

ADVANCED LEVEL PHYSICS - AMITH PUSSELLA

x/m

8

6

Δ

2

0

-2

- 4. Displacement time curve of an object travelling with an acceleration along the *x*-axis is given in the graph. If initial velocity of the object is zero, magnitude of the acceleration is,
 - $(1)2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
 - $(2)3 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
 - $(3)4 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
 - $(4)5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
 - $(5)6 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- 5. The ratio,

Distance travelled in the 7th second Distance travelled in the 3rd second

of an object which falls down steadily from a vertically higher position is,

(1)
$$\frac{13}{5}$$
 (3) $\frac{11}{5}$ (3) 3 (4) $\frac{15}{7}$ (5) $\frac{14}{5}$

6. *s-t* are displacement time curves. Gradient of such a displacement time curve represents the magnitude of velocity at that instance. Consider the following statements made on the graph shown in the diagram.

- (A) Velocity at Q is zero.
- (B) Magnitude of velocity at R is higher than that at P and the directions are opposite.
- (C) Magnitude of velocity at P is higher than that at Q and the directions are same.

True of the above is/are,

- (1)A only.
- (3)A and C only.

(5)None of the above



S

7. In a Vernier caliper, 49 main scale divisions; each of length 1 mm, coincide with 50 Vernier divisions. When thickness of a wooden block was measured with this Vernier caliper, the nearest mm reading was 42 and 19th Vernier division coincided with a main scale division. Thickness of the wooden block is,

(1)42.19 mm
(2) 42.38 mm
(3) 42.19 cm
(4) 42.38 cm
(4) 4.38 mm

t/m

