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

MCQ2: Which of these best describe the triple point of water?
Answer: temperature at which solid ice, liquid, and water vapour coexist in thermal equilibrium at the same 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: Tf =9/5Tc-32

MCQ5: -70Â°C is equivalent to_____ Kelvin
Answer: 203

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

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: force is proportional to rate of change of 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: 35-43Â°

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 momentum before collision is equal to the momentum after collision is explained in_____
Answer: Principle of conservation of momentum

MCQ13: A man runs a distance of 2.0km in 10mins, his average speed is _____
Answer: 3.3m/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: 2.5km

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: 0.71s

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: 30N

MCQ17: Watt is equivalent to_____
Answer: Nm/s

MCQ18: Which of these is true about speed?
Answer: all of the above

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: MLÂ²TË‰Â²

MCQ21: The S.I unit for momentum is _____
Answer: Kgm/s

MCQ22: kgm/sÂ² is the unit of_____
Answer: force

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: 25km

MCQ25: The thermometric substance of bimetallic thermometer is _____
Answer: Two dissimilar metals

MCQ26: Which of the following is a set of scalars?
Answer: Density, capacitance and distance

MCQ27: Which of the following is a set of vector quantities?
Answer: Weight, displacement, and momentum

MCQ28: Which of these is odd?
Answer: Time

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: 20.25m/s

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

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

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

MCQ34: The unit of heat is given as_____
Answer: J

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

FBQ1: _____ is 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_____ Â
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 $$\frac{mv^{2}}{2}$$ 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 of the surface of the 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 Newtonâ€™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 Waalâ€™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: Snellâ€™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 $$\frac{Effort}{Load}$$
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 â€œtoâ€☐ and â€œfroâ€☐ motion of a body is called _____ motion
Answer: Oscillatory