

Q: The study of motion of an object without discussing the cause of motion is called ____.

- a) Kinematics
- b) Dynamics
- c) Statics
- d) Mechanics

Correct Answer: a) Kinematics

 **Physics**

Q: When a body does not change its position with respect to its surrounding then body is said to be at ____.

- a) Rest
- b) Motion
- c) Equilibrium
- d) Stability

Correct Answer: a) Rest

Q: When a body changes its position with respect to its surroundings then body is said to be in ____.

- a) Rest

Q: When a body changes its position with respect to its surroundings then body is said to be in ____.

- a) Rest
- b) Motion
- c) Equilibrium
- d) Stability

Correct Answer: b) Motion



Army

Q: There are ____ types of motion.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Correct Answer: b) 3

Q: When a body moves along a line without any rotation where line may be straight or curved is called ____ motion.

- a) Translatory
- b) Rotatory
- c) Vibratory
- d) Random

Correct Answer: a) Translatory

Q: Straight line motion of a body is known as _____ motion.

- a) Translatory
- b) Linear
- c) Circular
- d) Random

Correct Answer: b) Linear

Q: The motion of an object in a circular path is known as _____ motion.

- a) Translatory
- b) Linear
- c) Circular
- d) Random

Correct Answer: c) Circular

Q: The disorder or irregular motion of an object is called _____ motion.

- a) Translatory
- b) Linear
- c) Circular
- d) Random

Correct Answer: d) Random

Q: The spinning motion of a body about its axis is called _____ motion.

- a) Translatory
- b) Rotatory
- c) Vibratory
- d) Random

Correct Answer: b) Rotatory

Q: To and fro motion of a body about its mean position is called _____ motion.

- a) Translatory
- b) Rotatory
- c) Vibratory
- d) Random

Correct Answer: c) Vibratory

Q: A quantity completely described by its magnitude is called _____.

- a) Scalar
- b) Vector
- c) Base
- d) Derived

Correct Answer: a) Scalar

Q: A quantity completely described by magnitude and direction is called

_____.

- a) Scalar
- b) Vector
- c) Base
- d) Derived

Correct Answer: b) Vector

Q: Length of a path between two points is called _____.

- a) Distance
- b) Displacement
- c) Speed
- d) Velocity

Correct Answer: a) Distance

Q: The shortest distance between two points which has magnitude and direction is called _____.

- a) Distance
- b) Displacement
- c) Speed
- d) Velocity

Correct Answer: b) Displacement

Q: The distance covered by an object in unit time is called its _____.

- a) Distance
- b) Displacement
- c) Speed
- d) Velocity

Correct Answer: c) Speed

Q: The ration of distance covered to the total time taken is called _____.

- a) Distance
- b) Displacement
- c) Speed
- d) Velocity

Correct Answer: c) Speed

Q: The equation of Speed is $S = \frac{S}{t}$ _____?

- a) vt
- b) at
- c) dt
- d) ft

the total time taken is called ____.

- a) Distance
- b) Displacement
- c) Speed
- d) Velocity

Correct Answer: c) Speed

Q: The equation of Speed

is $S = \frac{S}{t}$ ____?

- a) vt
- b) at
- c) dt
- d) ft

Correct Answer: a) vt

Q: A body has ____ if it covers equal distance in equal intervals of time however, short the interval may be.

- a) Uniform Speed
- b) Variable Speed
- c) Average Speed
- d) Instantaneous Speed

Correct Answer: a) Uniform Speed

Q: The rate of displacement of a body is called ____.

- a) Speed
- b) Velocity
- c) Acceleration
- d) Momentum

Correct Answer: b) Velocity

Q: The ratio of displacement and time taken is called ____.

- a) Speed
- b) Velocity
- c) Acceleration
- d) Momentum

Correct Answer: b) Velocity

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Q: A paratrooper attains a _____ called terminal velocity with which it comes to the ground.

- a) Uniform Speed
- b) Uniform Velocity
- c) Uniform Acceleration
- d) Variable Velocity

Correct Answer: b) Uniform Velocity

Q: When a body covers equal displacement in equal intervals of time however short the interval may be is called _____.

- a) Uniform Speed
- b) Uniform Velocity
- c) Uniform Acceleration
- d) Variable Velocity

Correct Answer: b) Uniform Velocity

Q: The rate of change of velocity of a body is called ____.

- a) Speed
- b) Velocity
- c) Acceleration
- d) Momentum

Correct Answer: c) Acceleration

Q: The ratio of change in velocity to the time taken is called ____.

- a) Speed
- b) Velocity
- c) Acceleration
- d) Momentum

Correct Answer: c) Acceleration

Q: $a = \frac{V_f - V_i}{t}$ is called ____ equation of motion.

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

Correct Answer: a) First

Q: When a body has equal changes in velocity in equal intervals of time however short the interval may be is called ____.

- a) Uniform Speed
- b) Uniform Velocity
- c) Uniform Acceleration
- d) Variable Acceleration

Correct Answer: c) Uniform Acceleration

Q: Acceleration becomes positive when velocity increases with ____.

- a) Distance
- b) Time
- c) Speed
- d) Displacement

Correct Answer: b) Time

Q: Acceleration becomes positive when velocity ____ with time.

- a) Decreases
- b) Increases
- c) Remains Constant
- d) Becomes Zero

Correct Answer: b) Increases

Q: Acceleration of the body is negative if the velocity of the body ____.

- a) Decreases
- b) Increases
- c) Remains Constant
- d) Becomes Zero

Correct Answer: a) Decreases

Q: The direction of the ____ acceleration is opposite to the direction in which the body is moving.

- a) Positive
- b) Negative
- c) Zero
- d) Uniform

Correct Answer: b) Negative

 **Physics**

Q: Negative acceleration is called deceleration or ____.

- a) Acceleration
- b) Retardation
- c) Velocity
- d) Speed

Correct Answer: b) Retardation

Q: $2aS = V_f^2 - V_i^2$ is called _____ equation of motion.

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

Correct Answer: c) Third

Q: $V_f - V_i = gt$ is called _____ equation of motion under gravity.

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

Correct Answer: a) First

Q: $h = V_it + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ is called _____ equation of motion under gravity.

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

Correct Answer: b) Second

Q: $2gh = V_f^2 - V_i^2$ is called _____ equation of motion under gravity.

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

Correct Answer: c) Third

Q: Motion can be divided into _____ types.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Correct Answer: b) 3

Q: The motion in which body moves without any rotation is called _____ motion.

- a) Translatory
- b) Rotatory
- c) Vibratory
- d) Random

Correct Answer: a) Translatory

Q: The motion in which body spins about its axis is called _____ motion.

- a) Translatory
- b) Rotatory
- c) Vibratory
- d) Random

Correct Answer: b) Rotatory

 **Physics**

Q: The motion in which a body moves to and fro about its mean position is called _____ motion.

- a) Translatory
- b) Rotatory
- c) Vibratory
- d) Random

Correct Answer: c) Vibratory

Q: A pictorial way of describing information as to how various quantities are related to each other is called _____.

- a) Diagram
- b) Graph
- c) Chart

Q: When the speed of a body does not change with time then its speed is called _____ speed.

- a) Uniform
- b) Variable
- c) Average
- d) Instantaneous

Correct Answer: a) Uniform  **Army**

Q: The distance travelled by a body can also be found from the _____ under a velocity – time graph if the motion is along a straight line.

- a) Slope
- b) Area
- c) Length
- d) Height

Correct Answer: b) Area

Q: The distance travelled in any direction by a body in unit time is called _____.

- a) Distance
- b) Displacement
- c) Speed
- d) Velocity

Q: The distance travelled in any direction by a body in unit time is called ____.

- a) Distance
- b) Displacement
- c) Speed
- d) Velocity

Correct Answer: c) Speed  **Physics**

Q: The location of a certain place or object from a reference point is called ____.

- a) Distance
- b) Displacement
- c) Position
- d) Velocity

Correct Answer: c) Position

Q: The shortest distance between two points is called the ____.

- a) Distance
- b) Displacement
- c) Position
- d) Velocity

Correct Answer: b) Displacement

Q: When it moves or tends to move, stops or tends to stop the motion of a body is called a ____.

- a) Force
- b) Momentum
- c) Energy
- d) Power

Correct Answer: a) Force

Q: The force can also change the ____ of a body.

- a) Mass
- b) Direction
- c) Shape
- d) Volume

Correct Answer: b) Direction

Q: A property of a body due to which it resists any change in its state of rest or motion is called ____.

- a) Force
- b) Inertia
- c) Momentum
- d) Energy

Correct Answer: b) Inertia

Q: The quantity of motion which possesses due to its mass and velocity of a body is called ____.

- a) Force
- b) Inertia
- c) Momentum
- d) Energy

Correct Answer: c) Momentum

 **Physics**

Q: When a body continues its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line provided no net force acts on it is called Newton's ____ Law of Motion.

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

Correct Answer: a) First

Q: $P = mv$ is the equation of ____.

- a) Force
- b) Momentum
- c) Energy
- d) Power