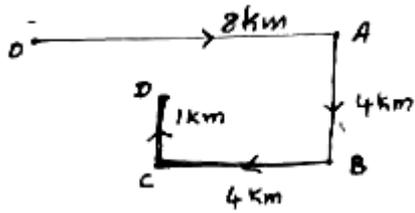


- A man walks 4 m towards east and then 3 m towards north and there he climbs a pole of 12 m height. The total distance covered by the man is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 7 m (B) 11 m (C) 13 m (D) 19 m
  - A cyclist moves from O to D along the path as shown. The distance covered by him is  
(A) 17 km (B) 10 km (C) 3 km (D) 5 km
- 
- A body moves 6 m due north, 8 m due east and 10 m vertically upwards. The distance travelled by the body is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 34 m (B) 10 m (C) 18 m (D) 24 m
  - A man walks 12 m due north, 4 m due east and finally climbs up a vertical pole upto a height of 3 m. The distance travelled by him is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 12 m (B) 13 m (C) 19 m (D) 17 m
  - A particle moves in a circle of radius R. The distance covered by the particle in half of its revolution is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)  $\pi$  (B) 2 R (C)  $\pi R$  (D) R
  - A particle starts from (0,0) and moves along y-axis to a point (0,25m) and to (0,-25m). Then the ratio of distance to displacement is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 1:1 (B) 2:3 (C) 1:4 (D) 3:1
  - The numerical ratio of displacement to distance is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) always=1 (B) always<1 (C) always>1 (D) may be  $\leq 1$
  - Car covers 60 km with a uniform speed of 120 kmph and the next 60 km with a uniform speed of 80 kmph. The total time taken by the car is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 75 min (B) 60 min (C) 55 min (D) 80 min
  - A bus starting with a speed of  $12\text{ms}^{-1}$  slows down to  $6\text{ms}^{-1}$  in 3 sec. The average acceleration of the bus is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)  $2\text{ms}^{-2}$  (B)  $4\text{ms}^{-2}$  (C)  $3\text{ms}^{-2}$  (D)  $-2\text{ms}^{-2}$
  - Given  $v = 0.6 - 0.3t$  in SI units. Then the initial velocity and acceleration are  
(A)  $0.3\text{ms}^{-1}, 0.6\text{ms}^{-2}$  (B)  $0.6\text{ms}^{-1}, -0.3\text{ms}^{-2}$   
(C)  $-0.3\text{ms}^{-1}, 0.6\text{ms}^{-2}$  (D)  $-0.6\text{ms}^{-1}, 0.3\text{ms}^{-2}$
  - Given that  $v = 5 + 8t$  in SI units. The final velocity after 5 sec  
(A)  $35\text{ms}^{-1}$  (B)  $40\text{ms}^{-1}$  (C)  $45\text{ms}^{-1}$  (D)  $50\text{ms}^{-1}$
  - A particle initially at rest starts moving with a uniform acceleration 'a'. The ratio of the distances covered by it in first second and the first 3 sec is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 1:3 (B) 1:5 (C) 1:7 (D) 1:9

13. A body attains a velocity of  $25\text{ms}^{-1}$  in 2 sec with a acceleration of  $4\text{ms}^{-2}$ . The displacement of the body is  
 (A) 46 m (B) 56 m (C) 42 m (D) 35 m
14. A body moving with a certain initial velocity and acceleration of  $4\text{ms}^{-2}$ , has a displacement of 50m in 10 sec. The final velocity attained by it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A)  $15\text{ms}^{-1}$  (B)  $25\text{ms}^{-1}$  (C)  $20\text{ms}^{-1}$  (D)  $40\text{ms}^{-1}$
15. A particle initially at rest, moves with a uniform acceleration of  $10\text{ms}^{-2}$  and attains a velocity of  $90\text{ms}^{-1}$  after sometime. The time taken to travel a distance of 405 m is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) 3 sec (B) 8 sec (C) 9 sec (D) 10 sec

**KEY**

1. D	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. C
6. D	7. D	8. A	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. D	13. C	14. B	15. C

*\* Wish You all the Best \**