

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle of the method of mixtures states that "heat lost by a hot body is equal to heat gained by a cold body provided no heat is lost to the surrounding". This is also the statement of the principle of <input type="text"/>	conservation off energy	conservation off energy				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If (KE) represents the average translational kinetic energy of the molucules of an ideal gas, then the eqquation that gives the relationship between (KE), the absolute temperature of the gas T and Boltzman's constant k is <input type="text"/>	$(KE)=3kT/2$	$(KE)=3kT/2$				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A body wholly or partially immersed in a fluid experience <input type="text"/> which is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced	upthrust	bouyant force				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The kinetic energy per degree of freedom of a molecule of a monoatomic gas can be given interms of k and T where the symbols have thier usual meaning, as KE = <input type="text"/> . You may choose your answer from the list:($3kT/2$, $kT/3$, $kT/2$, kT)	$kT/2$	$kT/2$				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> distribution is concerned with the distribution molecular speeds of a given closed system at a particular temperature	Maxwell	Maxwell				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	a material that can easily be drawn into a wire as it undergoes plastic deformation is said to be <input type="text"/>	ductile	ductile				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> point is reached when the molecules of a loaded piece of wire begin to slide past each other as it exceeds its elastic limit	yield	yield				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process whereby molecules move from the region of high concentration to that of low concentration until equilibrium is established within the system is called <input type="text"/>	diffusion	diffusion				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A sensitive device made up of a series of thermocouples which may be used to detect heat radiated at a distance is called <input type="text"/>	thermopile	thermopile				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An ideal and the best radiator and absorber of heat the <input type="text"/> radiator	black body	black body				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> 's law of cooling states that the rate of lost of heat by a hot body is proportional to the temperature difference between the hot body and its surroudings.	Newton	Newton				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The predominant mode of heat transfer in fluids is <input type="text"/>	convection	convection				eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the equation $k = (\text{Rate} \times \text{heat transferred}) / (\text{Area} \times \text{temperature gradient})$, the quantity k stands for <input type="text"/>	thermal conductivity	thermal conductivity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A process whereby no heat is allowed to flow into or out of a thermodynamic system is <input type="text"/>	adiabatic	adiabatic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sum total of all kinds of energy possessed by the constituent particles of a system is called <input type="text"/>	internal energy	internal energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The amount of heat absorbed or given out during the process of phase change of a substance at a constant temperature is called <input type="text"/>	latent heat	latent heat					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> temperature is the temperature at which, theoretically, all thermal motions will cease.	absolute zero	absolute zero					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A physical factor which depends on the altitude and causes the variation in freezing and boiling points is the <input type="text"/>	pressure	pressure					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Any physical property of a substance which varies uniformly with temperature and which may be used to establish a temperature scale is known as <input type="text"/> property	thermometric	thermometric					eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> of a force about a point is measured by the product of the force and the perpendicular distance from the line of action of the force to the point.	moment	torque				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> body is one in which the constituent parts have fixed distances from each other.	rigid	rigid				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sharpness of the <input type="text"/> curve is called the Q-factor	resonance	resonance				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> occurs when the driving frequency is the same as the natural frequency of the oscillator resulting in a maximum amplitude of oscillation	Resonance	Resonance				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> oscillation is one for which periodic impulse drives it against resistive forces	forced	driven				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A heavily <input type="text"/> motion is one for which no oscillation occurs when it is released.	damped	damped				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> oscillation is one for which the amplitude of oscillation is constant in the absence of resistive forces	Undamped	Free				eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During simple harmonic motion of an object, there is a constant interchange of <input type="text"/> of the object between its kinetic and potential forms	energy	energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If the displacement from its equilibrium position of a particle undergoing simple harmonic motion is very small, the <input type="text"/> force obeys Hooke's law	restoring	restoring					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The displacement, velocity and acceleration of a particle undergoing a simple harmonic motion could be represented by a <input type="text"/> function	sinusoidal	sinusoidal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A simple harmonic motion is a periodic vibration of a body whose acceleration is directly proportional to its <input type="text"/> from a fixed point and is always directed towards this point i.e. $a = -\text{constant } x$	distance	displacement					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> force is required for a simple harmonic motion to continue	restoring	restoring					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A joule is a unit of <input type="text"/>	Work	energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	1 horse power is equal to <input type="text"/> W	746	746					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A physical quantity which has the same dimensions as moment of a force is <input type="text"/>	work	work					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The coefficient of <input type="text"/> is the maximum limiting force just before a body starts sliding over another surface	friction	friction				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The force which opposes the relative motion of two surfaces in contact is called <input type="text"/>	friction	friction				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> fundamental forces in nature	four	4				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The velocity at which an object thrown into space will move completely free of the earth's gravitational field is called <input type="text"/> velocity	escape	escape				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> orbit is the orbit of a satellite whose period of revolution is approximately equal to the period of rotation of the earth about its axis which is 24 hours	parking	parking				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a perfectly elastic collision, momentum and <input type="text"/> are conserved	kinetic energy	kinetic energy				eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All motions are <input type="text"/> and not absolute	relative	relative				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the wiring of a plug, the green flex is connected to	live	earth	source	neutral	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Some of the possible causes of electrical mishap include the following EXCEPT	impropr choice of fuse	broken fuse wire	damaged the earthing system	improper wiring	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first thing to do to help a person suffering from electric shock is to	apply first aid	read the current value from the metre	switch off the source of the current	call the doctor	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following does NOT refer to the terms used in the description of stability of on an object?	unstable equilibrium	stable equilibrium	neutral equilibrium	central equilibrium	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following physical concepts best explains why passengers in fast moving cars should always fasten their seat-belts?	moment	terminal velocity	inertia	centripetal force	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements is correct?	An object can have a constant velocity even though its speed is changing	An object can have a constant speed even though its velocity is changing	An object can have zero acceleration and eventually reverses its direction	An object can have constant velocity even though its acceleration is not zero	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Heat can be defined as----- -----	the change in temperature of a body	the flow of temperature from one body to another	energy that flows from place to place as a result of the difference in temperature between them	the measure of hotness or coolness of a body	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Measurement of heat energy is referred to as----- -----	thermodynamics	calorimetry	thermometry	pyrometry	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following quantities is an example of a scalar or dot product?	moment	work	density	momentum	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not true?	A crate sliding across the floor does work against frictional forces	Work is done if a component a force acting on an object exists in the direction of its displacement	A man with a bag of cement on his head does work to move the bag of cement as he walks from place to place on a flat horizontal floor	Work is a scalar quantity	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A man leaves the garrage in his house and drives to a neighbouring town which is twenty kilometres away from his house on sight-seeing. He returns home to his garrage two hours after. What is his average velocity from home in km/h?	10	0	20	40	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A ball is kicked and flies from point P to Q following a parabolic path in which the highest point reached is T. The acceleration of the ball is	zero at T	greatest at P	greatest at T and Q	the same at P as at Q and T	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How fast must a ball be rolled along the surface of a 70-cm high table so that when it rolls off the edge it will strike the floor at the same distance (70cm) from the point directly below the edge of the table?	174.5 cm/s	185.2 cm/s	215.3 cm/s	143.7 cm/s	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The motion of a ball rolling down a ramp is one with	constant speed	increasing acceleration	constant acceleration	decreasing acceleration	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The trajectory of a projectile is	an ellipse	a circle	a parabola	a straight line	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following quantities have the same dimensions?	moment and work	work and power	moment and power	work and upthrust	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A stationary observer at a railway station sees a passenger in a railway coach that is in motion at constant speed in a straight and horizontal track. Which of the following best describes the frames of reference from both the observer and the passenger describe each other's motio	relativistic	inertial	constant	uniform	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What type of mirror would you use to produce a magnified image of your face?	plane	convex	concave	diffuse	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Many cameras have a focusing mark that must be set to read the distance from the camera to the object being photographed. Suppose you wish to photograph yourself in a plane mirror. If you and the camera are 2.0m from the mirror, at what value should you set the distance indicator on the camera?	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is desired to cast the image of a lamp magnified 5 times upon a wall 4 m distant from the lamp. What kind of spherical mirror is required and what is its position?	concave mirror of radius 1.67 m which is 1 m away from lamp	convex mirror of radius 0.83 m which is 1 m from lamp	convex mirror of radius 1.4 m which is 2.2 m from lamp	concave mirror of radius 2.1 m which is 5.1 m from mirror	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The image formed by a bathroom mirror is	erect and virtual	erect and real	inverted and virtual	inverted and real	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The image of a child standing in front of a flat mirror is	erect and virtual	erect and real	inverted and virtual	inverted and real	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the difference between a real and a virtual image?	A real image is always erect; virtual image can be inverted	A real image is bigger than the object; a virtual image can be smaller	Light comes from a real image; it only appears to come a virtual one	There is no difference; what you get depends only on the type of mirror	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The focal length of a curved mirror is ----- the radius of the spherical surface	twice	equal to	half	one-quarter	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An object placed in front of a convex mirror of radius 20cm produces an erect image which is one-fifth the size of the object. How far is the object from the mirror?	20 cm	30 cm	40 cm	50 cm	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How far should an object be from a concave mirror of radius 30cm to form a real image 1/6 of its size?	85 cm	95 cm	105 cm	115 cm	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An object is 10 cm in front of a concave mirror of radius 30cm. Describe its image.	virtual, erect, 30 cm in front of mirror and magnified 3 times	real, inverted, 15 cm behind mirror and diminished 3 times	virtual, erect, 30 cm behind mirror and magnified 3 times	virtual, inverted, 15 cm behind mirror and magnified 4 times	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT a unit of energy?	joule	newton-metre	kilowatt-hour	watt	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A 65 kg sprinter completes a 100 m race in 9.83 s. Calculate the average kinetic energy of the sprinter	3.36 kJ	2.11 kJ	34.15 kJ	65.42 kJ	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How much work is done when a bucket of mass 1.5 kg with 10 kg of water in it is pulled up from the bottom of a well 8 m deep? Take $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$	100.3 J	2000.5 J	901.6 J	453.7 J	C	eExam

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