60s

55s

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Uniformly Accelerated Motion

MCQ - Medium

13. Ben Rushin is waiting at a stoplight. When it finally turns green, Ben accelerated from rest at a rate of 6.00m/s^2 for a time of 4.10 seconds. Determine the displacement of Ben's car during this time period.

50.4m

50m

40.4m

80.4m

Explanation

Here, acceleration of Ben's car is $a = 6\text{m/s}^2$

Time taken $t = 4.10\text{s}$ and initial velocity is $u = 0\text{m/s}$

Let S be the required displacement.

Using formula $S = ut + at^2/2$

$$\therefore S = 0(4.10) + 0.5(6)(4.10)^2 = 50.4\text{m}$$

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Acceleration

MCQ - Medium

14. A person drops a stone from a building of height 20m . At the same instant the front end of a truck passes below the building moving with constant acceleration of 1m/s^2 and velocity of 2m/s at the instant. Length of the truck if the stone just misses to hits its rear part is:-

6 m

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2 m

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Uniformly Accelerated Motion

MCQ - Medium

15. A 7 kg object is subjected two forces (in Newton) $\vec{F}_1 = 20\hat{i} + 30\hat{j}$ and $\vec{F}_2 = 8\hat{i} - 5\hat{j}$. The magnitude of resulting acceleration in ms^{-2} will be.

- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2

Explanation

Given,

$$m = 7\text{ kg}$$

$$\vec{F}_1 = 20\hat{i} + 30\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = 8\hat{i} - 5\hat{j}$$

The net force is equal to the sum of two force,

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$$

$$\vec{F} = 20\hat{i} + 30\hat{j} + 8\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} = 28\hat{i} + 25\hat{j}$$

$$\text{Magnitude, } |\vec{F}| = \sqrt{(28)^2 + (25)^2} = 35\text{ N}$$

Force, $F = ma$

$$a = \frac{F}{m}$$

$$\text{acceleration, } a = \frac{37.5}{7} = 5\text{ m/s}^2.$$

The acceleration is 5 m/s^2 .

The correct option is A.

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Acceleration - Time Graph

MCQ - Medium

16. The acceleration - time graph of a particle, which starts from rest and moves in a straight line, is given as shown in figure. The distance covered by particle in first

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$\frac{16}{5} \text{ m}$

8 m

$\frac{16}{3} \text{ m}$

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Coordinate System and Position Vectors

MCQ - Hard

17. An elevator is going up with an upward acceleration of 1 m/s^2 . At the instant when its velocity is 2 m/s , a stone is projected upward from its floor with a speed of 2 m/s relative to the elevator, at an elevation of 30° . If the elevator was moving with a downward acceleration equal to g , how would the motion be altered?

- A straight line with respect to elevator and projectile with respect to ground
- Projectile with respect to elevator and straight line with respect to ground
- Projectile wrt both elevator and ground
- Straight wrt both elevator and ground

Explanation

Since the lift is going down with an acceleration of g , both the stone and the elevator are in free fall and their relative acceleration is zero, thus, the stone would move in a straight line with respect to the elevator but its path will be a parabola with respect to the ground.

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Velocity

MCQ - Easy

18. Two objects of mass ratio $1 : 4$ are dropped from the same height. The ratio between their velocities when they strike the ground is:

- Both objects will have the same velocity.
- The velocity of the first object is twice that of the second one.
- The velocity of the 2^{nd} object is one fourth of that of the 1^{st} object.

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Let the masses of the two objects be m_1, m_2 ,

Let u_1, u_2 , be their initial velocities respectively. Let h be the height from where the objects are dropped.

Let v_1, v_2 be the final velocities respectively.

Let t_1, t_2 be the time taken to strike the ground

$$u_1 = u_2 = 0, h_1 = h_2 = h$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2}gt_1^2 \dots\dots (a)$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2}gt_2^2 \dots\dots (b)$$

$$\therefore t_1 - t_2 = t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \dots\dots (c)$$

$$\text{Now, } v_1 = gt_1, v_2 = gt_2$$

From equation (c)

$$v_1 = v_2 = gt$$

$$\therefore \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{1}{1}$$

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Introduction to Relative Motion

MCQ - Hard

19. Two swimmers A and B start swimming from exactly opposite points on the separate banks of a river of width 8 km, flowing with a speed of 3 km/h. If speed of both the swimmers w.r.t to ground is 5 km/hr then what is the distance travelled by ' A ' till they meet?
(Assume that their velocities w.r.t. to river are perpendicular to river flow).

4 km

6 km

20 km

5 km

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Introduction to Relative Motion

MCQ - Hard

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$\frac{u - gt}{t}$



$\frac{2u - gt}{t}$

$\frac{u + gt}{t}$

$\frac{2u + gt}{t}$

Explanation

velocity of lift $v_{rel} = u$

acceleration due to gravity $a_g = -g$

relative acceleration $a_{rel} = -g - a$

$$t_{rel} = \frac{2u}{g + a}$$

$$a = \frac{2u - gt}{t}$$

hence, option A is correct.

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