



# PHYSICS

# **BOOKS - NCERT PHYSICS (HINGLISH)**

# **MOTION IN A STRAIGHT LINE**

**Multiple Choice Question** 

**1.** Among the four graphs shown in the figure there is only one graph for which average velocity over the time interval (0,T) can vanish for a suitably chosen T. Which one is it ?





**2.** A lift is coming from 8th floor and is just about to reach 4th floor. Taking ground floor as origin and positive direction upwards for all quantities, which one of the following is correct ?

A. 
$$x < 0, v < 0, a > 0$$
  
B.  $x > 0, v < 0, a < 0$   
C.  $x > 0, v < 0, a > 0$   
D.  $x > 0, v > 0, a < 0$ 

## Answer: A



3. In one dimensional motion, instantaneous speed v satisfies  $(0 \le v < v_0).$ 

A. The displacement in time T must always take non-negative values

B. The displacement x in time T satisfies  $-v_0T < x < v_0T$ 

C. The accleration is always a non-negative number

D. The motion has no turning points

#### Answer: B



**4.** A vehicle travels half the distance (L) with speed  $V_1$  and the other half

with speed  $V_2$ , then its average speed is .

A. 
$$\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}$$
  
B.  $\frac{2v_1 + v_2}{v_1 + v_2}$   
C.  $\frac{2v_1v_2}{v_1 + v_2}$   
D.  $\frac{L(v_1 + v_2)}{v_1v_2}$ 

### Answer: C



5. The displacement of a particle is given by  $x = (t-2)^2$  where x is in meter and t in second. The distance covered by the particle in first 3 seconds is

A. 4 m

B. 8 m

C. 12 m

D. 16 m

### Answer: D



**6.** At a metro station, a girl walks up a stationary escalator in time  $t_1$  If she remains stationary on the escalator, then the escalator take her up in time  $t_2$ . The time taken by her to walk up the moving escalator will be.

A.  $(t_1+t_2)/2$ B.  $t_1t_2/(t_2-t_1)$ C.  $t_1t_2/(t_2+t_1)$ D.  $t_1-t_2$ 

Answer: C

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Multiple Choice Question More Than One Qns



The variation of quantity A with quantity B is plotted in the fig. Describes

the motion of a particle in a straight line.

- (a) Quantity B may represent time.
- (b) Quantity A is velocity if motion is uniform.
- (c) Quantity A is displacement if motion is uniform
- (d) Quantity A is velocity if motion is uniformly accelerated.
  - A. Quantive B may represent time
  - B. Quantity A is velocity if motion is uniform

C. Quantity A is displacement if motion is uniform

D. Quantify A is velocity if motion is uniformly acclerated

### Answer: A::C::D



A graph of x versus t is shown in figure. Choose correct alternative from below.

A. The particle was released from rest at t=0

B. At B, the acceleration a>0

C. Average velocity a > 0

D. The speed at D exceeds that at E

### Answer: A::C::D



**3.** For the one dimensional motion, described by  $x=t-\sin t$ 

A. x(t) > 0 for all t > 0

B. v(t) > 0 for all t > 0

C. a(t) > 0 for all t > 0

D. v(t) lies between 0 and 2

#### Answer: A::D

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**4.** A spring with one end attached to a mass and the other to a right support is stretched and released

A. Magnitude of acceleration, when just released is maximum

B. Magnitude of acceleration, when at equilibrium position, is

maximum

- C. Speed is maximum when is at equilibrium position
- D. Magnitude of displacement is always maximum whenever speed is

minimum

## Answer: A::C

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5. A ball is bouncing elastically with a speed 1m/s between walls of a railway compartment of size 10m in a direction perpendicular to walls. The train is moving at a constant velocity of 10m/s parallel to the direction of motion of the ball. As seen from the ground, choose the correct option

A. The direction of motion of the ball changes every 10.

B. Speed of ball changes every 10

C. Average speed of ball over any 20 interval is fixed.

D. The acceleration of ball is the same as from the train

## Answer: B::C::D

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## 6. Refer to the graph in figure. Match the following

Graph		Characteristics
(a)	(i)	has $v > 0$ and $a < 0$ throughout
(b)	(ii)	has $x > 0$ throughout and has a point with $v = 0$ and a point with $a = 0$
(C)	(iii)	has a point with zero displacement for $t > 0$
(d)	(i∨)	has $v < 0$ and $a > 0$









# Answer:



Very Short Answer Type Qns

**1.** A uniform moving cricket ball is turned back by hitting it with a bat for a very short time interval. Show the variation of its acceleration with time. (Take acceleration in the back ward direction as positive).

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2. Give examples of a one-dimensional motion where

(a) the particle moving along positive x-direction comes to rest periodically and forward.

(b) the particle moving along positive x-direction comes to rest periodically and moves backward..

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**3.** Give example of a motion where x > 0, v < 0, a > at a particular instant.

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**4.** An object falling through a fluid is observed to have acceleration given by a = g - bv where `g= gravitational acceleration and (b) is constant. After a long time of rlease. It is observed to fall with constant speed. What must be the value of constant speed ?

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**5.** A ball is dropped and its displacement vs time graph is as shown in Fig. 2 (EP) .7 displacement (x) is from ground and all quantities are +ve upwards. (a) Plot qualitatively velocity vs time graph. (b) plot qualitatively acceleration vs time graph .



6. A particle executes the motion described by  $x(t)=x_0ig(1-e^{-\gamma t}ig), t>\ =0, x_0>0.$ 

(a) Where does the particle start and with what velocity?

(b) Find maximum and minimum values of x(t), a(t). Show that

x(t) and a(t) increase with time and v(t) decreases with time.

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7. A bird is tossing (flying to and fro) between two cars moving towards each other on a straight road. One car has a speed of 18km/h while the other has the speed of 27km/h. The bird starts moving from first car towards the other and is moving with the speed of 36km/h and when the two cars were separated by 36km. What is the total distance covered by the bird ? What is the total displacement of the bird ?

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**8.** A man runs across the roof-top of a tall building and jumps horizontally with hope of landing on the roof of the next building which is at a lower height than the first. If his speed is 9m/s,the horizontal distance between the two buildings is 10m and height difference is 9m, will he be able to land on the next building ? (take  $g = 10m/s^2$ ).

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**9.** A ball A is dropped from a building of height 45m. Simultaneously another ball B is thrown up with a speed 40m/s. Calculate the relative speed of the balls as a function of time.

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**10.** The velocity-displacement graph of a particle is shown in Fig . (a) Write the relation between (v) and (x).

(b) Obtain the relation between acceleration and displacement and plot it



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**11.** It is a common observation that rain clouds can be at about a kilometer altitude above the ground .

(a) If a rain drop falls from such a height freely under gravity, what will be its speed ? Also calcualte in  $km/hig(g=10m/s^2ig).$ 

(b) A typical rain drop is about 4 mm diameter. Momentum is mass  $\times$  speed in magnitude. Estiamate its momentum when its hits ground.

(c) Estimate the time required to flatten the drop.

(d) Rate of change of momentum is force. Estiamate how much force such a drop would exert on you. (e) Estimate the order of magnitude force on umbrella. Typical lateral separation between two rain drop is 5 cm.

(Assume that umbrealla is circular and has a diameter of 1 m and cloth is not peicreced through.)



12. A motor car moving at a speed of 72km/h can not come to a stop in less than 3.0s while for a truch this time interval is 5.0s On a highway the car is behind the truck both moving at 72km/h The truck geives a signal that it is going to stop at emergency. At what distance the car should be from the truck so that it does not bump onto (collide with) the truck. Human responde time is0.5s.

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13. A monkey climbs up a slippery pole for  $3 \sec onds$  and subsequently slips for  $3 \sec onda$ . Its velocity at time (t) is given by v(t) = 2t(3-t), 0 < t > 3s and v(t) = -(t - 30(6-t)f or 3 < t < 6s . It repeats thei cycle till it reaches the height of 20s.

(a) AT wht time is its v elocity maximum ? (b) At what time is its average velocity maximum ? (c) At what time is its accelration maximum in magnitude ? (d) How many cycles (counting fractions ) are required to reach the top ?

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14. A man is standing on top of a building 100 m high. He throws two ball vertically, one at t = 0 and after a time interval (less than 2 seconds). The later ball is thrown at a velocity of half the first. At t = 2, both the balls reach to their and second ball is +15m.

Q. The speed of first ball is

