- 1. The SI unit of power is
 - A) *Kg*
 - B) m/s^2
 - C) watt(w)
 - D) Joule (J)
- 2. The work needed to push a 20 Kg block across a level floor for 10m by a force of 100 N is:
 - A) 100 J
 - B) 1000 J
 - C) 20000 J
 - D) 2000 J
- 3. Manometer is the instrument used to measure:
 - A) Temperutre.
 - B) Force
 - C) Mass
 - D) Pressure
- 4. A block of 2 Kg is pulled horizontally on a fractionless surface with a force of 4 N, the block acceleration is:
 - A) $4 m/s^2$
 - B) $2 m/s^2$
 - C) $1 \, m/s^2$
 - D) $6 \, m/s^2$





- 5. When we shoot a gamma ray on lead, we find that gamma ray can pentrate the lead material by
 - A) Barely pentrate
 - B) Few millimeters
 - C) Several cemtimeters
 - D) None of these
- 6. The speed of an 40Kg bullet whose kinetic energy is 500J is
 - A) 10m/s
 - B) 20m/s
 - C) 30m/s
 - *D)* 5*m/s*
- 7. The force acting on two equal charges of 6μ C separated by a distance of 0.03m is

$$k = 9 \times 10^9 N. m^2/C^2$$

- A) 360 N
- B) 1080 N
- C) 60 N
- D) 0.3 N
- 8. The number of neutrons N in $^{234}_{90}$ Th nucleus is:
 - A) N=197
 - B) N=144
 - C) N=50
 - D) N=97





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- 9. Beta decay is a radioactivity deacay in which an atomic emits:
 - A) ${}_{2}^{4}He$
 - *B*) γ
 - C) photon
 - $D) e^{-}$
 - 10. Matter is classified as being in one of three states: solid, liquid, or gas.
 - o True
 - o False
 - 11. Converging lens forms real or virtual images depending on the position of the object
 - o True
 - o False
 - 12. Energy is measured in the same units as work, the Joule.
 - o True
 - o False
 - 13. The power of lens P, is the reciprocal of its focal length $P = \frac{1}{f}$
 - o True
 - o False.
 - 14. The unit of work is Joule (J)
 - o True
 - o False





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- 15. No work is done if the object remains stationary while the force is applied
- o True
- o False.
- 16. Energy is the ability to do work
- o True
- o False
- 17. Virtual object are to the left of the lens and real images to the right
- o True
- o False
- 18. Real images are to the left of the lens and virtual objects to the right.
 - o True
 - o False
- 19. One of the characterized the ideal fluid is incompressible.
 - o True
 - o False
- 20. Angle of incidence = angle of reflection
 - o True
 - o False





- 21.a particle moves along the x-axis according to expression $x = 3 + t^2 3t^3$. the instantaneous acceleration. at t=2 Seconds equals
 - $A) 22m/s^2$
 - $(B) 28m/s^2$
 - $C) 34m/s^2$
 - $(D)-10m/s^2$
- 22.the velocity of a car moving in straight, line increases froom 8m/s to 32m/s in 8seconds what is the average acceleration of the car during this period
 - $A)4m/s^2$
 - $B) 0.5m/s^2$
 - C) $3m/s^2$
 - $D)-2m/s^2$
- 23.at t=0 a particle moving. in xy plane with constant acceleration has velocity of $v=3\hat{\imath}-2\hat{\jmath}m/s$ but at t=2 s the particle's velocity is $v=11\hat{\imath}+8\hat{\jmath}$ m/s find the acceleration of the. particle
 - $A)\,2\hat{\imath}+3\hat{\jmath}\,m/s^2$
 - B) $2\hat{\imath} 3\hat{\jmath}m/s^2$
 - C) $4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}m/s^2$
 - D) $4\hat{i} 7 \hat{j}m/s^2$
- 24.if vector is multiplied by a positive number, its direction
 - A) remains the same
 - B) reversed
 - C) gets half
 - D) gets double

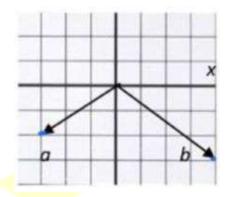




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- 25.in. the figure below if a and b are vectors, the dot product of the two vectors is
 - *A) 6*
 - *B) -6*
 - c) 8
 - D) -8



- 26.if a vector $\vec{A} = 2\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath} + 2\hat{k}$, and vector $\vec{B} = 8\hat{\imath} + 2\hat{\jmath} \hat{k}$
 - a) find A.B
 - b) find the angle between A and B
- 27.according to newton's third law if we have action and reaction with equal magnitude of 10 N and opposite in direction, the resultant force for them:
 - *A) 20N*
 - B) -20 N
 - *c)* 0
 - D) No resultant force can be found
- 28.an object of mass 2Kg undergoes an acceleration by $\vec{a} = 6\vec{i} + 4\vec{j}m/s^2$
 - A) find the resultant force acting on the object
 - B) find the. magnitude of the resultant force
 - C) find the direction of the force





شاهدالشرحونهنا

- 29.A block of 3Kg is pulled horizontally on a frictionless surface with a force of 6 N from rest how far the block moves in 3S
- 30. As a force (5 N) acting on a mass of 10 kg object (horizontally), its velocity changes according to the expression: u(t)=(2t-1)m/s.
 - A) Find the work done on the object during the first 3s of motion
 - B) find the displacement of the object during the first 3s of motion
- 31. A particle has a mass of 0.6 Kg is moving from point A to point B under a constant force of 1.2 N Knowing that at point A the particle has a speed of 2 m/s. After 3s, the particle had reached point B
 - a) What is the kinetic energy at A?
 - b) what is. the total work done on the particle as it moves from A to B
 - c) the power during this period
- 32. The sound waves which have frequency lie within sensitivity of human ear are called as
 - A) audible wave
 - B) infrasonic waves
 - C) ultrasonic waves
 - D) non of these
- 33.A wave is traveling at a certain speed if its frequency is doubled the wavelength is
 - A) not changed
 - B) doubled
 - C) reduced to. the half of initial value
 - D) increased four times





34. Give a sound level is 98 dB what is its intensity in w/m2

- 35. Three loud speakers are positioned at the same distance from a young man, the intensity of sound delivered by each loudspeaker at the location of the young man is $5 \times 10^{-4} \text{w/m}^2$.
 - what is the sound level heard by the young man when only two loudspeakers are turned on
- 36.On acold day in january, the temperature at a place fell below the freezing point and was recorded as -40 centigrade on the fahrenheit scale, the same temperature would be
 - A) $32^{o}F$
 - B) $-8^{o}F$
 - $C) -72^{o}F$
 - $D) 40^{o}F$
- 37. When applying the first law of thermodynamics to a system, when is heat a positive quantity
 - A) when. the system has work done on it
 - B) when the system loses heat
 - C) when system does work
 - D) when the system absorbs heat
 - E) when no work is done either on the system or by the system





- 38. Convert 25°C to kelvin scale
 - A) 298K
 - B) 273K
 - c) 298°C
 - D) $273^{o}C$
- 39. A themodynanic system undergoes aprocess in which its internal energy decreases by the amount of 600J if at the same time 320 J of work is done on the system. what is the energy transferred to or from it by heat?
- 40.A 2800 J of work is needed to expand an ideal gas if the process is cyclic how much energy transfer by heat occurs between the gas and its surroundings in this process
- 41. The normal temperature of the chickadee is 105.8°F what is that temperature in Celsius (°C)
 - *A*) 58.8°*C*
 - B) $41.0^{\circ}C$
 - *c*) 73.8°*C*
 - $D)37.8^{\circ}C$





- 42. What is the intensity of a sound whose intensity level is 40 dB
 - $A)I = 10^{-10} \, w/m^2$
 - $B)I = 10^{-11} \, w/m^2$
 - C) $I = 10^{-9} \, w/m^2$
 - $D)I = 10^{-8} \, w/m^2$
- 43. What is intensity level in decibels of a sound wavve of intensity 10^{-6} w/m²
 - A) 70dB
 - B) 50dB
 - C) 60dB
 - D) 80dB
- 44. Which of these temperatures is likely a container of water at 20°C is mixed with water at 28 °C?
 - *A*) 30°*C*
 - B) 22°C
 - C) More than 30°C
 - D) 19°C
- 45. An amount of heat equal to 2500 J is added to a system, and 1800 J of work is done on the system. What is the change in the internal energy of the system
 - A) 700J
 - B) 1800 J
 - c) 4300J
 - D) 2500J

AL NOJOUM ACADEMY

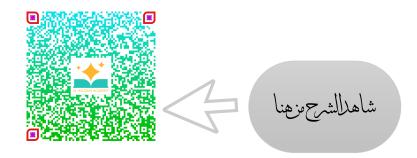
46.A gas is heated to do a work of $1.0 \times 10^5 J$ assume $3.0 \times 10^5 J$ of heat enters the system find the change in the internal energy





- 47.4. A 2700 J of work is needed to expand an ideal gas. If the process is cyclic, how much energy transfer by heat occurs between the gas and its surroundings in this process?
- 48.5. A thermodynamic system undergoes a process in which its internal energy decreases by the amount of 500 J If at the same time, 220 J of work is done on the system, what is the energy transferred to or from it by heat?

- 49. A converging lens with a focal length of 25 cm A bug is 8mm long and placed 15cm from the lens. What are the nature, size and location of the image?
 - A) Real, Inverted, small, and q=37 cm
 - B) Real, upright, magnified, and q = -37 cm
 - C) Virtual, inverted, the same size of the object, and q=37cm
 - D) Virtual, upright. magnified, and q=-37cm
- 50. The image formed by a lens is always virtual, upright, and smaller in size than an object kept at different positions in front of it. Therefore, the nature of the lens is
 - A) Diverging lens
 - B) Converging lens
 - C) Cylindrical lens
 - D) It's too hard to find that lens

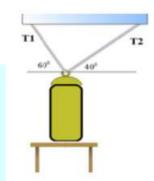


- 51.A 3.0 cm tall object is placed along the principal axis of a thin converging lens of 30.0 cm focal length. If the object distance is 40.0 cm, which of the following best describes the image distance and height, respectively?
 - A) 17.3 cm and 7,0 cm
 - B) 120 cm and -9.0 cm
 - c) 17.3 cm and 1.3 cm
 - D) 120. cm and -1.0 cm
- 52. Which best describes the image for a thin convex lens that forms whenever the object Is at a distance less than one focal length front the lens?
 - A) Inverted, enlarged, and real
 - B) Inverted, diminished, and real
 - C) Upright, enlarged, and virtual
 - D) Upright, diminished, and virtual
- 53. A man throws balls with the same speed vertically upwards one after the other at an interval of 2 sec. What should be the speed of the throw so that more than two balls are in the air at any time?
 - A) Only with speed 19.6 m/s
 - B) More than 19.6 m/s
 - C) At least 9.8 m/s
 - D) Any speed less than 19.6 m/s.
- 54. A man throws balls with the same speed vertically upwards one after the other at an interval of 2 sec. What should be the speed of the throw so that more than two balls are in the air at any time?
 - A) Only with speed 19.6 m/s
 - B) More than 19.6 m/s
 - C) At least 9.8 m/s
 - D) Any speed less than 19.6 m/s.





- 55. A missile is launched into the air with an initial velocity =80m/s it is moving with a constant velocity until it reaches 1000 m. how high does the missile go?
 - A) 1000 m
 - B) 1326m
 - c) 1550m
 - D) Zero m
- 56. Consider the displacement vectors $\vec{A} = 2\hat{\imath} + 4\hat{\jmath}$ m, and $\vec{B} = \hat{\imath} 7\hat{\jmath}$ m. If A B + 3 C = 0, what are the components of C?
 - $A) C_x = -0.33 m and$
 - $and \qquad C_y = -3.66 m$
 - $B) C_x = -1 m and$
- and $C_y = -1m$
 - $C_{x} = -1.33 m \qquad and$
- $C_y = -4.9 m$
 - $D) C_x = -2.5 m and$
- $nd C_y = 2.18 m$
- 57.a block of mass (M) on a table in addition the mass was hanging as shown in the figure assuming that the tensions that affect the mass are T_1 and T_2 the normal force (N) is



$$A)N = F_a$$

B)
$$N = F_g + T_1 \sin(60) - T_2 \sin(40)$$

C)
$$N = F_q + T_1 \sin(60) + T_2 \sin(40)$$

$$D)N = F_a - T_1 \sin(60) - T_2 \sin(40)$$







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