

FBQ1: _____ refers to the ability to do work

Answer: *Energy*

FBQ2: _____ is the maximum displacement of particle from its rest position

Answer: *Amplitude*

FBQ3: Principal axis in a spherical mirror is the line from the _____ to the centre of curvature

Answer: *Pole*

FBQ4: Momentum is the product of _____ and _____

Answer: *Mass, velocity*

FBQ5: The internal friction between layers of a liquid or gas is termed _____

Answer: *Viscosity*

FBQ6: Wavelength is the distance between two successive _____ of a wave

Answer: *Crest*

FBQ7: _____ is the ability of a substance to regain its original shape and size after being distorted by an external force.

Answer: *Elasticity*

FBQ8: The expression mgh is the mathematical computation of _____

Answer: *Potential energy*

FBQ9: The expression $\frac{1}{2} MV^2$ is a formula to compute _____

Answer: *Kinetic energy*

FBQ10: The turning effect of a force about a given point is called _____

Answer: *Moment*

FBQ11: The elastic property on the surface of water as a result of so many forces acting on the surface molecule is called _____

Answer: *Surface tension*

FBQ12: The transfer of heat energy by means of electromagnetic waves is called _____

Answer: *Radiation*

FBQ13: The unit of specific heat capacity is _____

Answer: *J/KgK*

FBQ14: A pure substance solidifies at a definite temperature called _____

Answer: *freezing point*

FBQ15: The temperature in which pure substances liquefies is termed _____

Answer: *melting point*

FBQ16: The Newton's first law of motion can also be termed as _____ law
Answer: *Inertia*

FBQ17: The latent heat of _____ is required to change a unit mass of substance from solid to liquid without temperature change
Answer: *Fusion*

FBQ18: Heat capacity per unit mass will give _____
Answer: *Specific heat capacity*

FBQ19: Heat transferred through fluid is said to have been transferred by _____
Answer: *Convection*

FBQ20: _____ is the process of heat transfer whereby heat is transferred directly through a material medium without the movement of the material.
Answer: *Conduction*

FBQ21: The motion exhibited by smoke is said to be _____ motion
Answer: *Random*

FBQ22: The force of attraction that binds gas molecules together is referred to as _____
Answer: *Vander Waal's force*

FBQ23: _____ is the force of attraction between molecules of different kind
Answer: *Adhesion*

FBQ24: The law that is used in determining refractive index is _____
Answer: *Snell's law*

FBQ25: Waves which travels at 90 degrees to the direction of the vibration producing the waves is said to be _____ waves
Answer: *Transverse*

FBQ26: _____ is a disturbance which travels through a medium transferring energy from one point to another without causing any permanent displacement of the medium.
Answer: *Waves*

FBQ27: _____ is the change in the direction of waves when they pass through an opening
Answer: *Diffraction*

FBQ28: In a simple machine, the expression effort/load is referred to as
Answer: *Velocity ratio*

FBQ29: _____ is the effect created when two similar waves are superimposed.
Answer: *Interference*

FBQ30: Sound waves are good example of _____ waves

Answer: *Longitudinal*

FBQ31: _____ is the fraction of original length of an object that expanded per Kelvin rise in temperature

Answer: *Linear expansivity*

FBQ32: Potential difference is measured in _____

Answer: *Volts*

FBQ33: The S.I. unit of current is _____

Answer: *Ampere*

FBQ34: _____ is an equipment that is most suitable for measuring low current

Answer: *Galvanometer*

FBQ35: The _____ and _____ motion of a body is called _____ motion

Answer: *Oscillatory*

GENERAL PHYSICS FOR INTEGRATED SCIENCE 2 (SED223) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: The _____ is referred to as the absolute or thermodynamic temperature scale?

Answer: Celsius

MCQ2: Which of these best describe the triple point of water?

Answer: temperature at which solid, liquid and water coexist in thermal equilibrium at constant temperature and pressure

MCQ3: The triple point of water is given as _____ K

Answer: 272.16

MCQ4: The relation between the Celsius scale and Fahrenheit scale is _____

Answer: $T_f = 32 + \frac{9}{5}T_c$

MCQ5: -70°C is equivalent to _____ Kelvin

Answer: 203

MCQ6: The study of the motion of an object and the force causing it is _____

Answer: Motion

MCQ7: Motion that does not follow any definite pattern is said to be _____

Answer: Random

MCQ8: It can be deduced from the Newton's second law of motion that _____

Answer: impulse is equal to change in momentum

MCQ9: The similarity between distance and displacement is the _____

Answer: magnitude

MCQ10: The temperature range of a clinical thermometer is within the range of _____

Answer: $40-50^{\circ}\text{C}$

MCQ11: Which of these best describe the first Newton's law of motion?

Answer: Every object continues to move on a straight line unless it is being acted upon by an external force

MCQ12: The moment before collision is equal to the momentum after collision. This is explained in _____

Answer: principle of collision

MCQ13: A man runs a distance of 2.0km in 10mins, his average speed is _____

Answer: 16.7m/s

MCQ14: A car travelling at uniform speed of 10km/h spends 15mins moving from point A to point B along its route. The distance between A and B is _____

Answer: 25km

MCQ15: A fruit drops from the top of a tree 2.5m tall. The time it takes the fruit to reach the ground is _____

Answer: 25s

MCQ16: Two vectors P and Q acting on a body and acting directly opposite to one another, if the forces are 90N and 60N respectively, their resultant force will be?

Answer: 20N

MCQ17: Watt is equivalent to _____

Answer: Nms^{-2}

MCQ18: Which of these is not true about speed?

Answer: It is same as velocity

MCQ19: The best instrument for measuring the diameter of a metal rod is _____

Answer: vernier calliper

MCQ20: Which of these best describe the dimension for work?

Answer: ML^2T^{-2}

MCQ21: The S.I unit for momentum is _____

Answer: Kgm/s

MCQ22: kgm/s^2 is the unit of _____

Answer: work done

MCQ23: Power can be measured in any of these EXCEPT _____

Answer: J/kg

MCQ24: A car travels 15km due east on a straight road and then 20km due north before finally comes to rest, the resultant displacement of the car is _____

Answer: 300km

MCQ25: The thermometric substance of bimetallic thermometer is _____

Answer: two copper wires

MCQ26: Which of the following is a set of scalars?

Answer: mass, force and impulse

MCQ27: Which of the following is a set of vector quantities?

Answer: Weight, displacement, and momentum

MCQ28: Which of these is odd?

Answer: Momentum

MCQ29: Change in the electric potential difference or current between two metal junctions at different temperature is a property of _____ thermometer.

Answer: thermocouple

MCQ30: A ball of mass 0.6kg moving at a velocity of 20m/s is suddenly hit by a force of 5N for a time of 0.035. Its new velocity of motion is _____

Answer: 666.6m/s

MCQ31: Which of the following CANNOT be used as a thermometric substance for liquid in glass thermometer

Answer: Alcohol

MCQ32: The basis of working of thermometer is the _____ in physical properties of the material with temperature

Answer: Constant

MCQ33: Properties being used for the construction of thermometers are called _____

Answer: Thermometer properties

MCQ34: The unit of heat is given as _____

Answer: $^{\circ}\text{C}$

MCQ35: Celsius scale was named after the _____ scientist who suggested it

Answer: English