



PHYSICS

BOOKS - PRINCETON PHYSICS (ENGLISH)

PRACTICE TEST 1

Mcqs

1. For an object traveling in a straight line, its velocity (v , in m/s) as a function of time (t , in s)

is given by the following graph.



Q. Which graph best depicts the object's momentum?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A



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2. For an object traveling in a straight line, its velocity (v , in m/s) as a function of time (t , in s) is given by the following graph.



Q. Which graph best illustrates the object's acceleration?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D



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3. For an object traveling in a straight line, its velocity (v , in m/s) as a function of time (t , in s) is given by the following graph.



Q. Which graph best depicts the object's kinetic energy?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B

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4. For an object traveling in a straight line, its velocity (v , in m/s) as a function of time (t , in s) is given by the following graph.



Q. Which graph best illustrates the object's distance from its starting point?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D



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5. Which one is NOT a vector?

A. Displacement

B. velocity

C. acceleration

D. Kinetic energy

Answer: D



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6. If an object's mass and the net force it feels are both known, then Newton's second law could be used to directly calculate which quantity?

- A. Displacement
- B. velocity
- C. acceleration
- D. linear momentum

Answer: C



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7. Which quantity can be expressed in the same units as impulse?

- A. Displacement
- B. velocity
- C. acceleration
- D. linear momentum

Answer: D



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8. If an object's speed is changing, which of the quantities could remain constant?

- A. Displacement
- B. velocity
- C. acceleration
- D. linear momentum

Answer: C



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9. Which provides the basis for the observation that the universe is expanding?

A. Newton's law of universal gravitation

B. Red shift of light from other galaxies

C. The fact that every element of atomic number greater than 83 is radioactive

D. the zeroth law of thermodynamics

Answer: B



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10. Which principle could be used to help calculate the amount of radiation emitted by a star?

A. Newton's law of universal gravitation

B. Red shift of light from other galaxies

C. The fact that every element of atomic number greater than 83 is radioactive

D. Mass-energy equivalence

Answer: D



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11. Which is due to the change in wave speed when a wave strikes the boundary to another medium?

- A. Reflection
- B. Refraction
- C. Polarization
- D. Diffraction

Answer: B



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12. Which phenomenon is NOT experienced by sound waves?

- A. Reflection
- B. Refraction
- C. Polarization
- D. Diffraction

Answer: C



13. An astronaut standing on the surface of the moon ($m=M$, radius= R) holds a feather (mass= m) in one hand and a hammer (mass= $100m$) in the other hand, both at the same height above the surface. If he releases them simultaneously, what is the acceleration of the hammer?

A. $\frac{mv^2}{r}$

B. $\frac{GM}{R^2}$

C. $\frac{GMm}{R^2}$

D. $100\frac{GM}{R^2}$

Answer: B



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14. 

Two satellites orbit the earth. Their orbits are circular, and each satellite travels at a constant mass of satellite #1, which satellite's speed is greater?

A. Satellite #1, by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$

B. Satellite #1, by a factor of 2

C. Satellite #2, by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$

D. Satellite #2, by a factor of 2

Answer: A



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15. Refer to the collision of two blocks on a frictionless table. Before the collision, the block of mass m is at rest.



Q. What is the total momentum of the blocks just AFTER THE COLLISION?

A. $12\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$

B. $16\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}$

C. $18\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}$

D. $32\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}$

Answer: D



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16. Refer to the collision of two blocks on a frictionless table. Before the collision, the block of mass m is at rest.



Q. What is the total momentum of the blocks just AFTER THE COLLISION?

If the collision were elastic, what is the total kinetic energy of the block just AFTER the collision?

A. 16J

B. 32J

C. 64J

D. 128J

Answer: D



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17. Refer to the collision of two blocks on a frictionless table. Before the collision, the block of mass m is at rest.



Q. If the blocks had instead stuck together

after the collision, with what speed would they
move if $m=12\text{kg}$?

A. 2.0m/s

B. 2.7m/s

C. 3.2m/s

D. 4.0m/s

Answer: A



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18. 

The figure above shows two positively charged particles. The $+Q$ charge is fixed in position, and the $+q$ charge is brought close to $+Q$ and released from rest. Which of the following graphs best depicts the acceleration (a) of the $+q$ charge as a function of its distance (r) from $+Q$?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A

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19. Two particles have unequal charges, one is $+q$ and the other is $-2q$. The strength of the electrostatic force between these two stationary particles is equal to F . what happens of F if the distance between the particles is halved?

A. It decreases by a factor of 4

B. it decreases by a factor of 2.

C. it remains the same.

D. it increases by a factor of 4.

Answer: D



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20. A simple harmonic oscillator has a frequency of 2.5 Hz and an amplitude of 0.05m.

What is the period of the oscillations?

A. 0.4s

B. 0.2s

C. 8s

D. 20s

Answer: A



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21. A light wave, travelling at $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ has a frequency of 6×10^{15} Hz. What is its wavelength?

A. $5 \times 10^{-8} m$

B. $2 \times 10^{-7} m$

C. $5 \times 10^{-7} m$

D. $5 \times 10^{-6} m$

Answer: A



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22. A beam of monochromatic light entering a glass window pane from the air will experience a change in

A. frequency nad wavelength

B. frequency and speed

C. speed and wavelength

D. speed only

Answer: C



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23. 

Two cannons shoot cannonballs simultaneously. The cannon embedded in the

ground shoots a cannonball whose mass is half that of the cannonball shot by the elevated cannon. Also, the initial speed of the cannonball projected from ground level is half the initial speed of the cannonball shot horizontally from the elevated position. Air resistance is negligible and can be ignored. Each cannonball is in motion for more than 2 sec before striking the level ground.

Q. Let a_1 denote the acceleration of the cannonball of mass m one second after launch, and let a_2 denote the acceleration of the cannonball of mass $m/2$ one second after

launch. which of the following statement is true?

A. $a_1 = 4a_2$

B. $a_1 = 2a_2$

C. $a_1 = a_2$

D. $a_2 = 2a_1$

Answer: C



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24. 

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Q. If the cannonball projected from ground level is in flight for a total time of T , what horizontal distance does it travel?

A. $\frac{1}{2}v_0T$

B. v_0T

C. $\frac{1}{2}v_0T \sin \theta_0$

D. $\frac{1}{2}v_0T \cos \theta_0$

Answer: D



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25. 

Two cannons shoot cannonballs simultaneously. The cannon embedded in the ground shoots a cannonball whose mass is half that of the cannonball shot by the elevated cannon. Also, the initial speed of the cannonball projected from ground level is half the initial speed of the cannonball shot horizontally from the elevated position. Air resistance is negligible and can be ignored. Each cannonball is in motion for more than 2 sec before striking the level ground.

Q. For the cannon ball of mass m , which of the following quantities decreases as the cannonball falls to the ground?

- A. Kinetic energy
- B. Potential energy
- C. Momentum
- D. Speed

Answer: B



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26. Which of the following statements is true concerning phase changes?

A. When a liquid freezes, it releases thermal energy into its immediate environment.

B. When a solid melts, it releases thermal energy into its immediate environment.

C. For most substances, the latent heat of fusion is greater than the latent heat of vaporization

D. as a solid melts, its temperature increases.

Answer: A



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27. Four point charges are labeled charge 1, charge 2, charge 3, and charge 4. it is known that charge 1 attracts charge 2. charge 2 repels charge 3, and charge 3 attracts charge 4. which of the following must be true?

A. Charge 1 attracts charge 4

B. charge 2 attracts charge 3

C. charge 1 repels charge 3

D. charge 1 repel charge 4.

Answer: D



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28. 

All six resistors in the circuit have the same resistance, R , and the battery is a source of

constant voltage, V .

Q. how does the current through Resistor a compare with the current through Resistor b?

A. The current through Resistor a is 9 times the current through resistor b.

B. The current through Resistor a is 3 times the current through resistor b.

C. The current through resistor a is the same as the current through resistor b.

D. The current through resistor b is 3 times the current through resistor a.

Answer: B



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29. 

All six resistors in the circuit have the same resistance, R , and the battery is a source of constant voltage, V .

Q. If the total resistance in this circuit is $\frac{10R}{3}$,

the amount of current that passes through resistor a is what constant times $\frac{V}{R}$?

A. $\frac{1}{20}$

B. $\frac{1}{10}$

C. $\frac{3}{10}$

D. $\frac{10}{9}$

Answer: C



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30. 

All six resistors in the circuit have the same resistance, R , and the battery is a source of constant voltage, V .

Q. If the power dissipated by resistor e is P , how much power is dissipated by resistor f?

A. $\frac{P}{6}$

B. $\frac{P}{3}$

C. $\frac{P}{2}$

D. P

Answer: D



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31. An object of mass 5 kg is acted upon by exactly four forces,, each of magnitude 10 N. which of the following could NOT be the resulting acceleration of the object?

A. $0m / s^2$

B. $2m / s^2$

C. $4m / s^2$

$$D. 10m / s^2$$

Answer: D



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32. 

The total force acting on an object as a function of time is given in the graph above.

What is the magnitude of the change in momentum of the object between $t=0$ and $t=0.4$ sec?

A. $2\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}$

B. $5\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}$

C. $10\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}$

D. $15\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}$

Answer: D



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33. An object is placed 20 cm from a diverging lens. If the distance between the lens and the image is 8 cm, what is the magnification?

A. $\frac{1}{15}$

B. $\frac{2}{5}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. 2

Answer: B



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34. A rope stretched between two fixed points can support transverse standing waves. What

is the ratio of the sixth harmonic frequency to the third harmonic frequency?

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

C. 2

D. $2\sqrt{2}$

Answer: C



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35. In which of the following situations involving a source of sound and a detector of the sound is it possible that there is NO perceived Doppler shifts?

A. The source travels towards the stationary detector

B. the detector travels towards the stationary source.

C. Both the source and the detector travel in the same direction

D. Both the source and detector travel in opposite directions, with the source and detector moving away from each other.

Answer: C



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36. Sound waves travel at 350 m/s through warm air and at 3,500m/s through brass. What happens to the wavelength of a 700 Hz

acoustic wave as it enters brass from warm air?

- A. It decreases by a factor of 20
- B. It decreases by a factor of 10
- C. It increase by a factor of 10
- D. It increase by a factor of 20

Answer: C



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37. Which of the following types of electromagnetic radiation has the longest wavelength ?

A. Gamma rays

B. Ultraviolet

C. Blue light

D. Orange light

Answer: D



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38. 

The circular metal plate has a concentric circular hole. If the plate is heated uniformly, so that the outer circumference of the plate increases by 4 percent, then the circumference of the hole will

- A. decreases by 16 percent
- B. decreases by 8 percent
- C. decreases by 4 percent
- D. increases by 4 percent

Answer: D



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39. A box of mass 40 kg is pushed in a straight line across a horizontal floor by an 80 N force. If the force of kinetic friction acting on the box has a magnitude of 60 N, what is the acceleration of the box?

A. $0.25m / s^2$

B. $0.5m / s^2$

C. $1.0m / s^2$

D. $2.0m / s^2$

Answer: B



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40. The table records the mass and speed of an object travelling at constant velocity on a frictionless track, as performed by a student conducting a physics lab exercise. In her analysis, the student had to state the trial in

which the object had the greatest momentum and the trial in which it had the greatest kinetic energy. which of the following gives the correct answer?

A. Greatest Momentum-Trial 1, Greatest Kinetic Energy-Trial 3

B. Greatest Momentum-Trial 2, Greatest Kinetic Energy-Trial 2

C. Greatest Momentum-Trial 3, Greatest Kinetic Energy-Trial 2

D. Greatest Momentum-Trial 4, Greatest
Kinetic Energy-Trial 4

Answer: C



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41. What did Rutherford's experiments on alpha particles cattering indicate about the structure of the atom?

A. Atoms are roughly spherical with a radius of about 10^{-10} m.

B. The electrons occupy quantized energy levels, absorbing or emitting energy only when they make a quantum jump between these levels.

C. The density of positive charge within an atom is not uniform throughout the atom's volume.

D. Allowed electron orbits must have a circumference equal to a whole number times the electron's de Broglie wavelength.

Answer: C



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42. What happens to the pressure, P , of an ideal gas if the temperature is increased by a

factor of 2 and the volume is increased by a factor of 8 ?

A. P decreases by a factor of 16

B. P decreases by a factor of 4

C. P decreases by a factor of 2

D. P increases by a factor of 4

Answer: B



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43. How much current does a 60-watt lightbulb draw if it operates at a voltage of 120 volts?

A. 0.25 amp

B. 0.5 amp

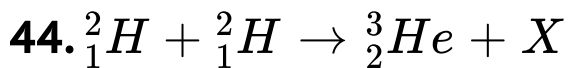
C. 2 amps

D. 4 amps

Answer: B



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Q. Identify the particle X resulting from the nuclear reaction show above.

A. Positron

B. Electron

C. Proton

D. Neutron

Answer: D



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45. If a 50g block of solid marble (specific heat= $0.9\text{kJ}/\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}$), originally at 20°C , absorbs 100J of heat, which one of the following best approximates the temperature increases of the marble block?

A. 1°C

B. 2°C

C. 4°C

D. 10°C

Answer: B

46. A sample of an ideal gas is heated doubling its absolute temperature . Which of the following statements best describes the result of heating the gas?

A. The root-mean-square speed of gas molecules doubles.

B. The average kinetic energy of the gas molecules increases by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$.

C. The average kinetic energy of the gas molecules increases by a factor of 4.

D. The speeds of the gas molecules cover a wide range, but the root-mean-square speed increases by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$.

Answer: D



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47. A block of ice, initially at $-20^{\circ}C$, is heated at a steady rate until the temperature of the sample reaches $120^{\circ}C$. Which of the following graphs best illustrates the temperature of the sample as a function of time?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A



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48. Which of the following changes to a double-slit interference experiment with light would increase the widths of the fringes in the diffraction pattern that appears on the screen?

- A. Use light of a shorter wavelength
- B. Move the screen closer to the slits
- C. Move the slits closer together

D. Use light with a lower wave speed

Answer: C



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49. In an experiment designed to study the photoelectric effect, it is observed that low-intensity visible light of wavelength 550 nm produced no photoelectrons. Which of the following best describes what would occur if

the intensity of this light were increased dramatically?

A. Almost immediately, photoelectrons would be produced with a kinetic energy equal to the energy of the incident photons.

B. Almost immediately, photoelectrons would be produced with a kinetic energy equal to the energy of the incident

photons minus the work function of the metal.

C. After several seconds, necessary for the electrons to absorb sufficient energy from the incident energy, photoelectrons would be produced with a kinetic energy equal to the energy of the incident photons.

D. Nothing would happen.

Answer: D



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50. 

Q. The diagram (not drawn to scale) gives the first few electron energy levels within a single-electron atom. Which of the following gives the energy of a photon that could NOT be emitted by this atom during an electron transition?

A. 17eV

B. 42eV

C. 64eV

D. 255eV

Answer: B



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51. A nonconducting sphere is given a non zero net electric charge $+Q$, and then brought close to a neutral conducting sphere of the same radius. Which of the following will be true?

- A. An electric field will be induced within the conducting sphere.
- B. The conducting sphere will develop a net electric charge of $-Q$.
- C. The sphere will experience an electrostatic attraction
- D. the spheres will experience an electrostatic repulsion.

Answer: C



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52. Which of the following would increase the capacitance of a parallel-plate capacitor?

A. Using smaller plates

B. Replacing the dielectric material between the plates with one that has a smaller dielectric constant

C. Decreasing the voltage between the plates

D. moving the plates closer together

Answer: D



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53. 

Q. The four wires are each made of aluminium.

Which wire will have the greatest resistance?

A. Wire A

B. Wire B

C. Wire C

D. Wire D

Answer: B



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54. 

Q. What is the amplitude of the wave?

A. 0.08 m

B. 0.16 m

C. 0.32 m

D. 0.48 m

Answer: A



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55. 

Q. What is the wavelength of the wave?

A. 0.08m

B. 0.16m

C. 0.20m

D. 0.40m

Answer: D



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56. 

Q.

A. $\frac{1}{4\lambda}$

B. $\frac{1}{2\lambda}$

C. $\frac{1}{\lambda}$

D. 2λ

Answer: D



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57. Lead-199 has a half-life of 1.5 hours. If a researcher begins with 2 grams of lead-199, how much will remain after 6 hours?

A. 0.125 grams

B. 0.25 grams

C. 0.375 grams

D. 0.5 grams

Answer: A



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58. The square shown is the same size as each of the following diagrams. In which diagram is the electrical potential energy of the pair of charges the greatest?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D

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59. Four point charges, two positive and two negative, are fixed in position at the corners of a square, as shown below



Which one of the following arrows best illustrates the total electrostatic force on the

charge in the lower right-hand corner of the square?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A



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60. 

Q. One end of a rigid, massless rod of length 50 cm is attached to the edge of the table at point O, at the other end of the rod is a ball of clay of mass $m=0.2$ kg. the rod extends horizontally from the end of the table. what is the torque of the gravitational force o the clay ball relative to point O?

A. $0.01 N \cdot m$

B. $01N \cdot m$

C. $1N \cdot m$

D. $10N \cdot m$

Answer: C



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61. Two rocks are dropped simultaneously from the top of a tall building. Rock 1 has mass M_1 , and rock 2 has mass M_2 . If air resistance is negligible, what is the ratio of rock 1's momentum to rock 2's momentum just before they hit the ground?

A. $\frac{\sqrt{M_1}}{M_2}$

B. $\frac{M_1}{M_2}$

C. $\left(\frac{M_1}{M_2}\right)^2$

D. 1

Answer: B



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62. During each cycle, a heat engine with an efficiency of 25% takes in 800 J of energy. How

much waste heat is expelled during each cycle?

A. 100J

B. 200J

C. 300J

D. 600J

Answer: D



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63. Consider two adjacent transparent media. The speed of light in medium 1 is v_1 , and the speed of light in medium 2 is v_2 . If $v_1 < v_2$, then total internal reflection will occur at the interface between these media if a beam of light is

A. incident in medium 1 and strikes the interface at an angle of incidence greater than $\sin^{-1}(v_1/v_2)$.

B. incident in medium 1 and strikes the interface at an angle of incidence greater than $\sin^{-1}(v_2/v_1)$.


C. incident in medium 2 and strikes the interface at an angle of incidence greater than $\sin^{-1}(v_1/v_2)$.

D. incident in medium 2 and strikes the interface at an angle of incidence greater than $\sin^{-1}(v_2/v_1)$.

Answer: A



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64.  ItBrgt A block is attached to the end of a linear spring, the other end of which is anchored to a wall. The block is oscillating between extreme positions X and Y on a frictionless table, and when the block is at Point O, the spring is at its natural length. the value of the spring's force constant, k , is known, but the mass of the block, m , is unknown

Q. Knowing which one of the following would permit you to calculate the block at point O

A. The acceleration of the block at point Y

B. The speed of the block as it passes through O


C. The distance between X and Y

D. The time required for the block to travel from X to Y.

Answer: D



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65.  ItBrgt A block is attached to the end of a linear spring, the other end of which is anchored to a wall. The block is oscillating between extreme positions X and Y on a frictionless table, and when the block is at Point O, the spring is at its natural length. the value of the spring's force constant, k, is known, but the mass of the block, m, is unknown

Q. If $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$, and the distance between O

and Y is d , what is the speed of the block at point O ?

A. $\frac{d\omega}{2}$

B. $d\omega$

C. $2d\omega$

D. $d^2\omega$

Answer: B



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66. A particle travels in a circular path of radius 0.2 m with a constant kinetic energy of 4J . What is the net force on the particle?

A. 4N

B. 16N

C. 20N

D. 40N

Answer: D



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67. 

Q. How much work is done by the electric field created by the stationary charge $+Q=+2.0\text{C}$ to move a charge of $+1.0 \times 10^{-9}\text{C}$ from position X to position Z? (Note: The value of coulomb's constant, k , is $9 \times 10^9 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{C}^2$)

A. 0J

B. 150J

C. 300J

D. 560J

Answer: A



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68. 

Q. If E_Y is the electric field strength at position Y and E_Z is the electric field strength at position Z, what is the value of $\frac{E_Z}{E_Y}$?

A. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{4}}{3}$

C. $\frac{4}{3}$

D. $\frac{16}{9}$.

Answer: D



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69. An object is placed 100 cm from a plane mirror how far is the image from the object?

A. 50cm

B. 100cm

C. 200cm

D. 300cm

Answer: C



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70. Why do baseball catchers wear mitts rather than just using their bare hands to catch pitched baseballs?

A. The impulse delivered to the catcher's hand is reduced due to the presence of

the mitt.

B. The force on the catcher's hand is reduced because of the increased area provided by the mitt.

C. The baseball's change in momentum is reduced due to the presence of the mitt.

D. The force on the catcher's hand is reduced because the mitt increases the time of impact.

Answer: D



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71. A spaceship is moving directly towards a planet at a speed of $\frac{c}{2}$. When the spaceship is $4.5 \times 10^8 m$ from the planet (as measured by someone on the spaceship), a pulse of light is emitted by someone on the planet. As measured by someone on the spaceship, how long does it take the light pulse to travel from the planet to the ship?

A. 0.5sec

B. 1.0sec

C. 1.5sec

D. 2.0sec

Answer: C



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