



PHYSICS

BOOKS - KUMAR PRAKASHAN KENDRA PHYSICS (GUJRATI ENGLISH)

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS AS PER NEW PAPER STYLE

Chapter 2 Fill In The Blanks

1.
$$\frac{1\mu m}{1fm} = \dots$$



2. Number of significant digit in 0.0060 are

3. For study of nanotechnology Microscope is developed.

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4. 1 rad = Degree.
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5. Light year is unit of
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6. Solid angle subtended by hemisphere at centre is
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7. To measure distance between rock Method is used.



2. In Column-I quantity and Column-II their value are given. Match them

properly :

Column-I	Column-II	
(1) 1 light year	$(a)3.08 imes 10^{16}m$	
(2) 1 Parsec	$(b)9.46 imes 10^{15}m$	
(3) A.U.	$(c)1.496 imes 10^{11}m$	

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3. In Column-I instrument and in Column-II their least count is given.

Match them properly :

Column-I	Column-II
(1) Microscope	$(a) \ 0.01 \ cm$
(2) Micrometer screw gauge	(b) 0.001 cm
	(c) 0.0001 cm



4. In Column-I physical quantity and in Column -II its dimensional formula

is givne. Match them properly :

Column-I	Column-II
(1) Moment of force	$(a)M^1L^1T^{-1}$
(2) Angular momentum	$(b)M^1L^2T^{-1}$
(3) Linear momentum	$(c)M^1L^2T^{-2}$

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5. In Column-I number and in Column-II their significant digit are given.

Match them properly :

Column-I	Column-II
$(1)2.85 imes 10^{26} kg$	(a)1
$(2)0.009m^2$	(b)2
(3)0.060s	(c)3

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Chapter 3 Fill In The Blanks

1. Path length is always



2. Slope of v	ightarrow t graph of	body having	accelerated	motion i	s
	01	, ,			

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3. If $v o t$ graph is parallel to time axis, then object is
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1 If distance travelled by particle is zero then its displacement is

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5. For body moving with uniform acceleration a change in velocity of body

in Δt time interval will be

6. Time rate of change in position of object is called

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7. Average velocity Average speed.
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8. A particle starting from initial velocity v_0 moves on straight line with

constant acceleration equation of distance travelled during $n^{\rm th}$ second will be

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9. Two objects are moving in same direction with velocity v_A and v_B velocity of A with respect to B will be

10. Ratio of diatance travelled by free falling object in first, second and third second time interval will be



1. In Column-I relaion and in Column-II corresponding equation is given.

Match them properly :

 $egin{aligned} ext{Column-II} & ext{Column-III} \ (1) Velocity o relation & (a)v = v_0 + at \ (2) Velocity o ext{displacement relation} & (b)S = v_0t + rac{1}{2}at^2 \ (c)v^2 = v_0^2 + 2as \end{aligned}$



2. The output of a two-input AND gate is high

A. Only if both the inputs are high

B. Only if both the inputs are low

C. Only if one input is high and the other is low

D. If at least one input is low

Answer: (1-c), (2-b), (3-a)

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3. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I

Column-II

(1) Positive acceleration

- (a) Speed of particle decreases
- (2) Negative acceleration
- (b) Speed of particle increases
- (c) Speed of particle keep on changing

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4. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I

- (1) If A and B are moving perpendicular to each other than velocity of w.r.
- (2) Relative velocity of rain drop w.r.t to man



4. When angle of projection is Range of projectile will be maximum.

5. For particle moving on circular path with constant speed angle between instantaneous velocity and instantaneous acceleration will be

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6. If
$$\stackrel{
ightarrow}{A} = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}, ext{then} \left| \stackrel{
ightarrow}{A} \right| =$$

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7.
$$\overrightarrow{A} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$$
 and $\overrightarrow{B} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ in $\overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{B}$ magnitude of y-

component will be

8. When object is projected in vertically upward direction with velocity u,

its time of flight will be

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9. A particles is moving on circular path of radius R with constant angular
velocity ω . Its centripetal acceleration will be

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10. Component of given vector will be always



Chapter 4 Match Type Questions

1. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I Column-II (1) Angular momentum (a) Scalar (2) Potential energy (b) Vector (c) Unit vector



2. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I	Column-II
(1) Combination of two vector is maximum.	$(a)180^{\circ}$
(2) Combination of two vector is minimum.	$(b)90^{\circ}$
	$(c)0^{\circ}$



3. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I

(1) When body is projected horizontally with constant velocity its angle of

(2) Acceleration of body thrown horizontally with constant velocity.



Mass of body will be

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2. By newton's first law of motion to keep object in motion by Velocity

no force is required.

3. When lift is moving in upward direction with constant acceleration pseudo weight of object will

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4. A mass of 3 kg is attached at end of rope with 6 kg mass. At upper end

of rope tension will be

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5. Impulse of force when F force act on body for Δt . Similar impulse will

provided when 2F force act on body for time.



6. When iron pressed heavily friction will

7. In moving bicycle frictional force on wheel will be in Direction.

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8. Value of friction depend on and Watch Video Solution
9. Condition that body can be parked in circular road with slope is
10. Force means change in momentum.
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Chapter 5 Match Type Questions

1. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I

 $\operatorname{Column-II}$

- (1) Definition of force.
- (a) Newton's third law of motion.
- (2) Magnitude of forec.
- (b) Newton's second law of motion.
- (c) Newton's first law of motion.

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2. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I

- (1) Change in momentum
- (2) Rate of change of momentum

Column-II

- (a) Force
- (b) Impulse of force
- (c) Momentum

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3. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I

- (1) Newton's third law of motion
- (2) Law of conservation of momentum.





4. Match Column-I with Column-II:

Column-II Column-I

(1) Static friction (a) Boundary friction

(2) Rolling friction (b) Ball-bearing

(c) Object moving on road

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Chapter 6 Fill In The Blanks

1. When object is placed at a certain height from the ground, the work

done by gravitational force is



2. When work done is zero, then speed of object is

3. For collision, restitution coefficient is 1.

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4. If momentum of object becomes twice, then its kinetic energy would bexome times .
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5. For complete inelastic collision, restitution coefficient e =
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6. By the instrument of 1 kW power, 1 kWh energy is consumed in time.







9. If potential energy due to attractive force in circular path of radius r is

$$U=~-~rac{k}{2r^2}$$
 , then its total energy =

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10. By conversion of 1 μg mass in energy, energy is obtained.

1. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I

Column-II

(1) Conservative force

(a) Friction force(b) Gravitational force

(2) Non-conservative force

(c) Internal force

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2. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-IColumn-II(1) Zero work done(a) by gravitational force(2) Positive work done(b) opposite to gravitational force(3) Negative work done(c) by centripetal force

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3. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I Column-II (1) 1 kg m $(a)1Js^{-1}$ (2) 1 g cm $(b)1qf \times 1cm$

(c)1kgf imes 1m



Chapter 7 Fill In The Blanks

1. If velocity of centre of mass $v_{cm}=0$ and angular speed $\omega=0$, then

object is said to be in equilibrium.

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2. Object has angular momentum if is applied on it.



is 10 rad/s, then the linear velocity of particle is



11. If $F\hat{k}$ force is acting on particle has position vector $(2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j})$, then torque on it is

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Chapter 7 Match Type Questions

1. Equtions of linear motion ae given in Column-I and equations of angular motion are given in Column-II. Match them properly :

 $egin{aligned} Column-I & Column-II\ (1)W = F\Delta x & (a)P = au\omega\ (2)P = Fv & (b)W = au\Delta heta\ (c)L = I\omega \end{aligned}$

2. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I Column-II (1) $\frac{m_1m_2}{m_1+m_2}$ Reduced mass of a system of two particles (2) $\frac{r_1+r_2}{2}$ (b) position vector of centre of mass of a system of two particles



(2) SI unit of radius of gyration (b)Nm(C) Js^{-2}



4. Match Column-I with Column-II :

where d = distance between two prallel axes.

5. Match column-I with Column-II :

Column-I

(1) Moment of inertia of solid sphere about any diameter

- (2) Moment of inertia of solid sphere about the tangent to its boundary (b)
 - (a

 \mathbf{C}

(a

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Chapter 8 Fill In The Blanks

1. Gravitational acceleration is proportional to the distance from centre inside the surface of earth.

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2. If earth contracts such that its radius becomes half without change in mass, then wieght on earth becomes times.

3. Orbital speed if geo-stationary satellite of earth is approximately.



7. Time period of mars to revolve around Sun is 8 times greater than that of Mercury. If distance of Mercury from Sun is $5.79 imes10^{10}$ m then that of Mars is approximately

8. If mass of object on earth is m kg, then its mass on Moon is

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9. Geo-stationary satellite is at height from surface of Earth.

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10. If distance between two objects $m_1=m_2=1kg$ 1 mm, then gravitational force between them is [$G=6.67 imes10^{-11}$ SI unit]



Chapter 8 Match Type Questions

1. Type of satellites are given in Column-I and their uses are given in

Column-II. Match them properly :

Column-I

Column-II

(1) Polar satellite

(a) Tele communication

- (2) Geo-stationary satellite (b) Investigation
 - (c) For information about atmosphere

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2. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-IColumn-II(1) Kepler's 1^{st} law(a) Law of time period(2) Kepler's 2^{nd} law(b) Law of orbit(3) Kepler's 3^{rd} law(c) Law of area



3. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I Column-II (1) Maximum value of g (a) At Earth's center (2) Minimum value of g (b) At poles

(3) Zero value of g (c) At equator

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4. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I	Column-II
(1) The magnitude of escape speed of surface of Earth	$(a) 2.38 km s^{-1}$
(2) The magnitude of escape speed on surface of Moon	$(b)7.92 km s^{-1}$
	$(c) 11.2 km s^{-1}$

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5. Match Column-I with Column-II :

Column-I

- (1) It has never a positive value
- (2) The reason of negative potential energy of galaxy is

Column-II

- (a) Escape speed
- (b) Gravitational
- (c) The type of for

