# Sampoorna NCERT General Science ONE LINER CLASS - VI - XII

*Chief Editor* A. K. Mahajan *Compiled & Written by* YCT Exam Expert Team

*Computer Graphics by* Balkrishna Tripathi & Ashish Giri

Editorial Office 12, Church Lane Prayagraj-211002 9415650134 Email : yctap12@gmail.com website : www.yctbooks.com/www.yctfastbook.com/ www.yctbooksprime.com © All Rights Reserved with Publisher

yct books official

**Publisher Declaration** 

Edited and Published by A.K. Mahajan for YCT Publications Pvt. Ltd. and E:Book by APP Youth Prime BOOKS In order to Publish the book, full care has been taken by the Editor and the Publisher, still your suggestions and queries are welcomed. In the event of any dispute, the judicial area will be Prayagraj.

### Index

#### **Physics**

0	Unit/ Measurement/Measuring Instrument/Physical Quantities	7-17
	A. Unit	7
	B. Measurement	12
	C. Measuring Instrument	14
	D. Physical Quantities	17
0	Mechanics	18
	A. Work	18
	B. Power	19
	C. Energy	20
	D. Mass	22
	E. Newton's Law of Motion	23
	F. Force	25
	G. Linear Momentum/Impulse	26
	H. Principle of Conservation of Momentum	27
	I. Distance and Displacement	27
	J. Speed/Velocity	27
	K. Projectile Motion	28
	L. Acceleration	28
	M. Equation of Linear Motion	29
	N. Friction	29
	O. Simple Harmonic Motion/Rotational Motion	30
0	Gravitation	31
	A. Newton's Gravitational Law	31
	B. Gravity and Motion Under Gravity	32
	C. Satellite Motion/Escape Velocity	34
0	Properties of Matter	34
	A. Elasticity	34
	B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity	34
	C. Flow of Liquids	35
	D. Buoyancy and Archimedes's Principle	35
	E. Pressure	36
	F. Density	37
_	G. Kinetic Theory	37
0	Heat	37
	A. Temperature & Measurement of Temperature	37
	B. Thermal Energy/Thermal Conduction/Radiation	39
	C. Convection	39
	D. Conductor/Non-conductor/ Insulator	
	E. Phase Transition and Latent Heat	40
	F. Relative Humidity/Vaporization	40
_	G. Thermodynamics	41
0	Wave	41

0	Sound	43
	A. Nature of Sound Waves	43
	B. Frequency Range of Sound Waves	44
	C. Speed of Sound	45
	D. Characteristics of Sound	46
	E. Echo	46
	F. Sonar/Radar	47
0	Light	47
	A. Nature of Light	47
	B. Scattering of Light	48
	C. Reflection of Light	50
	C-1. Rules of Reflection	50
	C-2. Reflection from Plane Mirror	52
	C-3. Reflection from Spherical Mirror	52
	D. Refraction of Light	54
	E. Total Internal Reflection of Light	55
	F. Lens (Convex/Concave)	56
	G. Human Eyes	57
	H. Optical Instruments	57
	I. Dispersion of Light/Rainbow	57
0	Electricity	58
	A. Electric Charge	58
	B. Coulomb's Law	58
	C. Electric Circuit	59
	D. Electric Current	60
	E. Electric Conductivity/ Ohm's Law	61
	F. Resistance	62
	G. Electric Power/Energy	64
	H. Electric Instruments	65
	J. Electric Bulb	67
	K. Electric Cell	68
0	Magnetism	68
0	Electronics	72
0	Modern Physics	73
0	Nuclear Physics	73
0	Invention	75
0	Miscellaneous	79
	Chemistry	
0	Chemistry: An Introduction	83
	A. Classification of Matter	83
	B. Physical and Chemical Changes	83
	C Law of Conservation of Mass and Constant Proportions	
	D Mole concept	
	E Metals non metals and metalloids	
	E. Allotropy	83 87
$\mathbf{O}$	Atomic Structure	80
	A Atom and their fundamental components	
	B Atomic number and mass number	09 
	C Isotones Isohars Isoelectronics and Isoneutronic	92
	D Atomic models	96
	E Quantum numbers	
		)

	F. Electronic configuration	
	G. Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle	
	H. Aufbau Principle	
0	Periodic Classification of elements	99
	A. Newland's law of Octaves	
	B. Dobereiner's law of Triads	101
	C. Mendeleev's Periodic Table	102
	D. Moseley's Modern Periodic Table	103
	E. Periodic properties of Elements	109
0	Chemical Bonding	111
0	State of Matter	114
0	Oxidation and Reduction	115
0	Acids, Bases and Salts	117
	A. Acid	117
	B. Base	119
	C. Salt	119
	D. pH value	120
	E. Acid-Base Indicator	123
	F. Amphoteric Oxide	124
0	Solution	125
Ó	Electrolysis and Electro-Chemical series	127
0	Radioactivity and Nuclear Energy	128
Ō	Non-metals and Non-metallic Compounds and their application	129
	A. Hydrogen	129
	B. Carbon	130
	C. Nitrogen and Phosphorous	132
	D. Oxygen and Sulphur	135
	E. Halogen	136
	F. Inert gases	138
0	Metals and Metallic Compound and their application	139
	A. Sodium and Potassium	139
	B. Calcium and Magnesium	143
	C. Aluminium	148
	D. Iron	148
	E. Lead and Mercury	149
	F. Copper/Zinc/Tin	150
	G. Silver and Gold	151
	H. Other Metals	153
0	Metallurgy	154
	A. Ores	154
	B. Alloy	156
	C. Extraction of metals and metalloids	158
0	Polymers	158
0	Fuels and Explosives materials	160
0	Soap and Detergents	164
0	Glass, Cement and Fertilizer	165
0	Organic Chemistry	166
	A. Nomenclature of Organic Compounds	166
	B. Hydrocarbons	167
	C. Alcohol	171
	D. Aldehyde, Ketone and Carboxylic acid	173
	E. Esters/Formaldehyde	175
	F. Others organic compounds	176
0	Chemical Reactions	177
0	Miscellaneous	181

	Biology	
0	Major Branches of Biology	190
0	Taxonomy	192
0	Plant Kingdom	193
	A. Bacteria	193
	B. Fungi	194
	C. Algae	195
	D. Bryophyta	197
	E. Pteridophyta	197
	F. Gymnosperms	198
	G. Angiosperms	198
0	Animal Kingdom	201
	A. Protista/Protozoa	201
	B. Porifera	201
	C. Coelenterata	201
	D. Platyhelminthes	202
	E. Aschelminthes	202
	F. Annelida	202
	G. Arthropoda	203
	H. Mollusca	204
	I. Echinodermata	204
	J. Chordata (Amphibia, Reptiles, Aves, Mammalia and Pisces)	205
0	Plant Morphology	209
	A. Root	209
	B. Stem	210
	C. Leaf	210
	D. Flower	211
	E. Fruit	212
0	Plant Physiology	212
	A. Transpiration	212
	B. Photosynthesis	212
	C. Respiration	214
	D. Transport in Plants	214
	E Plant Hormones	216
	F Plant Movement	217
0	Reproduction in plants	218
õ	Cell (Theories structures and Functions)	220
Ŭ	A Animal Cell	220
	B Plant Cell	223
0	Tissues	
	A Animal Tissues	
	B Plant Tissues	
0	Human Physiology	
	A Digestive System	220 226
	B Blood Circulatory System	220
	C Respiratory System	231
	D Excretory System	230
	E. Nervous System	239 240
		<i>2</i> 40

	F. Skeleton System	244
	G. Endocrine System	247
	H. Reproductive System	250
	I. Human disease, Symptoms and Treatment	253
0	Economical Importance of Animals and Plants	271
0	Biomolecules	273
	A. Protein and Enzyme	273
	B. Lipid and Carbohydrates	274
	C. Nucleic acids	275
0	Protein, Vitamins and Minerals	276
Ō	Organic Evolution	280
0	Genetics	282
0	Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	285
0	Major Biologist and Invention	286
0	Miscellaneous	287

#### Computer

0	Computer: Introduction	293
0	Development of Computer	297
0	Input/Output Devices	299
0	Memory	302
0	Design Tools and Programming Languages	306
0	Data Representation and Numerical System	309
	(a) Numerical System	309
	(b) Boolean Algebra	310
	(c) Logical Gate	310
0	Software	311
0	Data Tranmisson/Communication	315
0	Internet	319
0	M.S. Office	324
0	M.S. Window	
0	Abbreviation	328
0	Miscellaneous	330

#### Environment

0	Ecology	333
0	Environment and Ecosystem	335
0	Environmental conservation: Global Efforts & Conventions	339
0	National Parts and Wildlife Sanctuaries	346
0	Pollution	354
0	Waste Management	365
0	Green House Effect/ Climate Change	368
0	Wildlife & Biodiversity Conservation and Management	374
0	Ozone Layer	389
0	Sustainable Development	392
0	Non-Conservational Energy Sources	393
0	Forest	396
0	Miscellaneous	397

## (1)

#### PHYSICS

#### EXAM POINT

1. Unit/ Measurement/Measuring Instrument/Physical Quantities			
A. Unit			
The physical quantities has the same SI unit as work-	Energy	SSC MTS/Havaldar–	
		07/07/2022	
		(Shift-III)	
		SSC JE Electrical	
		09/10/2023 (Shift-III)	
S.I. unit of electric current is–	Ampere	<b>RRB Group-D, 04-12-2018</b>	
		(Shift –II)	
		<b>RRB Group-D, 24-10-2018</b>	
		(Shift –II)	
		RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-	
		2018, Shift-II)	
The unit that is equal to unit of energy –	Work	RRB ALP & Tec.(21-08-	
		2018, Shift-II)	
Ampere second is the unit of –	Charge	RRB JE (14-12-2014, Red	
		Paper)	
The unit is used for measuring Astronomical distance–	Light year	RRB NTPC Stage-I <sup>st</sup> , 04-	
		04-2016, Shift -II	
The S.I. unit of pressure is –	Newton/m <sup>2</sup> or pascal	<b>RRB Group-D, 04-10-2018</b>	
		(Shift –I)	
		<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 01-10-2018	
		(Shift –III)	
		<b>RRB Group-D</b> , 25-09-2018	
		(Shift –II)	
		<b>RRB Group-D</b> , 25-09-2018	
		(Shift –III)	
		RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> , 09-	
		04-2016, (Shift -II)	
		KRB JE, 25-05-2014, (Snift	
		-111) DDD NTDC 15 03 2021	
		(Shift II) Stago Ist	
		(Sint-11) Stage 1st RRR Croup D 05_11_2018	
		(Shift _I)	
The unit of approximate distance from the earth to the sur	isAstronomical	BRR NTPC Stage_1 <sup>st</sup> 16	
The unit of approximate distance from the earth to the sur	I 15- Astronomical Unit	04_2016 Shift _I	
	Unit	04-2010, 51111 -1	
The SL unit of force is_	Newton	<b>BBB NTPC 30 12 2020</b>	
	Itewton	(Shift_II) Stage Ist	
		RRR NTPC Stage_Ist	
		04-2016. Shift -II	
		RRB Group-D. 01-10-2018	
		(Shift –D)	
S L unit of displacement is-	Meter	RRB Group-D. 02-11-2018	
S.I. unit of displacement is	meter	(Shift –II)	

The C I with of (a) is some as	Assolantian	DDD Cream D 12 12 2019
The S.I. unit of g is same as-	Acceleration	KKB Group-D, 13-12-2018 (Shift –II)
The S.I. unit of work is equal to	Energy	RRB Group-D, 12-12-2018
1	<i>₽</i> ₽	(Shift –III)
		RRB Group-D, 03-
		10-2018 (Shift –II)
Nm <sup>2</sup> kg <sup>-2</sup> is S.I. unit of–	Universal constant of gravitation	<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 01-10-2018
		(Shift –I)
Weight has equal S.I. unit of-	Force	<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 12-11-2018
		(Shift –II)
		RRB Group-D, 07-12-2018
		(SIIII - III) DDD Crown D 00 10 2018
		(Shift_II)
The international unit of Speed is_	m/s	RRR Group-D 01-10-2018
The international unit of Speed IS-	111/ 5	(Shift –III)
$ms^{-2}$ is S L unit of-	Acceleration	RRB Group-D 15-10-2018
		(Shift –III)
		<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 24-09-2018
		(Shift –I)
		<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 11-10-2018
		(Shift –II)
		<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 19-09-2018
		(Shift –III)
Volt is S.I. unit of –	Electric potential	RRB Group-D, 05-10-
		2018(snift -1)
The unit of electric potential is-	volt (v)	RKB JE CB1-II 31.08.2019 Und Shift
S L unit of voltage is	Valt	DDD Crown D 11 12 2019
S.I. unit of voltage is –	von	KKB Group-D, 11-12-2018 (Shift _II)
		RRB Group-D. 25-10-2018
		(Shift –III)
The unit of temperature is-	Kelvin (K)	<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 15-11-2018
Ĩ	( )	(Shift –II)
Ohm-m is unit of-	Resistivity	RRB Group-D, 05-10-2018
		(shift–II)
Ampere is the S.I. unit of	Electric current	<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 03-10-2018
		(Shift –III)
The S.I. unit of retardation is–	ms <sup>-2</sup>	<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 03-10-2018
		(Shift –III)
1Pascal is-	1Nm <sup>-2</sup>	<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 11-12-2018
		(Shift –II)
The S.I. unit of wavelength is–	Meter	RRB JE (26-06-2019,Shift-
A symbol of mole in S.I. unit is-	mol	<b>RRB JE (28-06-2019,Shift-</b>
The unit of electric neuron currenditure is	1-33/b	IV)
The unit of electric power expenditure is-	Күүп	RRB JE (02-06-2019,Snift-
The another name for coulomb / second is	Amporo	1) DDD IE (29.05.2010 Shift
The another name for coulomb / second is-	Ampere	<b>KKB JE (20-03-2013, Sint-</b> III)
Lux is the SLunit of_	Intensity of illumination	RRB IF (14-12-2019 Graan
	intensity of multimation	Paner)
The S.I. unit of wave speed is-	Meter/second	RRB JE (28-05-2019. Shift-
Shi ant of have speed is	Tieter/Sconu	III)
PHYSICS	8	VOT
1113103	U	ICI

The commercial unit of electrical energy is-	Kilowatt hour	<b>RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022</b>
		(Shift-I)
		<b>RRB Group-D 20-09-2018</b>
		(Shift-II)
The S.I. unit of resistance is equivalent to-	Volt/ampere	Group-D 25-08-2022
		(Shift-III)
The physical quantity having a unit of volt/ampere is-	Resistance	<b>RRB Group-D 28-09-2022</b>
		(Shift-III)
The S.I. unit of induced potential difference is-	V	<b>RRB Group-D 22-08-2022</b>
		(Shift-III)
Newton is the unit to measure–	Force	RRB NTPC 08.02.2021
The SL unit of sound wave frequency was normed in he	nour of the physiciat	(SIIII-II) Stage Ist
The SI unit of sound wave frequency was named in no	Heinrich Rudolf Hertz	(Shift-II) Stage Ist
The SI unit of electrical resistivity is_	Ohm-meter	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018
The ST unit of electrical resistivity is	Onn-meter	(Shift-III)
		RRB Group-D 23-10-2018
		(Shift-I)
The amount of radiation being emitted by a radioa	ctive material is measured	RRB NTPC 29.01.2021
using the conventional unit-	Curie	(Shift-II) Stage Ist
The measured in 'joules' is-	Energy	RRB NTPC 28.01.2021
		(Shift-I) Stage Ist
Henry per meter is the unit of–	Magnetic permeability	ALP Stage -II 23.01.2019
		(shift - II)
A light-year is a unit of-	Distance	RRB NTPC 01.02.2021
		(Shift-I) Stage Ist
		RRB JE (14-12-2014, Green
		Paper)
The SI unit of power of a lens is called–	Dioptre	<b>RRB NTPC 13.01.2021</b>
		(Shift-II) Stage Ist
The SI unit of 'Magnetic Flux' is-	Weber	<b>RRB NTPC 03.03.2021</b>
		(Sniit-II) Stage Ist
		KKD NTFC 07.04.2021 (Shift_II) Stage Ist
The quantities has the SL unit as Candela is_	Luminous intensity	RRB IF CBT_II 29_08_
The quantities has the ST unit as Candela is-	Eumnous mensicy	$\frac{2019}{2019}$
The rate of doing work is called power. The S.L. unit of	f nower is- Watt or J/s	RRB NTPC 11 02 2021
The face of doing work is called power. The bir and o		RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-
		2018, Shift-I)
		(Shift-I) Stage Ist
		<b>RRB</b> JE (24-05-2019,
		Shift -I)
		<b>RRB Group-D, 01-10-2018</b>
		(Shift –II)
		<b>RRB Group-D</b> , 22-10-2018
		(Shift –I
		<b>KKB Group-D</b> , 02-11-2018
The unit is used to measure the interview of a state	D	(Shift –II)
I ne unit is used to measure the intensity of sound-	Decibel	KKB NTPU 25.01.2021
This word for more size the second 11	<b>N</b> (1 )	(Sniit-1) Stage 1st
Unit used for measuring the sound by–	Decibel	KKB NIPC Stage-I <sup>**</sup> , 22-
		U4-2010, Sniit -11 DDD NITDC Stars 1 <sup>st</sup> 19
		04-2010, Shift -11

S.I. unit of weight is-     Newton     RBB Group-D, 03-10-2018       S.I. unit of weight is-     Newton     RRB Group-D, 03-10-2018       Unit of momentum is-     kgmst     RRB ALP & Tec.(17-06-2018, Shift-11)       Unit of momentum is-     kgmst     RRB ALP & Tec.(14-06-2018, Shift-11)       Unit of power in industry is-     Horsepower     RRB ALP & Tec.(14-06-2018, Shift-11)       Unit of power in industry is-     Horsepower     RRB ALP & Tec.(14-08-2018, Shift-11)       S.I. unit of electric charge is-     Coulomb     RRB Group-D, 19-09-2018       S.I. unit of resistance is -     Ohm     RRB Group-D, 21-12018       S.I. unit of resistance is -     Ohm     RRB Group-D, 21-12018       S.I. unit of stress is-     Nm     RRB Group-D, 21-12018       S.I. unit of stress is-     Nm     RRB Group-D, 21-12018       S.I. unit of stress is-     Nm     RRB Group-D, 21-12018       S.I. unit of stress is-     Nm     RRB Group-D, 21-12018       S.I. unit of stress is-     Nm     RRB Group-D, 21-12018       S.I. unit of stress is-     Nm     RRB Group-D, 21-12018       The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is-     SC CGL-(Ter-D)       SC CIL-(Ter-T)     1308/2021 (Shift 1)       RRB JF (28-04-2018, Shift-1)     1308/2021 (Shift 1)       SC CIL-(Ter-T)     1308/2021 (Shift 1)	The SI units that is used for measuring the amount of a subst	ance- Mole	RRB NTPC 28.12.2020
Preconstable (50.522.019)           S.I. unit of weight is-         Newton         RRB Group-D, 03-10-2018           Newton         RRB of the second of			(Shift-I) Stage Ist
S.I. unit of weight is-       Newton       RRB Group-D, 0.3-0-2018         With of momentum is-       kgms <sup>-1</sup> RRB ALP & Tec.(17-08-2018, Shift-11)         Unit of momentum is-       kgms <sup>-1</sup> RRB ALP & Tec.(14-08-2018, Shift-11)         Unit of momentum is-       kgms <sup>-1</sup> RRB ALP & Tec.(14-08-2018, Shift-11)         Unit of power in industry is-       Horsepower       RRB ALP & Tec.(13-08-2018)         S.I. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 23-10-2018         S.I. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 20-2018         S.I. unit of resistance is -       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 20-2012         S.I. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 20-2012         S.I. unit of stress is-       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 20-2012         S.I. unit of stress is-       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 20-11-2018         S.I. unit of stress is-       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 20-2018         S.I. unit of stress is-       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 20-2012         S.I. unit of stress is-       Nm <sup>2</sup> RRB Group-D, 20-2012         S.I. unit of stress is-       Nm <sup>2</sup> RRB Sce (11-20-2014, Scith -11)         RRB Sce (21-20-2014, Scith -11)       RRB Sce (21-20-2014, Scith -11)         RRB Sce (21-20-2014, Scith -11)       RRB Sce (21-20-2014,			RPFConstable 05.02.2019
(shift - II)       (shift - II)         RRB ALP & Tec.(17-08-2019, Shift-II)         Unit of momentum is-       kgms <sup>-1</sup> RRB Croup-D, 2-1-12018         Unit of momentum is-       kgms <sup>-1</sup> RRB Croup-D, 2-1-2018         Unit of power in industry is-       Horsepower         Unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb         S.1. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb         RRB Croup-D, 2-1-12018       (Shift - III)         RRB ALP & Tec.(13-08-2018, Shift-III)       RRB Croup-D, 2-1-12018         S.1. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 2-1-12018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 2-1-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 2-1-2018         S.1. unit of stress is-       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 2-1-12018         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m <sup>2</sup> RRB Group-D, 2-1-12018         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m <sup>2</sup> RRB Group-D, 2-1-2018         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m <sup>2</sup> RRB SC 2019, Shift-III         RRB SC 2010, Shift - III       RRB SC 2019, Shift-III       RRB SC 2019, Shift-III         RRB SC 2010, Shift - III       RRB SC 2019, Shift-III       RRB SC 2019, Shift-III         RRB SC 2010, Shift - III	S.I. unit of weight is-	Newton	<b>RRB Group-D, 03-10-2018</b>
RRB ALP 2 tree,(17-08-2018, Shift-TI)         Unit of momentum is-       kgms <sup>-1</sup> RRB ALP & Tec.(14-08-2018, Shift-TI)         RRB Group-D, 23-10-2018         (Shift - TI)         RRB Group-D, 24-10-2018         S.1. unit of electric charge is-         Coulomb         RRB ALP & Tec.(13-08-2018         (Shift - TI)         RRB ALP, & Tec.(13-08-2018         (Shift - TI)         S.1. unit of electric charge is-         Coulomb         (Shift - TI)         RRB Group-D, 20-11-2018         (Shift - TI)         RRB Group-D, 21-1-2018         (Shift - TI)         RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         (Shift - TI)         RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -         Ohm         RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         (Shift - TI)         RRB Ster (24-06-30-30)         (Shift - TI)         RRB Ster (21-22-014-Ster         (Shift - TI)         S.1. unit of resistance is -			(Shift –II)
2018, Shift-11)         Unit of momentum is-       kgms <sup>-1</sup> RRB JE (24-05-2019, Shift-11)         RRB Group-D, 23-10-2018         Shift-11)         RRB Group-D, 23-10-2018         Shift-11)         Unit of power in industry is-         S.1, unit of electric charge is-         Coulomb         S.1, unit of electric charge is-         Coulomb         RRB Group-D, 24-10-2018         (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D, 24-10-2018         S.1, unit of electric charge is-         Coulomb         RRB Group-D, 24-10-2018         (Shift-11)         RRB ALP & Tec.(13-08-2018, Shift-11)         RRB ALP & Tec.(14-08-2018, Shift-11)         RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         (Shift-11)         RRB ALP, A Tec.(14-08-2018, Shift-11)         RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         (Shift-11)         (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018			RRB ALP & Tec.(17-08-
Init of momentum is-       IRB 3E (24-95-2019, Shift-1)         Unit of momentum is-       IRB 3E (24-95-2018, Shift-1)         RRB 4LP & Tec.(14-08.       2018, Shift-1)         RRB Group-D, 23-10-2018       (Shift-1)         RRB Group-D, 15-09-2018       (Shift-1)         RRB ALP & Tec.(13-08.       (Shift-11)         S.1. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018         S.1. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 31-12-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 31-12-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 31-12-2018         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m²       RRB Group-D, 31-12-2018         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m²       RRB Group-D, 31-12-2018         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m²       RRB Group-D, 31-12-2018         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m²       RRB Group-D, 31-12-2018         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m²       RRB Group-D, 31-12-2018         RB Group-D, 31-12-2018			2018, Shift-II)
Unit of momentum is- Unit of momentum is- Unit of momentum is- Unit of power in industry is- Unit of power in industry is- Unit of power in industry is- Unit of electric charge is- S.I. unit of electric charge is- S.I. unit of electric charge is- S.I. unit of resistance is - S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of stress is- The unit of stress is- The unit of stress is- The unit of - The unit of - S.I. unit of - S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of - S.I. unit of - S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of - S.I. unit of - S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of - S.I. unit of - S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of - S.I. unit of - S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of - S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of - S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- D. S.I. unit of - S.I. Unit of stress is- S.I. Unit of - S.I. Unit of - S.I. Unit of - S.I. Unit of stress is- S.I. Unit of - S.I. Unit of stress is- S.I. Unit of - S.I. Unit of -			RRB JE (24-05-2019, Shift-
Unit of momentum is- Unit of momentum is- RRB ALP & Tec(14-08- 2018, Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 13-10-2018 (Shift-1) RRB Group-D, 19-09-2018 (Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 19-09-2018 (Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 19-09-2018 (Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018 (Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018 (Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018 (Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018 (Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018 (Shift-11) RRB ALP & Tec(10-08- 2018, Shift-11) RRB NTPC Stage-1*2.803- 2016, Shift-11 RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift-11) RRB MLP & Tec(0-08- 2018, Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift-11) RRB MLP & Tec(0-08- 2018, Shift-11) RRB MLP & Tec(0-08- 2018, Shift-11) RRB MLP & Tec(0-08- 2018, Shift-11) RRB MTPC Stage-1*2.804- 2016, Shift-11 RRB MTPC Stage-1*2.804- 2018, Shift-11 RRB MTPC Stage-1*2.804- 2016, Shift-11 RRB MTPC Stage-1*2.804- 2017, Shift-11 RRB MTPC Stage-1*2.804- 805 CCCL-(Tier-1) 18/08/2021 (Shift 1) 18/08/2021 (Shift 1) 18/08/202		- 1	l)
2018, Shift-11) RRB Group-D, 23-10-2018 (Shift -11) Unit of power in industry is- S.I. unit of electric charge is- S.I. unit of electric charge is- S.I. unit of electric charge is- S.I. unit of resistance is - S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of stress is- The unit of stress is- The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- Ostrade SC CCL - (Tier-1) Parsec is a unit of- The unit of measuring the amount of a substance is- The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is- The	Unit of momentum is–	kgms	RRB ALP & Tec.(14-08-
KRB Group-D. 25-10-2018 (Shift - 11)         Unit of power in industry is-       Rog Group-D. 19-09-2018 (Shift - 11)         S.I. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb         S.I. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb         RRB Group-D. 26-11-2018 (Shift - 11)       RRB Group-D. 26-11-2018 (Shift - 11)         RB Group-D. 26-11-2018 (Shift - 11)       RB Group-D. 26-11-2018 (Shift - 11)         RB MLP & Tec.(31-08- 2018, Shift-11)       RRB Group-D. 26-11-2018 (Shift - 11)         RB NTPC Stage-1", 28-03- 2016, Shift - 11       RRB Group-D. 31-10-2018 (Shift - 11)         S.I. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift - 11)         S.I. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift - 11)         RB ALP & Tec.(09-08- 2016, Shift - 11)       RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08- 2016, Shift - 11)         RB ALP & Tec.(09-08- 2016, Shift - 11)       RRB TPC Stage-1", 26-0-4 2016, Shift - 11         RB NTPC Stage 1", 26-0+4 2016, Shift - 11       RRB TPC 21.01.2021 (Shift - 11)         RB SE (21-12-2014, Set 1- 2016, Shift - 11)       RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set 1- 2016, Shift - 11)         RB JE (28-06-2019, Shift - 11       RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set 1- 1308/2021 (Shift - 11)         S1. unit of stress is-       N/m <sup>2</sup> SSC CGL (Tier-1) 1308/2021 (Shift 1)         S2. J. unit of -       Energy       SSC CGL (Tier-1) 1308/2021 (Shift 1) <td></td> <td></td> <td>2018, Shift-II)</td>			2018, Shift-II)
(Smit) - ()       RRB Group-D, 19-09-2018         Unit of power in industry is-       Horsepower       RRB ALP & Tec(13-08-2018, Shift-11)         S.1. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018         S.1. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018         S.1. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018         (Shift -11)       RRB ALP & Tec(31-08-2018, Shift-11)         RR ALP & Tec(31-08-2018, Shift-11)       RRB ALP & Tec(31-08-2018, Shift-11)         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 33-11-02018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 33-11-02018         (Shift -11)       RRB Group-D, 33-11-02018       (Shift -11)         (Shift -11)       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018       (Shift -11)         (Shift -11)       RRB Grou			<b>RRB Group-D</b> , 23-10-2018
S.I. unit of electric charge is- S.I. unit of resistance is - S.I. unit of stress is- S.I. unit of stress is- S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- SCC HSL (Tier-II) - SCC CL (Tier-I) The unit of measuring the amount of a substance is- The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is- The unit of measuring intensity of sound is- SSC CCL (Tier-I) SSC CCL (Ti			(SIIII - I) DDD Crown D 10 00 2018
Unit of power in industry is-     Horsepower     RRB ALP & Tec.(13-08-2018, Shift-II)       S.I. unit of electric charge is-     Coulomb     RRB Group-D, 04-10-2018 (Shift-III)       S.I. unit of electric charge is-     Coulomb     RRB Group-D, 04-10-2018 (Shift-III)       RB ALP & Tec.(13-08-2018, Shift-III)     RRB ALP & Tec.(13-08-2018, Shift-III)       RB ALP & Tec.(31-08-2018) (Shift-III)     RRB ALP & Tec.(10-08-2018) (Shift-III)       RB ALP & Tec.(10-08-2018) (Shift-III)     RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018 (Shift-II)       S.I. unit of resistance is -     Ohm     RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018 (Shift-II)       S.I. unit of stress is-     Ohm     RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)       RB B TPPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> , 26-04-2018, Shift-II     RRB MTPC 21:01.2021 (Shift-II)       RB B TPC 21:01.2021     (Shift-III)       RB B TPC 21:01.2021     (Shift-III) <td></td> <td></td> <td>KKB Group-D, 19-09-2018 (Shift_III)</td>			KKB Group-D, 19-09-2018 (Shift_III)
Ohn of power in hudsby is-     Horsepower     RUB SALP & Tec(15-36-2018, Shift-III)       S.I. unit of electric charge is-     Coulomb     RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018       S.I. unit of electric charge is-     Coulomb     RRB Group-D, 04-10-2018       S.I. unit of resistance is -     RRB ALP & Tec.(10-86-2018, Shift-III)     RRB ALP & Tec.(31-88-2018, Shift-III)       S.I. unit of resistance is -     Ohm     RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018     (Shift -1)       S.I. unit of resistance is -     Ohm     RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018     (Shift -1)       RRB ALP & Tec.(0-9.8-2018, Shift-III)     RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018     (Shift -1)       S.I. unit of resistance is -     Ohm     RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018     (Shift -1)       S.I. unit of stress is-     N/m²     RRB MLP & Tec.(09-98-2018, Shift-III)     RRB NTPC Stage-1*, 26-04-2019, Shift-III       RRB Group-D 23-11-2018     (Shift-II) Stage Ist     RRB Group-D 23-11-2018     (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 23-10-2018     (Shift-III)     RRB SE (21-0-2019, Shift-III)     (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 23-09-2022     (Shift-III)     RRB SE (21-12-2014,Set-10-1)     (Shift-III)       S.I. unit of stress is-     N/m²     RR B SE (21-12-2014,Set-10-1)     SSC CHSI. (Tier-I) - 10       The unit of stress is-     N/m²     RRB SSC (CII. (Tier-I) - 1)     13/08/2021 (Shift II)       Parsec is a unit of-     Energy     SSC CGI. (Tie	Unit of nowor in industry is	Uarganawar	(Sint -III)
S.I. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018 (Shift-11)         S.I. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       RRB Group-D, 26-11-2018 (Shift-11)         RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08- 2018, Shift-11)       RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08- 2018, Shift-11)         RRB TPC Stage-1 <sup>#</sup> , 28-03- 2016, Shift-11       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018 (Shift-11)         S.I. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 21-11-2018 (Shift-11)         S.I. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 21-12018 (Shift-11)         S.I. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018       (Shift-11)	Unit of power in moustry is-	norsepower	2018 Shift III)
S.1. unit of electric charge is-       Coulomb       Rk Group-D, 04-10-2018         (Shift -III)       RRB Group-D, 04-10-2018       (Shift -III)         RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-2018, Shift-III)       RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-2018, Shift-III)         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         S.1. unit of resistance is -       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         S.1. unit of stress is-       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m²       RRB STPC Stage-1*, 26-04-2016, Shift-1II         RB Group-D 29-09-2022       (Shift-1II)       RRB Group-D 29-09-2022         (Shift-1II)       RRB Group-D 29-09-2022       (Shift-1II)         RB Group-D 29-09-2022       (Shift-1II)       RRB Group-D 29-09-2022         S.1. unit of stress is-       N/m²       RRB SEE (21-12-2014, Set-06-2019, Shift -1II)         The unit of stress is-       N/m²       RRB SEE (21-12-2014, Set-06-2019, Shift -1II)         The unit of stress is-       N/m²       SSC CHSL (Tier-1)         The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-G	C. L. smith of all activity all anges in	Carland	DDD Creare D 2( 11 2019
(smitt -11) (smitt -11) (smit	S.1. unit of electric charge is-	Coulomb	KKB Group-D, 20-11-2018
S.I. unit of stress is- The unit of stress is- Nm S.I. unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- Ostrade SSC CGL, (Tier-I)- 13/08/2021 (Shift I) Parsec is a unit of- Length SSC CGL, (Tier-I)- 18/08/2021 (Shift I) SSC JE electrical 24/03/2011 (Shift I) SSC JE electrical 24/03/2011 (Shift I) SSC CGL (Tier-I)- 18/08/2021 (Shift I) SSC CGL (Tier-I)- The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is- The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is- Decibels SSC CCPO (Tier-I) 2016) SSC CCPO (Tier-I) 2016)			(51111 - 111)
(Sillit - II) RB ALP & Tec. (31-08- 2018, Shift-1I) RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08- 2018, Shift-1I) RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08- 2018, Shift-1I) RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08- 2018, Shift-1I) RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018 (Shift-1]) RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift-1]) RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08- 2016, Shift-1I) RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08- 2018, Shift-1I) RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> , 26-04- 2016, Shift-1I] RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> , 26-04- 2018, Shift-1I] RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> , 26-04- 2018, Shift-1I] RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> , 26-04- 2018, Shift-1I] RRB NTPC 21,01,2021 (Shift-1I) RRB SE (28-06-2019, Shift- 100-2019, Shift-1I) RRB SE (21-12-2014, Set- 8, Green Paper) The unit of stress is- N/m <sup>2</sup> Flectron-volt is a unit of- Energy SSC CGL-(Tier-1) 13/08/2021 (Shift 1I) Parsec is a unit of- Energy SSC CGL-(Tier-1) 18/08/2021 (Shift 1I) The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is- mole (mol) The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is- Toule per Kelvin CSSC CPO (Tier-1) 2016) The unit of measuring intensity of sound is- Decibels SSC CCLP (Tier-1) 2016)			KKB Group-D, 04-10-2018
KRB ALP & Tec.(10-08-2018, Shift-111)RRB ALP & Tec.(10-08-2018, Shift-111)RRB ALP & Tec.(10-08-2016, Shift-11)RRB NTPC Stage-1*/28-03-2016, Shift-11S.1. unit of resistance is -OhmS.1. unit of resistance is -OhmRRB Group-D, 23-11-2018(Shift-1)RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08-2018, Shift-11)RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08-2018, Shift-11)RRB NTPC Stage-1*/26-04-2016, Shift-111RRB NTPC Stage-1*/26-04-2016, Shift-111RRB NTPC Stage-1*/26-04-2016, Shift-111RRB NTPC 21.01.2021(Shift-111)RRB STPC 21.01.2021(Shift-111)RRB Group-D 29-09-2022(Shift-111)RRB JE (28-06-2019, Shift-111)RRB SE (21-12-2014, Set-8, Green Paper)The unit of stress is-N/m2RRB SSE CCL-(Tier-1)13/08/2021 (Shift 11)Parsec is a unit of-LengthSSC CGL-(Tier-1)13/08/2021 (Shift 11)Parsec is a unit of-LengthSSC CGL-(Tier-1)13/08/2021 (Shift 11)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)SSC CGL-(Tier-1)13/08/2021 (Shift 11)SSC JE electrical24/03/2011 Shift-11The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin(SSC CPO (Tier-1) 2016)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-DecibelsSSC CC (Tier-1)11/06/2019 (Shift-11)			(SIIII - II) DDD ALD & Top (21.09
2016, 5mit-11)         2018, Shift-11)         RRB ALP & Tec.(10-05-2018, Shift-11)         RRB TPC Stage-1",28-03-2016, Shift-11]         S.I. unit of resistance is –       Ohm         RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018         (Shift -1)         RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018         (Shift -1)         RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018         (Shift -1)         RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08-2018, Shift-11)         RRB NTPC Stage-1", 26-04-2016, Shift-11         RRB NTPC 21.01.2021         (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D 9-09-2022         (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D 29-09-2022         (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D 29-09-2022         (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D 29-09-2022         (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D 29-09-2022         (Shift-11)         RRB SE (21-12-2014,Set- 8, Green Paper)         The unit of stress is-       N/m²         The unit of-       Energy         SSC CGL -(Tier-1)         13/08/2021 (Shift 11)         Parsec is a unit of-       Energy         SSC CGL -(Tier-1)         13/08/2021 (Shift 11)         SSC CGL -(Tier-1)         13/08/2021 (Shift 11)         SSC CGL			2019 Shift III)
KRB ALP & Tec.(10-05-2018, Shift-III)S.I. unit of resistance is -OhmRRB Group-D, 23-11-2018 (Shift-II)S.I. unit of resistance is -OhmRRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)S.I. unit of resistance is -OhmRRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08-2018, Shift-II) (Shift-II)RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08-2018, Shift-II) (Shift-II)RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>8</sup> , 26-04-2016, Shift-III (Shift-III)RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-III)RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-III)Shift-III (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)RRB SEE (21-12-2014, Set-10.2021) (Shift-III)S.I. unit of stress is-N/m²The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- OstradeSSC CGL-(Tier-I) - 13/08/2021 (Shift II)Parsec is a unit of-Length SSC CGL-(Tier-I) 13/08/2021 (Shift II)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin SSC CGL (Tier-I) 2016)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin I1/06/2019 (Shift-II)			$2010, 5000-000 \\ DDD AID & Top (10.09)$
S.I. unit of resistance is –       Ohm       RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>4</sup> , 28-03-2016, Shift -II         S.I. unit of resistance is –       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018 (Shift -II)         S.I. unit of resistance is –       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift -II)         RRB Struct Stage-1 <sup>4</sup> , 26-04 (Shift -II)       RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>4</sup> , 26-04 (Shift -III)         RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>4</sup> , 26-04 (Shift -III)       RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>4</sup> , 26-04 (Shift -III)         RRB TCP C Stage-1 <sup>4</sup> , 26-04 (Shift -III)       RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>4</sup> , 26-04 (Shift -III)         S.I. unit of stress is–       N/m <sup>2</sup> RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift -II)         S.I. unit of stress is–       N/m <sup>2</sup> RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Sett - 8, Green Paper)         The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is–       SSC CHSL (Tier-II) - 05trade         Ostrade       26/06/2023       Electron-volt is a unit of–       Energy         Electron-volt is a unit of–       Length       SSC CGL (Tier-1) - 13/08/2021 (Shift I)         Parsec is a unit of–       Length       SSC CGL (Tier-1) - 18/08/2021 (Shift I)         The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is–       mole (mol)       SSC CGL (Tier-1) - 18/08/2021 (Shift II)         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is–       Joule per Kelvin       (SSC CPO (Tier-1) 2016)         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is–       Joule per K			2018 Shift III)
KB NTC stage-1 ,20-05-2016, Shift -11S.I. unit of resistance is -OhmRRB Group-D, 23-11-2018 (Shift -1)S.I. unit of resistance is -OhmRRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift -11)RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08-2018, Shift-1) (Shift-11)RRB NTPC Stage-1",26-04-2016, Shift-111 (RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-11) Stage Ist RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-11) Stage Ist RRB JE (28-06-2019, Shift - IV)S.I. unit of stress is-N/m²RRB SSE (21-12-2014,Set- 8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- 0StradeSSC CH2 (Tier-I) - 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-Energy 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-Length 18/08/2021 (Shift I)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin 24/03/2011 Shift I)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per KelvinThe unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			$\frac{2010, \text{Sint-III}}{\text{DDD NTDC Stage } 1^{\text{st}} 29.03}$
S.I. unit of resistance is –       Ohm       RRB Group-D, 23-11-2018 (Shift -1)         RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift -1)       RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift -1)       RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift -1)         RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08- 2018, Shift-1)       RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> , 26-04- 2016, Shift -11       RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> , 26-04- 2016, Shift -11         RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-11)       RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-11)       RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-11)         S.I. unit of stress is–       N/m <sup>2</sup> RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set- 8, Green Paper)         The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is– 0strade       SSC CHSL (Tier-1) – 13/08/2021 (Shift 1)         Parsec is a unit of–       Length       SSC CGL -(Tier-1) 13/08/2021 (Shift 1)         Parsec is a unit of–       Length       SSC CGL (Tier-1) 18/08/2021 (Shift 1)         The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is– mole (mol)       SSC CGL (Tier-1) 18/08/2021 (Shift 11)         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is– The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is– The unit of measuring intensity of sound is–       Joule per Kelvin 10 (SSC CPO (Tier-1) 2016)         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is– The unit of measuring intensity of sound is–       Decibels       SSC CGL (Tier-1) 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			2016 Shift II
S.I. unit of resistance is -       Offinion       RRB Group-D, 25-11-2018 (Shift -1)         RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift -1)       RRB Group-D, 31-10-2018 (Shift -1]         RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08- 2018, Shift-1]       2018, Shift-1]         RRB NTPC Stage-I <sup>4</sup> , 26-04- 2016, Shift -1]       2016, Shift -1]         RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-1]) Stage Ist (Shift-1]) Stage Ist RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-1])       RRB STPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-1])         S.I. unit of stress is-       N/m <sup>2</sup> RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set- 8, Green Paper)         The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- 0strade       SSC CHSL (Tier-1) 13/08/2021         Decise is a unit of-       Length       SSC CGL-(Tier-1) 18/08/2021 (Shift 1]         Parsec is a unit of-       Length       SSC CGL (Tier-1) 18/08/2021 (Shift 1]         The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-       mole (mol)       SSC CGL (Tier-1) 18/08/2021 (Shift 1]         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-       Joule per Kelvin       (SSC CPO (Tier-1) 2016)         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-       Decibels       SSC CGL (Tier-1) 11/06/2019 (Shift-1]	S I unit of registeries is	Ohm	DDD Crear D 22 11 2019
(Sint -1)         (Sint -1)         (RB Group-D, 31-10-2018         (Shift -1)         (RB ALP & Tec.(0)-08-2018, Shift-11         2018, Shift-11         RRB NTPC Stage-1*, 26-04-2016, Shift-11         2016, Shift-11         RRB NTPC 21.01.2021         (Shift-11) Stage 1st         RRB Group-D 29-09-2022         (Shift-11) Stage 1st         RRB Group-D 29-09-2022         (Shift-11)         S.I. unit of stress is-         N/m²         RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set- 8, Green Paper)         The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- Ostrade         26/06/2023         Electron-volt is a unit of-         SSC CGL (Tier-1)         13/08/2021 (Shift 11)         Parsec is a unit of-         Length         SSC CGL (Tier-1)         18/08/2021 (Shift 11)         SSC JE electrical         24/03/2011 Shift-11         18/08/2021 (Shift 11)         SSC JE electrical         24/03/2011 Shift-11         18/08/2021 (Shift 11)         SSC CPO (Tier-1) 2016)      <	S.1. unit of resistance is –	Unin	KKB Group-D, 23-11-2018
In KRB Group-D, S10-2016 (Shift -II)RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08- 2018, Shift-I) RRB NTPC Stage-I*,26-04- 2016, Shift-II) RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III) RRB JE (28-06-2019, Shift- IV)S.I. unit of stress is-N/m² RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set- 8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- 0 StradeSSC CH2 (Tier-II) - 13/08/2021 (Shift II)Parsec is a unit of-Energy 13/08/2021 (Shift II)Parsec is a unit of-Length 18/08/2021 (Shift II)Parsec is a unit of-Length 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)SSC CGL-(Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin 10/0219 (Shift-II)The unit of the Physical quantity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I) 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			$\begin{array}{c} (31111 - 1) \\ \text{DDB } Crown D 31 10 2018 \end{array}$
(Sint - II) RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08- 2018, Shift-I) RRB NTPC Stage-I*,26-04- 2016, Shift-II (Shift-II) Stage Ist (Shift-II) Stage Ist (Shift-II) Stage Ist (Shift-II) Stage Ist (Shift-II) Stage Ist (Shift-II) RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III) RRB JE (28-06-2019, Shift- IV)S.I. unit of stress is-N/m²RRB SSE (21-12-2014,Set- 8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- 0 StradeSSC CHSL (Tier-II) 26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-Energy 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-Length 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The sl unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin 10/03/2011 Shift-IIThe unit of the Physical quantity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I) 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			(Shift_II)
RRB ALL CL(1)018, Shift-1)RRB NTPC Stage-I*, 26-04- 2016, Shift-11]2016, Shift-11RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-11) Stage Ist (Shift-11)RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-11)S.I. unit of stress is-N/m²RRB SE (21-12-2014, Set- 8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- 0stradeSSC CHSL (Tier-II) 13/08/2021 (Shift 1)Prese is a unit of-Energy 13/08/2021 (Shift 1)Parsec is a unit of-Length 18/08/2021 (Shift 11)The sl unit for measuring the amount of a substance is- 18/08/2021 (Shift 11)mole (mol) SSC CGL (Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift 11)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin 10/0210 (Shift-II)The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I) 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			BRB AI P & Tec (09-08-
Image: Constraint of the physical quantity Entropy is-N/m2RRB NTPC Stage-1*, 26-04- 2016, Shift -III RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-III) Stage Ist RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III) Stage Ist RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III) RRB JE (28-06-2019, Shift - IV)S.I. unit of stress is-N/m2RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set- 8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- 0 StradeSSC CHSL (Tier-II) - 26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-Energy 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-Length 18/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-Length 18/08/2021 (Shift I)The sI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)SSC CGL (Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift II)SSC JE electrical 24/03/2011 Shift-IIIThe unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin Joule per KelvinThe unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I) 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			2018 Shift_D
IntersteinInterstein2016, Shiff -II2016, Shiff -IIRRB NTPC 21.01.2021(Shiff-II) Stage IstRRB Group-D 29-09-2022(Shiff-III)RRB JE (28-06-2019, Shiff -III)RRB JE (28-06-2019, Shiff -III)RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set-8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is-Ostrade26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-EnergySSC CGL (Tier-I)13/08/2021 (Shiff I)Parsec is a unit of-LengthSSC CGL (Tier-I)18/08/2021 (Shiff I)The sI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)SSC CGL (Tier-I)18/08/2021 (Shiff I)SSC JE electrical24/03/2011 Shiff-IIThe unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin(SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I)11/06/2019 (Shiff-II)			RRR NTPC Stage-I <sup>st</sup> 26-04-
Drive Drive RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II) RRB JE (28-06-2019, Shift - IV)S.I. unit of stress is-N/m²RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set- 8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- OstradeSSC CHSL (Tier-II) - 26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-Energy 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-Length 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-Length 18/08/2021 (Shift I)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I)- 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			2016. Shift -III
Initial Control Control(Shift-II) Stage Ist(Shift-II) Stage IstRRB Group-D 29-09-2022(Shift-III)(Shift-III)RRB JE (28-06-2019, Shift -IV)S.I. unit of stress is-N/m²RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set-8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is-Ostrade26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-Electron-volt is a unit of-Electron-volt is a unit of-LengthSSC CGL (Tier-I)13/08/2021 (Shift I)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)SSC CGL (Tier-I)18/08/2021 (Shift II)SSC JE electrical24/03/2011 Shift-IIThe unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin(SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I)-11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			RRB NTPC 21 01 2021
Image: Constraint of the physical quantity Entropy is-Image: Constraint of the physical quantity Entropy is-Image: Constraint of the physical quantity Entropy is-Image: Constraint of the physical quantity of sound			(Shift-II) Stage Ist
IntersterNintS.I. unit of stress is-N/m²RRB SSE (21-12-2014, Set- 8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- OstradeSSC CHSL (Tier-II) - 26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-Energy 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-Length 18/08/2021 (Shift I)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I)- 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			RRB Group-D 29-09-2022
RB JE (28-06-2019, Shift - IV)S.I. unit of stress is-N/m2S.I. unit of stress is-N/m2The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- OstradeSSC CHSL (Tier-II) - 26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-EnergyParsec is a unit of-LengthSSC CGL -(Tier-I) 13/08/2021 (Shift I)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)SSC CGL -(Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per KelvinThe unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I) 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			(Shift-III)
S.I. unit of stress is-N/m²RRB SSE (21-12-2014,Set- 8, Green Paper)The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- OstradeSSC CHSL (Tier-II) - 26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-EnergySSC CGL-(Tier-I) 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-LengthSSC CGL (Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)SSC CGL-(Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin(SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I) 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			RRB IE (28-06-2019 Shift -
S.I. unit of stress is-       N/m <sup>2</sup> RRB SSE (21-12-2014,Set- 8, Green Paper)         The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is-       SSC CHSL (Tier-II) -         Ostrade       26/06/2023         Electron-volt is a unit of-       Energy         Parsec is a unit of-       Length         SSC CGL (Tier-I)       13/08/2021 (Shift I)         Parsec is a unit of-       Length         SSC CGL (Tier-I)       18/08/2021 (Shift II)         The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-       mole (mol)         SSC JE electrical       24/03/2011 Shift-II         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-       Joule per Kelvin         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-       Decibels         SSC CGL (Tier-I)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			IV)
Initial solution is a unit of success isInitial solution isThe unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- OstradeSSC CHSL (Tier-II) - 26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-EnergySSC CGL-(Tier-I) 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-LengthSSC CGL (Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)SSC CGL-(Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin(SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016) 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I)- 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	S L unit of stress is-	$N/m^2$	RRB SSE (21-12-2014 Set-
The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Second) system is- OstradeSSC CHSL (Tier-II) - 26/06/2023Electron-volt is a unit of-EnergySSC CGL-(Tier-I) 13/08/2021 (Shift I)Parsec is a unit of-LengthSSC CGL (Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-mole (mol)SSC CGL-(Tier-I) 18/08/2021 (Shift II)The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin(SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016) SSC CGL (Tier-I) 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)		1 (/ 111	8. Green Paner)
Ite unit of magnetic mensity in COS (centificer-orialisecond) system is       SSC CHSE (HeF-H) =         Ostrade       26/06/2023         Electron-volt is a unit of–       Energy         Parsec is a unit of–       Length         SSC CGL (Tier-I)       13/08/2021 (Shift I)         Parsec is a unit of–       Length         SSC CGL (Tier-I)       18/08/2021 (Shift II)         The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is–       mole (mol)         SSC CGL (Tier-I)       18/08/2021 (Shift II)         SSC JE electrical       24/03/2011 (Shift II)         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is–       Joule per Kelvin         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is–       Decibels         SSC CGL (Tier-I)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	The unit of magnetic intensity in CGS (centimeter-Gram-Sec	ond) system is_	SSC CHSL (Tier II)
Electron-volt is a unit of—       Energy       SSC CGL_(Tier-I)         13/08/2021 (Shift I)         Parsec is a unit of—       Length       SSC CGL (Tier-I)         18/08/2021 (Shift II)         The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is—       mole (mol)       SSC CGL_(Tier-I)         18/08/2021 (Shift II)       SSC JE electrical       24/03/2011 (Shift II)         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is—       Joule per Kelvin       (SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is—       Decibels       SSC CGL (Tier-I)         11/06/2019 (Shift-II)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	The unit of magnetic mensity in COS (centimeter-orani-see	Ostrade	26/06/2023
Electron-voir is a unit of-       Energy       SSC CGL-(Tier-I)         Parsec is a unit of-       Length       SSC CGL (Tier-I)         18/08/2021 (Shift II)       18/08/2021 (Shift II)       18/08/2021 (Shift II)         The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-       mole (mol)       SSC CGL-(Tier-I)         18/08/2021 (Shift II)       SSC JE electrical       24/03/2011 Shift-II         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-       Joule per Kelvin       (SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-       Decibels       SSC CGL (Tier-I)-         11/06/2019 (Shift-II)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	Electron volt is a unit of	Enorgy	SSC CCL (Tion D
Parsec is a unit of-       Length       SSC CGL (Tier-I)         18/08/2021 (Shift II)       18/08/2021 (Shift II)         The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-       mole (mol)       SSC CGL-(Tier-I)         18/08/2021 (Shift II)       SSC JE electrical       24/03/2011 Shift-II         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-       Joule per Kelvin       (SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-       Decibels       SSC CGL (Tier-I)-         11/06/2019 (Shift-II)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	Election-voit is a unit of-	Energy	13/08/2021 (Shift I)
Parsects a unit of-       Length       SSC CGL (Tier-I)         18/08/2021 (Shift II)       18/08/2021 (Shift II)       18/08/2021 (Shift II)         The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-       mole (mol)       SSC CGL-(Tier-I)         18/08/2021 (Shift II)       18/08/2021 (Shift II)       SSC JE electrical         24/03/2011 Shift-II       The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-       Joule per Kelvin       (SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-       Decibels       SSC CGL (Tier-I)-       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	Demos is a surit of	Lanath	13/08/2021 (Silit I)
The SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-       mole (mol)       SSC CGL-(Tier-I)         18/08/2021 (Shift II)       SSC JE electrical         24/03/2011 Shift-II       SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-       Joule per Kelvin         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-       Decibels         SSC CGL (Tier-I)-       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	Parsec is a unit of-	Length	55C CGL (11er-1)
The unit of measuring intensity of sound is- The unit of measuring			16/06/2021 (Shift II)
18/08/2021 (Shift II)         SSC JE electrical         24/03/2011 Shift-II         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-       Joule per Kelvin         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-       Decibels         SSC CGL (Tier-I)-       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	I ne SI unit for measuring the amount of a substance is-	mole (mol)	<b>SSU UGL-(Tier-I)</b>
SSC JE electrical         24/03/2011 Shift-II         The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-       Joule per Kelvin         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-       Decibels         SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			18/08/2021 (Shift II)
The unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-       Joule per Kelvin       (SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)         The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-       Decibels       SSC CGL (Tier-I)-         11/06/2019 (Shift-II)       11/06/2019 (Shift-II)			SSU JE electrical
I ne unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-Joule per Kelvin(SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-DecibelsSSC CGL (Tier-I)- 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)		T 1 T7 1 ·	24/03/2011 Shift-II
The unit of measuring intensity of sound is- Decibels SSC CGL (Tier-I)- 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	I ne unit of the Physical quantity Entropy is-	Joule per Kelvin	(SSC CPO (Tier-I) 2016)
11/06/2019 (Shift-II)	The unit of measuring intensity of sound is-	Decibels	SSC CGL (Tier-I)-
			11/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Noise is measured in-	Decibel	SSC JE Civil - 23/01/2018
		(Shift-I)
		SSC CGL (TER-I) 01-09-
The SL unit of intensity of sound is	Watt non motor square	2010, 10 am
The SI unit of Intensity of sound Is-	watt per meter square	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 17.01.17, 10 am)
The fundamental unit of amount of a substance	Mala	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17
The fundamental unit of amount of a substance-	Iviole	(35C 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 1 15 nm)
		SSC IF Electrical
		28.10.2020 (Shift-D
'Angstrom' is a unit of measurement of	Length	SSC JE Civil - 23/09/2019
ringstoni is a unit of moustionent of	Length	(Shift-D)
The SI unit of electric charge is-	Coulomb	SSC JE Civil - 25/09/2019
		(Shift-I)
1 Pascal is equal to –	1 newton per meter square	SSC JE Mechanical -
		27/09/2019 (Shift-I)
The SI unit of pressure is-	Pascal	SSC CHSL-04/07/2019
		(Shift-I)
		SSC JE Mechanical
		28.10.2020 (Shift-II)
Diopter is unit of-	Power of lens	SSC JE Civil - 29/01/2018
		(Shift-II)
Physical quantity measured in 'Siemens' is-	Electric conductance	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.01.17,
		4.15 pm)
'Mho' is the unit of-	Conductance	SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020
		(Shift-I)
		(SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17,
		1.15 pm)
The unit of the physical quantity "Jerk" is-	Meter per second cube	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17,
		4.15 pm)
The unit of the physical quantity, Magnetic flux is–	Weber	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17,
		1.15 pm)
		SSC JE Civil 30.10.2020
		(Sniit-l)
		55C GD 05/05/2019 (Shift-
		1) SSC IF Civil 30 10 2020
		(Shift_I)
The unit of the physical quantity "Magnetic field inten	sity" is_	(Sint 1) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 07 02 17
The unit of the physical quantity magnetic field inten	Newton ner amnere meter	(55C 10+2 CH5L 07.02.17, 10 am)
1	tewton per ampere meter	10 um)
The unit of measurement of the magnetic field strength	1- Tesla	SSC CGL (Tier-I) –
		13/06/2019 (Shift-I)
		(SSC 10+2 CHSL 27.01.17,
		4.15 pm)
		(SSC 10+2 CHSL 25.01.17,
		10 am)
The unit of the physical quantity "Inductance" is-	Henry	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 02.02.17,
		10 am)
The unit of the physical quantity "stress" is-	Pascal	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.02.17,
		4.15 pm)
The unit of the physical quantity "Young's modulus" is	S- Pascal	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.02.17,
		4.15 pm)
The unit of the physical quantity "Heat Capacity" is-	Joule per kg-kelvin	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 31.01.17,
		4.15 pm)

The unit of the physical quantity "Capacitance" is-	Faraday	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 31.01.17,
		10 am) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 01 02 17
		(35C 10+2 CH3L 01.02.17, 1.15 pm)
Unit of impedance is-	Ohm	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 02.02.17,
1		1.15 pm)
The unit of electric resistance is-	Ohm	SSC CHSL-05/07/2019
		(Shift-I)
		(SSC 10+2 CHSL 11.01.17,
The write of the abusical acception (Dediagoting) Activity is	Deserved	1.15 pm)
The unit of the physical quantity, (Radioactive) Activity is-	Becquerei	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 31.01.17, 1 15 nm)
		SSC CHSL-09/07/2019
		(Shift-II)
The unit of the physical quantity, Momentum is-	Newton-second	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 30.01.17,
		4.15 pm)
		SSC MTS-13/08/2019
		(Shift-I)
The unit of the physical quantity, Illuminance is-	Lux	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 29.01.17,
		10 am)
The unit of relative density is-	It has no unit	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17,
The SI (International quatern of units) unit of length is	Motuo	4.15 pm)
The SI (International system of units) unit of length Is-	Wietre	SSC CFO (SI)-15/12/2019 (Shift-I)
The SI unit of mass is-	Kilogram	SSC JE Electrical –
	inogi um	24/03/2021 (Shift-I)
The SI Unit of time is-	Second	SSC JE Civil – 23/03/2021
		(Shift-II)
The basic SI unit of thermodynamic temperature is-	Kelvin	SSC CHSL 20/10/2020
		(Shift-I)
		SSC CHSL 18/03/2020
		(Shift-III)
		SSC CHSL 20/10/2020
		(Shiit-1) SSC CHSL (Tior I)
		10/07/2019 (Shift-I)
The formula of Pressure in Physics is-	Force/Area	SSC MTS 08/08/2019
	1 01 cc/111 cu	(Shift-II)
'Torr' is a unit of-	Pressure	SSC CPO-SI 23/11/2020
		(Shift-I)
		SSC CGL(Tier-I)-
		07/03/2020 (Shift-III)
The SI Unit of quantity of heat is-	Joule	SSC JE Civil – 23/03/2021
		(Shift-I)
Hertz is the S.I Unit of–	Frequency	SSC CHSL-02/07/2019
		(Shift-III)
The equivalent of coulomb per second is –	Ampere	SSC MTS 13/10/2021
D Maaroon and		(Shiit-1)
D. Ivieasurement		
A 'light year' is a unit that is use to measure-	Distance	<b>RRB NTPC 14.03.2021</b>
	1 04 4055	(Sniit-11) Stage Ist
1 atmosphere =	1.01×10°Pa	ККВ Group-D, 28-11- 2010 (сь:ед. т.
		<b>RDR</b> Crown D 24 11 2010
		RRB Group-D, 24-11-2018

1 horse power is equal to -	746 watt	RRB ALP & Tec.(20-08-
		2018, Shift-II)
		SSC JE Mechnical
		27.09.2019 (shift-I)
		SSC MTS 05.04.2019
		(Shift-II)
746 watt called is-	1 horsepower	RRB Group D 05-11-
		2018(Shift-III)
1 Diopter is equal to –	1 m <sup>-1</sup>	RRB JE (02-06-2019,Shift-
		III)
A meter equal to in micron-	10 <sup>6</sup> micron	RRB JE (14-12-
		2019, Yellow Paper)
Sound pollution is measured in-	Decibel (dB)	RRB JE (22-05-2019,
		Shift-IV)
		R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-
		2019 (Shift - III)
Loudness of sound is measured in-	Decibel (dB)	<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 12-11-2018
		(Shift –II)
1 kWh =	3.6 ×10 <sup>6</sup> J	<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 20-09-2018
		(Shift –III)
		<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 18-09-2018
		(Shift –II)
		<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 27-09-2018
		(Shift –I)
		<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 09-08-2018
		(Shift –II)
		RRB ALP & Tec.(09-08-
		2018, Shift-I)
1 kilowatt is equal to–	1000 watt	<b>RRB Group-D</b> , 26-05-2019
		(Shift –III)
Atomic radius is measured in–	Nanometer	RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist
	0	Shift
1 Nano meter =	1/10 <sup>°</sup> m	<b>RRB</b> Group-D, 16-11-2018
		(Shift –I)
1 Pico meter =	$10^{-12}$ m	<b>RRB Group-D, 20-09-2018</b>
		(Shift –III)
The strength of winds is measured with the l	help of- Beaufort scale	RRB JE CBT-II 28–08–
		2019 (evening)
Korotkoff sounds are observed during measured	aring the- Blood pressure	R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-
		2019 (Shift - III)
The relation between 'atm' and 'bar' is-	1 atm = 1.013 bar	SSC CHSL (Tier-1) –
		04/08/2023 (Shift-III)
Mohs scale is used for-	To measure hardness of minerals	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17,
		4.15 pm)
One nanometer is equal to-	10 raised to the power (-9) meters	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17,
		4.15 pm)
'Femto' means ten raised to the power of-	-15	SSC CPO-SI 23/11/2020
		(Shift-I)
1 pound is equal to-	16 ounces	SSC MTS 08/08/2019
		(Shift-III)

Voltmeter is used for measuring-       Voltage       RRB J.E., 29-05-2019(Shift-III)         RRB Group, D., 27-09-2018       (Shift-III)         RRB Group, D., 27-09-2018       (Shift-III)         RRB Group, D., 08-10-2018       (Shift-III)         Gallon is generally used for –       Measuring the volume       RRB STPC Stage-I <sup>4</sup> , 31-         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current       RRB Group, D, 24-09-2018         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current       RRB Group, D, 24-09-2018         A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit–       Galvanometer       RRB Group, D, 24-09-2018         To be used to measure motor speed–       Speedometer       RRB Group, D, 02-0018         A type of instrument that detect current :: Ohmmeter : –       Resistance       RRB Group, D, 03-10-2018         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : –       Resistance       RRB Group, D, 12-10-2018         Mift-ID       Shift-ID       RRB STPC 23.07.2021       (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind–       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, (Shift-II)       Shift-ID         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat–       Stethoscope       RRB Group, D, 02/09/2022       (Shift-II)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat–       Stethoscope       Skift
Image: Construment that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-       Rest Group - D, 27-09-2018 (Shift-1I)         A type of instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-       Rest Group - D, 28-10-2018 (Shift-1)         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object-       Infrared thermometer (Shift-1)         The instrument that add test to the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethose optication (Shift-1)         The instrument that add test the physicians to measure blood pressure-       Stethose optication (Shift-1)         The instrument that add test the physicians to measure blood pressure-       Stethose optication (Shift-1)         The instrument that add test the physicians to measure blood pressure-       Stethose optication (Shift-1)         The instrument that add test the presence of electric carrent is used to detect the presence of electric carrent (Shift-1)       RRB Group - D, 02-10-2018 (Shift-1)         The instrument that adds in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope (Shift-1)       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, (Shift-1))         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope (Shift-1))       RRB Group-D, 02/09/2022 (Shift-11)         A hygrometer is an instrument used to -       Measure the amount of water vapour (Shift-1)       RRB TYPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-1)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object-       Infrared thermometer       Shift-11)         The instrument that is
RRB Group -D, 27-09-2018       (Shift-II)         (Shift-II)       RRB Group -D, 08-10-2018         Gallon is generally used for -       Measuring the volume         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       RRB Group -D, 24-09-2018         A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-       Galvanometer         A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-       Galvanometer         RRB Group -D, 22-09-2018       (Shift-I)         RRB Group -D, 22-09-2018       (Shift-II)         To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer         RRB Group -D, 05-11-       2018(Shift-I)         2018(Shift-I)       RRB Group -D, 05-11-         2018(Shift-I)       Chift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-       RRB Group -D, 02-018         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope         Shift-II)       Stage Ist         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure-       Shift-II)         Shift-II)       RRB Group-D - 02/09/2022         Shift-II)       Shift-II)         Name of the instrument used to detect the presence of e
(Shift-II)       RRB Group-D, 08:10.2018 (Shift-I)         Gallon is generally used for –       Measuring the volume       (Shift-I)         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current       RRB Group-D, 24:09-2018 (Shift-I)         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current       RRB Group-D, 24:09-2018 (Shift-I)         A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-       Galvanometer       RRB NTPC Stage-I*         To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer       RRB Group-D, 24:09-2018 (Shift-I)         To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer       RRB Oroup-D, 22:09-2018 (Shift-I)         A type of instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)         Minter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -       Resistance       (Shift-I)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)       (Shift-I)         Mareometer       RRB STPC 25:01.2021 (Shift-I)       RRB NTPC 25:01.2021 (Shift-I)       RRB NTPC 25:01.2021 (Shift-I)         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object-       Infrared thermometer       RRB Group-D - 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)       Stage Ist         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope       (Shift-II)       Stage Ist       (Shift-III)
RRB Group-D, 08.10.2018 (Shift-I)         Gallon is generally used for –       Measuring the volume         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       RRB Group-D, 24-09- 2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D, 22-09-2018       (Shift-II)         Karbon of instrument that detect current in a circuit-       Galvanometer         To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer         RRB Group-D, 03-10-2018       (Shift-II)         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -       Resistance         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -       Resistance         Anemometer       (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D, 03-10-2018       (Shift-II)         Shift-II       RRB Group-D, 03-10-2018         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -       Resistance         RRB Group-D, 03-10-2018       (Shift-II)         Shift-II       RRB TPC 25.01.2021         (Shift-II)       Shift-II)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope         Shift-III       RRB Group-D -02/09/2022         (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D -02/09/2022         (Shift-III)       Shift-III         Name of the instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope
08.10.2018 (Shift-1) RRB Group -D, 08-10-2018 (Shift-1)         Gallon is generally used for -       Measuring the volume         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current         RRB Group -D, 22-09-2018 (Shift-1)         A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-       Galvanometer         To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer         RRB Group -D, 05-11-       2018(Shift-1)         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -       Resistance         RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-1)       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-1)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind- (Shift-1)       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-1)         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object- Infrared thermometer       RRB Streup -D, 12-10-2018 (Shift-1)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat- Sphygmomanometer       Stethoscope (Shift-11)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure- Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D -02/09/2022 (Shift-11)         RB MTPC 29,03,2021 (Shift-11)       RRB MTPC 29,03,2021 (Shift-11)         Mark of the instrument used to -       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere         A hygrometer is an instrument used to -       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in
RRB Group -D, 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)           Gallon is generally used for -         Measuring the volume         RRB NTPC Stage-I <sup>4</sup> , 1- 03-2016, Shift -II           Galvanometer is used for measuring-         Direction of current         RRB Group -D, 24-09- 2018(Shift-I)           A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-         Galvanometer         RRB NTPC Stage-I <sup>4</sup> 26.04.2016 (SHIFT-II)           To be used to measure motor speed-         Speedometer         RRB Group -D, 05-11- 2018(Shift-I)           A memometer : Electric current :: Ohnmeter : -         Resistance         RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)           The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind- Memometer         RRB Group -D, 03-11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB BrTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I)           The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object- Infrared thermometer         RRB BrTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II)         RRB Sroup-D -02/09/2022 (Shift-II)           The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat- Sphygmomanometer         Stethoscope (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D -02/09/2022 (Shift-II)           Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure- Sphygmomanometer         RRB MTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-II)         RRB MTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-II)           The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object- Electroscope         RRB MTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II)         RRB MTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-II)           A hygrometer is an instrum
Gallon is generally used for –         Measuring the volume         (Shift-II)           Galvanometer is used for measuring-         Direction of current         RRB Group- D, 24-09-2018           Galvanometer is used for measuring-         Direction of current         RRB Group- D, 24-09-2018           A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-         Galvanometer         RRB STPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> To be used to measure motor speed-         Speedometer         RRB Group- D, 24-09-2018           A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-         Galvanometer         RRB STPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> To be used to measure motor speed-         Speedometer         RRB Group- D, 05-11-2018           Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohnmeter : -         Resistance         RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018           The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-         RRB Group -D, 12-10-2018         (Shift-1)           The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object-         Infrared thermometer         RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, ISATE III)           The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-         Stethoscope         RRB Group-D - 02/09/2022           Sphygmomanometer         RRB Group-D - 09/09/2022         Sphygmomanometer         Shift-III)           The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object-         Electroscope         (Shift-I
Gallon is generally used for -       Measuring the volume       RRB NTPC Stage-I <sup>4</sup> , 31- 03-2016, Shift -II         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current       RRB Group- D, 24-09- 2018(Shift-I)         RRB of proup-D, 22-09-2018       (Shift-I)         A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-       Galvanometer       RRB MTPC Stage-I <sup>4</sup> To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer       RRB Group-D, 02-09-2018         A memoretr :       Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -       Resistance       RRB Group-D, 03-10-2018         Mift-II)       The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018       (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 25.01.2021       (Shift-II)       RRB NTPC 25.01.2021       (Shift-II)         Shift-II)       Stage Ist       RRB NTPC 23.07.2021       (Shift-II)         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object-       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022       (Shift-III)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022       (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure- Splygmomanometer       RRB Strup-D -09/09/2022       (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object- Electroscope       RRB NTPC 10.03.2021       <
03-2016, Shift -II           Galvanometer is used for measuring-         Direction of current         RRB Group - D, 24-09-2018           A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-         Galvanometer         RRB Group - D, 22-09-2018           A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-         Galvanometer         RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (SHIFT-II)         To be used to measure motor speed-         Speedometer         RRB Group - D, 03-10-2018           A memoreter :         Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -         Resistance         RRB Group - D, 03-10-2018           Mift-II         Mameter :         Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -         RRB Group - D, 03-10-2018           Mameter :         Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -         RRB Group - D, 03-10-2018         (Shift-II)           Mameter :         Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -         RRB Group - D, 03-10-2018         (Shift-II)           Mameter :         Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -         RRB Group - D, 12-10-2018         (Shift-II)           Mameter :         Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -         RRB Group - D, 12-10-2018         (Shift-II)           Mameter :         Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -         RRB Group - D, 02/09/2022         (Shift-II)           The instrument that is used for measured temperature without touching to object-         RRB Group - D 02/09/2022
Galvanometer is used for measuring-       Direction of current       RRB Group-D, 24-09-2018         Galvanometer is used for measuring-       RRB Group-D, 22-09-2018       RRB Group-D, 22-09-2018         A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-       Galvanometer       RRB NTPC Stage-Ist 26.04.2016 (SHIFT-II)         To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer       RRB Group-D, 05-11-2018         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -       Resistance       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind- (Shift-I)       RRB Group -D, 12-10-2018       RRB NTPC 25.01.2021         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object- Infrared thermometer       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object- Electroscope       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object- Electroscope       RRB NTPC 19.
2018(Shift-I)         RRB Group -D, 22-09-2018         (Shift-I)         A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-       Galvanometer         RRB NTPC Stage-I*         26.04.2016 (SHIFT-II)         To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer         RRB Group- D, 05-11-         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohnmeter : -       Resistance         RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018         (Shift-I)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-         Anemometer         RRB Group -D, 01-2-10-2018         (Shift-I)         (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 25.01.2021         (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 23.07.2021         (Shift-II) Stage Ist         RRB JE. (14.12.2014,         Infrared thermometer         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-         Sphygmomanometer         (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure-         Sphygmomanometer         (Shift-III)         RRB NTPC 19.03.2021         (Shift-II) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-         Measure the amount of water vapour         A hygrometer i
RRB Group -D, 22-09-2018 (Shift-1)         A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit-       Galvanometer         RRB NTPC Stage-I* 26.04.2016 (SHIFT-II)         To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer         RRB Group -D, 05-11- 2018(Shift-I)         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohnmeter : -       Resistance         Anemometer       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind- Manemometer       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object- Infrared thermometer       RRB STPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat- Sphygmomanometer       Stethoscope (Shift-III)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat- Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D - 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object- Electroscope       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object- Electroscope       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-III)         A hygrometer is an instrument used to- Margeneric is an instrument used to- Margeneri
A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit—       Galvanometer       RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit—       Galvanometer       RRB NTPC Stage-1 <sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (SHIFT-II)       To be used to measure motor speed—       Speedometer       RRB Group-D, 0,5-11- 2018(Shift-I)         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : —       Resistance       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : —       Resistance       (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind—       RRB Group -D, 12-10-2018       (Shift-I) Stage Ist         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object—       Infrared thermometer       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014,         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat—       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D - 02/09/2022         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat—       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D - 02/09/2022         The instrument that aids in the detect the presence of electric charge on an object—       (Shift-II)       RRB Group-D - 02/09/2022         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object—       IRRB MTPC 19.03.2021       (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object—       IRRB NTPC 19.03.2021       (Shift-II) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an
A type of instrument that detect current in a circuit—       Galvanometer       RRB NTPC Stage-I*         26.04.2016 (SHIFT-II)       26.04.2016 (SHIFT-II)       2018(Shift-I)         To be used to measure motor speed—       Speedometer       RRB Group- D,05-11- 2018(Shift-I)         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : —       Resistance       RRB Group – D, 03-10-2018         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind—       RRB Group – D, 03-10-2018       (Shift-II)         Mark memometer       RRB Group – D, 12-10-2018       (Shift-I)         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object—       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014,         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat—       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D - 02/09/2022         Sphygmomanometer       (Shift-II)       Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object—       RRB Group-D - 09/09/2022         Sphygmomanometer       (Shift-II)       Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object—       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021         Shift-I)       Shift-I)       Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to—       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021         A hie detection of labobacone       Measure the amount of wat
26.04.2016 (SHIFT-II)         To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer         RRB Group - D, 05-11-         2018(Shift-I)         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -       Resistance         RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018         (Shift-I)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-         Anemometer         Anemometer         (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 25.01.2021         (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 23.07.2021         (Shift-II) Stage Ist         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object-         Infrared thermometer         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-         Stethoscope         Shift-II)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure-         Sphygmomanometer         (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object-         Electroscope         (Shift-I)         Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-         Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere         (Shift-II)         Stage Ist
To be used to measure motor speed-       Speedometer       RRB Group-D,05-11- 2018(Shift-I)         Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : -       Resistance       RRB Group -D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-       RRB Group -D, 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)       RRB Group -D, 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-       RRB Group -D, 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)       RRB MTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II)         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object-       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope         Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure-       Sphygmomanometer         Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D - 09/09/2022         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere
Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : –       Resistance       RRB Group –D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind–       Anemometer       RRB Group –D, 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind–       Anemometer       RRB Group –D, 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measured temperature without touching to object–       Infrared thermometer       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat–       Stethoscope       RRB Group–D 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat–       Stethoscope       RRB Group–D 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object–       IRB StrPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object–       IRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object–       IRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-II)         A hygrometer is an instrument used to–       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere         A big detect presence of electric charge on an object–       IRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II)         A big detect presence of electric charge on an object–       IRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-II)         A hygrometer is an instrument used to–       <
Ammeter : Electric current :: Ohmmeter : –       Resistance       RRB Group –D, 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind– Anemometer       RRB Group –D, 12-10-2018 (Shift-I)         Maremometer       RRB MTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object– Infrared thermometer       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat– Sphygmomanometer       Stethoscope (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure– Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object– Electroscope       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to–       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
(Shift-II)         The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind- Anemometer       RRB Group -D, 12-10-2018         Anemometer       (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 25.01.2021       (Shift-I)         (Shift-I)       Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 23.07.2021       (Shift-I)         (Shift-I)       Stage Ist         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object- Infrared thermometer       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope         Sphygmomanometer       (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure- Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022         (Shift-III)       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021         Electroscope       (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021         A big detectorescent clicked become and big blace bl
The instrument that is used for measuring power and speed of wind-       RRB Group -D, 12-10-2018         Anemometer       (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 25.01.2021       (Shift-I)         (Shift-I) Stage Ist       RRB NTPC 23.07.2021         (Shift-I) Stage Ist       RRB NTPC 23.07.2021         (Shift-I) Stage Ist       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014,         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure-       (Shift-III)         Sphygmomanometer       (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object-       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021         (Shift-II)       Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-       Measure the amount of water vapour         or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021         (Shift-II) Stage Ist       Stage Ist
Anemometer       (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object- Infrared thermometer       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat- Sphygmomanometer       Stethoscope (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure- Sphygmomanometer         Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object- Electroscope         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-         Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere         A lise detects
RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object– Infrared thermometer       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat– Stethoscope       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure– Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object– Electroscope       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to–       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
(Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 23.07.2021         (Shift-II) Stage Ist         RRB instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object-         Infrared thermometer         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-         Stethoscope         RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022         (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure-         Sphygmomanometer         (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object-         Electroscope         (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-         Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere         (Shift-II) Stage Ist
RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object— Infrared thermometer       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat— Stethoscope       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure— Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object— Electroscope       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to— Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
(Shift-II) Stage Ist         The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object— Infrared thermometer       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat—       Stethoscope         The instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure— Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure— Sphygmomanometer       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object— Electroscope       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to—       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
The instrument that can be measured temperature without touching to object-       RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)         The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure-       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object-       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
Infrared thermometerGreen paper)The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat-StethoscopeThe instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure- SphygmomanometerRRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure- SphygmomanometerRRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object- ElectroscopeRRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage IstA hygrometer is an instrument used to-Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphereRRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat—       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure—       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022         Sphygmomanometer       (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object—       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021         Electroscope       (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to—       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021         A big detector presence of electric charge       DDD NTPC 01 02 2001
The instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat—       Stethoscope       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure—       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022       (Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure—       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022       (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object—       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021       (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to—       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021         A hygrometer is an instrument used to—       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021
(Shift-III)         Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure–         Sphygmomanometer         Sphygmomanometer         (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object–         Electroscope         (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to–         Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere         (Shift-II) Stage Ist
Name of the instrument used by the physicians to measure blood pressure-       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022         Sphygmomanometer       (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object-       Electroscope         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021
Sphygmomanometer       (Shift-III)         The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object–       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021         Electroscope       (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to–       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021         A big detector scope       (Shift-II) Stage Ist       Stage Ist
The instrument that is used to detect the presence of electric charge on an object-       RRB NTPC 19.03.2021         Electroscope       (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021         (Shift-II) Stage Ist       (Shift-II) Stage Ist
Electroscope       (Shift-I) Stage Ist         A hygrometer is an instrument used to-       Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       RRB NTPC 27.01.2021         A big detector exercise is also because the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere       DDD NTPC 01.02 2021
A hygrometer is an instrument used to- Measure the amount of water vapour or humidity in atmosphere RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
or humidity in atmosphere (Shift-II) Stage Ist
A l'addeter annual a la la company D. La company D.
A ne detector apparatus is also known as a- Polygraph RKB NTPC 01.02.2021
(Shift-II) Stage 1st
Lie detector machine is a- Polygraph RRB NTPC 03.03.2021
(Shift-1) Stage 1st
The instrument that is used to show the direction of flow of current in a circuit-
Galvanometer (Shift-I) Stage 1st
The devices that is used to measure relatively high temperature, such as <b>RRB NTPC 07.01.2021</b>
encountered in turnaces are- Pyrometer (Shift-II) Stage Ist
The device that is used in submarines to see things above the level of the sea-
Periscope (SHIFT-III) Stage-I
The instrument that is used to measure atmospheric pressure is- <b>Barometer RRB NTPC (12.04.2016)</b>
SHIFT) Stage- 1 <sup>a</sup>
KRB NTPC 10.01.2021
(Shift-1) Stage 1st

The device that is used to see the Sun– Helioscope	RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (SHIFT-I) Stage-I <sup>st</sup>
Potentiometer basically– Is a measuring instrument	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014), Green paper
The device that is measured the electric current– Ammeter	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014), Red
When galvanometer is converted into ammeter – A low resistance is connected	DDD I E (14.12.2014 Sot
in parallel with galvanometer	2) Red naner
in paraner with galvanometer.	<i>2)</i> , Reu paper
Stalagmometer is used to measure— Surface tension	RRB SSE 21.12.2014
Odometer is an instrument which is used in motor vehicle for measuring-	<b>RRB Group –D, 10-10-2018</b>
Distance	(Shift-III)
	RRB ALP & TECH
	(14.08.2018) Shift – I
	<b>RRB Group –D, 25-10-2018</b>
	(Shift-II)
The instrument that is used for measuring distance travelled by vehicle-	RRB Group- D,05-11-
Odometer	2018(Shift-II)
The device that is used to measure the volumetric flow rate of fluid is-	RRB SSE 21.12.2014
Rotameter	
Tachometer is used for-   Revolutions per minute	RRB J.E. 2014(14-12-2014
	,Green Paper)
	RRB NTPC Stage-I <sup>st</sup>
	31.03.2016 (SHIFT-II)
	RRB S.S.E. 2014(21-12-
	2014 ,Set-08,Green Paper)
Multimeter consist of- Voltmeter, Ammeter & Ohm meter	RRB J.E. 2014(14-12-2014,
	Green Paper)
Instrument used for measuring density of liquid is- Hydrometer	RRB NTPC Stage-I <sup>st</sup>
	05.04.2016 (SHIFT-I)
The instrument that is used for discovering the things in water- Sonar	RRB NTPC Stage-I <sup>st</sup>
	28.03.2016 (SHIFT-II)
Echolocation in ships is used for measuring– Depth of water	<b>RRB</b> Group- D, 12-11-
	2018(Shift-I)
The type of Echolocation is – Sonar	<b>RRB Group –D, 01-11-2018</b>
	(Shift-II)
The instrument that is used for measuring density of milk- Lactometer	RRB Group- D,12-11- 2018(Shift-III)
Wind vane instrument is determines-   Direction of wind	SSC MTS – 15/05/2023 (Shift-I)
The instrument that is used by meteorologists to measure the hemispherical area	SSC Selection Posts XI_
of incidence of solar radiation on a flat surface.	27/06/2023 (Shift-I)
Seismograph is used to measurement of - <b>Earthquake</b>	SSC CGL (Tier-1)-
	17/07/2023
	(Shift-II)
	SSC (10 + 2) CHSL
	10.01.2017, 4:15
	PM
	SSC JE Civil 23.03.2021
	(Shift-I)

Infrared optical can be used for measuring and monitoring temperatures and spots of jet engine rotor blades.	d hot SSC CHSL 19/04/2021
The instrument used in submarines to view objects above sea level is– <b>Peris</b>	scope SSC JE Mechanical -
	2//09/2019 (Shift II)
	(51111-11) SSC MTS 00/09/2010
	SSC W115 09/08/2019 (Shift III)
The motor that measures the aread of the subjets is called Creader	(SIIII-III)
The meter that measures the speed of the vehicle is called – Speedon	SSC M15 10-10-2017
Sextant is an instrument used in-	ation (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 08-09-
The definition of the second in the second in the second sec	2016, 4.15 pm)
I he device used to measure wind speed is-	SSC JE Civil - 25/09/2019
A	
Anemometer is an instrument for measuring-	peed (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08-
	2016, 4.15 pm)
The instrument used to check the purity of milk by measuring the relative du	ensity SSC JE Electrical
of milk is-	neter 10.12.2020 (Shift-II)
A device that can be used to test whether an object is carrying a charge or	not is SSC JE Mechanical
known as– Electros	cope 27.10.2020 (Shift-I)
Scientific instruments is used to measure the atmospheric pressure– <b>Baron</b>	neter SSC JE Mechanical
	27.10.2020
	(Shift-II)
	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 19.01.17,
	IU am)
	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 07-09-
I he relative humidity is measured with the help of-	SSC JE Civil 29.10.2020           (Shift D)
	(SIIII-I) SSC CD 14/02/2010 (Shift
	SSC GD 14/02/2019 (SIIII- II)
	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 27 01 17
	(0.50 10 · 2 01151 2.10111), 4.15 pm)
	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 07-09-
	2016, 10 am)
The instrument used to measure the intensity of light produced by an unk	nown SSC CGL(Tier-I)-
source in terms of a standard source is- Photor	neter 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)
Instrument for measuring rainfall is called– Hyetor	neter (SSC 10+2 CHSL 19.01.17,
	10 am)
A galvanometer can be converted to a voltmeter by connecting-	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 03-09-
A high resistance in s	eries 2016, 4.15 pm)
An eudiometer measures– Volume of	gases (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 02-09-
	2016, 10 am)
The Beaufort scale is used to measure– Wind vel	ocity (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 03-09-
	2016, 10 am)
Sphygmomanometer measures the blood pressure in the-	eries (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 04-09-
	2016, 1.15 pm)
The instrument used to measure Blood Pressure is- Sphygmomanon	neter (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17,
	10 am)
The instrument used for photographing of the Sun by– Spectroheliog	raph (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 04-09-
	2016, 4.15 pm)
The sensory receptor related to blood pressure detection is- Mechano rece	eptor (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-10-
	2016, 10 am)
Instrument for measuring low temperatures is called– Crvor	neter (SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.02.17.
	1.15 pm)
	1 /

Instrument for measuring work performed is called–	Ergometer	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.02.17, 4.15 pm)
Device used for the detection and measurement of all types of radia	tion (alpha	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 09 01 17
beta and gamma)	er Counter	(55C 10+2 CH5E 0).01.17, 4 15 nm)
The device used to measure the denth of easen is	athomotor	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 00 01 17
r ne device used to measure the depth of ocean is-	atnometer	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17,
		10 am)
Instrument for mesuring blueness of the sky or ocean is called– C	yanometer	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 01.02.17,
		1.15 pm)
Instrument for measuring time is called– Ch	ronometer	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17,
		10 am)
The device used to measure earthquakes is– Sei	ismograph	SSC JE Civil – 23/03/2021
		(Shift-I)
		(SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,
		4.15 pm)
Sudden fall in the barometer reading is an indication of-	Storm	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 16.01.17.
		(0.00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Instrument for measuring light intensity is called_	Lucimeter	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 23 01 17
instrument for measuring right intensity is canca	Euclineter	(55C 10+2 CH5E 25.01.17, 4 15 nm)
We measure manific growity of milk by Using a b	udnomoton	(SSC 10+2 CUSI 19 01 17
we measure specific gravity of milk by– Using a n	yurometer	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 1 15 nm)
I ne instrument used for detecting current in an electric circuit is– Gar	vanometer	SSC JE Electrical –
	<u>.</u>	24/03/2021 (Shift-II)
The instrument used for measuring electrical resistance is–	Ohmmeter	SSC JE Electrical –
		24/03/2021 (Shift-I)
The scientific instrument used to measure the height of an aircraft ab	ove a fixed	SSC CHSL 13/04/2021
level is-	Altimeter	(Shift-I)
D. Physical Quantities		
Pressure and mass are - Scalar	r quantity	<b>RRB Group-D 26-10-2018</b>
	1 0	(Shift-II)
		<b>RRB NTPC 28.12.2020</b>
		(Shift-II) Stage Ist
Displacement, force, momentum and velocity are - Vector q	uantity	<b>RRB Group-D 12-11-2018</b>
	· ·	(Shift-I)
		<b>RRB</b> NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup>
		28.04.2016 (Shift-I)
		RRB NTPC 09.04.2016
		(Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
		RRB Group-D 05-11-2018
		(Shift-II)
		RRB.IE (14-12-2014, Red
		Paner)
An example of vector quantity is – <b>Displacement Accelerati</b>	ion, force	SSC CHSL 05/08/2021
Momentum Current Cravitational field Electric Field etc	ion, ioree,	(Shift_I)
Nomentum, Current, Gravitational new, Electric Field etc.		SSC IF Flortrical
		10/10/2023 (Shift-II)
are	1	SSC CGL (THEF-I)
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{arc}{c}$ – <b>P</b>	lane angle	10/04/2022 (CL:& D
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{Radius}}$ - <b>P</b>	lane angle	18/04/2022 (Shift-I)
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{Radius}}$ PTwo vectors are said to be equal ifboth magnitude and direction	n are same	18/04/2022 (Shift-I) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{Radius}}$ PTwo vectors are said to be equal ifboth magnitude and direction	n are same	18/04/2022 (Shift-I) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm)
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{Radius}}$ PTwo vectors are said to be equal ifboth magnitude and directionA quantity or phenomenon that has two independent properties, mass	n are same	18/04/2022 (Shift-I) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC JE Mechanical -
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{Radius}}$ P         Two vectors are said to be equal if       both magnitude and direction         A quantity or phenomenon that has two independent properties, mag         direction, called	n are same gnitude and Vector	18/04/2022 (Shift-I) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC JE Mechanical - 27/09/2019 (Shift-II)
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{Radius}}$ P         Two vectors are said to be equal if       both magnitude and direction         A quantity or phenomenon that has two independent properties, mag       direction, called         The physical quantities is a scalar quantity       Distance, Leng	n are same gnitude and Vector gth. Power	18/04/2022 (Shift-I) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC JE Mechanical - 27/09/2019 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.01.17)
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{Radius}}$ P         Two vectors are said to be equal if       both magnitude and direction         A quantity or phenomenon that has two independent properties, mag       direction, called         The physical quantities is a scalar quantity       Distance, Leng         work. Pressure, Speed Youngs N	n are same gnitude and Vector gth, Power Iodulus etc	18/04/2022 (Shift-I) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC JE Mechanical - 27/09/2019 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.01.17, 10 am)
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{Radius}}$ - P         Two vectors are said to be equal if - both magnitude and direction         A quantity or phenomenon that has two independent properties, mag         direction, called -         The physical quantities is a scalar quantity - <b>Distance, Leng</b> work, Pressure, Speed, Youngs M	n are same gnitude and Vector gth, Power Iodulus etc	18/04/2022 (Shift-I) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC JE Mechanical - 27/09/2019 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.01.17, 10 am)
The physical quantity is equal to the expression, $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{Radius}}$ -       P         Two vectors are said to be equal if-       both magnitude and direction         A quantity or phenomenon that has two independent properties, mag       direction, called-         The physical quantities is a scalar quantity-       Distance, Leng         work, Pressure, Speed, Youngs M         All the non-zero vectors are called-       Prop	an are same gnitude and Vector gth, Power Iodulus etc per vectors	18/04/2022 (Shift-I) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC JE Mechanical - 27/09/2019 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.01.17, 10 am) SSC CGL-(Tier-I) 2309/2021 (Shift I)

2. Mechanics		
A. Work		
A bullet fired by gun has the- maximum work	RRB ALP & Tec.(31-08- 2018)Shift-III	
	RRB Group –D, 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)	
The gravitational potential energy of an object at a point above the ground. Is	RRB Group –D. 22-10-2018	
defined as the work done in- Lifting it from the ground to the point (opposite gravity)	(Shift-II)	
Capacity of doing work is known as- Energy	RRB ALP & Tec.(31-08- 2018)Shift III	
If the value of work is positive then the kinetic energy of the body– Increase	RRB Group –D, 20-09-2018 (Shift-I)	
The work done by the force is positive when– <b>Displacement occurs in the</b>	RRB Group –D, 19-09-2018	
Efficiency of work is known as	(Sint-III) RRR Croup_D 16_11_2018	
	(Shift-II)	
Work present if there is – Force	RRB Group –D, 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)	
If displacement is horizontal to the applied force, then work done is – <b>Positive</b>	RRB Group –D, 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)	
Work known as-   Force × displacement	(Sint-1) RRB Group –D, 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)	
When a man pushes a wall but fails to displace it, it does-       No any work	(Sinter) RRB Group –D, 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)	
If the work has been done, two conditions must be completed, one of them is-	RRB Group –D, 24-10-2018	
Object must be displaced	(Shift-III)	
The product of force and displacement is called- Work	RRB Group –D, 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)	
	2018 (Shift-I)	
If a stationary force applied to an object, the object moved in the direction of force, is	<b>RRB Group –D, 27-09-2018</b>	
expressed as a result of force and displacement, it is called– Work done	(Shift-III)	
Work is done on a body only when – It experiences energy gain through	RRB Group -D, 11-12-2018	
The ability of an object to do the work energy contained in an object is depend on	(SIIII-III) RRR Croup_D 16_10_2018	
the-	(Shift-I)	
State and condition of object		
A moving car faces the wind in the opposite direction. The work done by the wind on the car will be	RRB Group –D, 01-10-2018	
If an object not moving after applying a force, then we can say that– Any work	(Sint-11) RRB Group –D, 16-11-2018	
has not done	(Shift-I)	
If the displacement of an object is zero. Then work done by the applied force is –	<b>RRB</b> Group –D, 16-11-2018	
Zero	(Shift-I)	
The work done is zero with zero- Displacement	RRB Group –D, 11-10-2018	
When the direction of the force applied and the direction of movement of the	RRB Groun -D 24-10-	
object is perpendicular to each other– <b>No work done</b>	2018 (Shift-I)	
If an object is rotated in a circular path, the work done on it in one rotation will	RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-	
Zero	018, Snift-III	

When displacement occurs, the work done by the force is considered to be	<b>RRB</b> Group –D, 03-12-2018
negative- Is in the opposite direction of the force	(Shift-II)
A material is defined as the minimum amount of the work necessary to remove a	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17,
free electron from the surface of the material– The work function	10 am)
The mechanical transfer of energy to a system of from a system by an external	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.02.17,
force on it is- Work	1.15 pm)
The product of force with displacement in the direction of force is represented	SSC CGL-(Tier-I)
hv- Work	17/08/2021 (Shift I)
D Dowen	
B. Power	I.
1 horsepower equals- 746 W	<b>RRB Group-D 18-08-2022</b>
	(Shift-I)
The working rate or energy transfer rate is– <b>Power</b>	RRB Group-D 15-10-
	2018(Shift-II)
	RRB Group-D 19-09-
	2018(Shift-I)
	RRB Group-D 17-09-
	2018(Shift-III)
	<b>BBB Croup D 05-10-2018</b>
	(Shift I)
	(Smit-1) DDD Crown D 22 10 2019
	KKB Group-D 22-10-2018
I he formula for power Is- <b>WORK/TIME</b>	RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift -
	RRB ALP & Tec(29-08-
	018, Shift-I)
If an agent doing 'W' works in time 't', then his power will be $-$ W/t	RRB Group-D 24-09-
	2018(Shift-I)
The physical quantity measures the rate of work done– <b>Power</b>	RRB ALP & Tec.(14-08-
	018, Shift-II)
	RRB Group-D 01-10-
	2018(Shift-I)
Power = $W/T$ the meaning of W is-	RRB Group-D 12-10-2018
	(Shift-I)
Name the physical quantity that is equal to the product of force and velocity	RRR Croup D 10-12-2018
Power	(Shift_I)
The average neuronic equal to Total ward energy/total time.	DDD Crown D 25 10
The average power is equal to-	2019/Sh:# II)
A more powerful engine can do more work in less time like an aeropiane travel	<b>RRB</b> Group-D 29-10-
more distance as compare to a car in less time. So aeropiane is more powerful	2018(Shift-111)
than a car. It is an example of-	
I he rate of work done is called— Power	SSC CGL (Tier-I)
	20/04/2022
	(Shift-II)
	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.02.17,
	4.15 pm)
	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.02.17,
	4.15 pm)
	SSC CGL 20/04/2022
	(Shift-II)
One horsepower is approximately equal to- 746 Watts	SSC CPO-SI 24/11/2020
	(Shift-I)
	SSC CGL (Tier-D-2019 -
	03/03/2020 (Shift_III)
	05/05/2020 (Shint-III)

C. Energy	
An object is thrown vertically upward during their rise up potential energy and	RRB Group-D 20-09-
kinetic energy is – Increases, decreases	2018(Shift-II)
During the free fall of an object, energy increases at one point in its path is-	<b>RRB Group-D 19-09-2018</b>
Kinetic energy	(Shift-II)
The kinetic energy of a bullet when a bullet is fired from a gun is-More than that	RRB Group-D 22-09-
of a gun	2018(Shift-I)
The bullet fired from the gun goes deep inside the target because it has- Kinetic	RRB Group-D 10-10-
energy	2018(Shift-III)
By the turbines flowing water and air are used for change in- Kinetic energy	RRB Group-D 16-11-
into electric energy	2018(Shift-III)
Mechanical energy – kinetic energy = <b>Potential energy</b>	RRB Group-D 19-09-
	2018(Shift-III)
	RRB Group-D 12-10-
	2018(Shift-II)
	<b>KKB Group-D 16-11-</b>
	2018(SIIII-III) DDD ALD & Too 20.08
	2018(Shift_I)
Mechanical energy is a combination of kinetic energy and – <b>Potential energy</b>	RRR ALP & Tec 10-08-
rechanced energy is a combination of kinetic energy and a forential energy	2018(Shift-II)
	RRB ALP. & Tec. 13-08-
	2018(Shift-III)
The kinetic energy and potential energy of an object is called– Mechanical	RRB Group-D 16-11-
energy	2018(Shift-I)
	RRB Group-D 15-10-
	2018(Shift-I)
The sum of the kinetic energy and potential energy of an object is-Mechanical	RRB Group-D 19-09-
energy	2018(Shift-I)
Formula for gravitational potential energy is- U=mgh	RRB Group-D 23-10-
	2018(Shift-III)
The change in the total energy of a body falling freely towards the earth is-	RRB Group-D 13-12-
Does not change	2018(Shift-II)
Dam water contains energy is- <b>Potential energy</b>	RRB Group-D 30-10- 2019(51:4-11)
The reject hommon has not on the second	2018(SIIII-II)
potential energy	2018(Shift-II)
	RRB ALP & Tech.
	09.08.2018 (Shift-III)
During the free falling of an object – The kinetic energy increase	RRB Group-D 15-11-
	2018(Shift-I)
Energy will be converted while riding a bicycle- The chemical energies is	RRB Group-D 05-11-
converted into muscular energy then kinetic energy	2018(Shift-II)
An object is dropped from a certain height to the ground. When it touches the	RRB Group-D 18-09-
ground it will contain-	2018(Shift-II)
I ne strength of an object is known as-	KKB Group-D 27-09-
The time of an area that share as the initial the sector <b>D</b> etails <b>1</b>	2018(Shift-I)
I ne type of energy that changes during the rain-	ККВ Group-D 24-10- 2010/СК:44 ТТ
converted into kinetic energy	2018(Sniit-II)
Increase or decrease with height in– Potential energy	KKB Group-D 03-10-
	2018(Shift-III)

Potential energy is equal to-	mgh	RRB Group-D 18-09-
		2018(Shift-III)
		2018(Shift_I)
The kinetic energy equal to-	$1/2mv^2$	RRB ALP. & Tec. 17-08-
The more energy equal to		2018(Shift-II)
An example of potential energy is- Bricks placed on the roof o	f the house,	RRB Group-D 31-10-
Spring of a clock when it rotates, Compressed spring, St	ored water	2018(Shift-II)
in an elevated reservoir under the water supply	system etc.	
An object capable of performing a work has-	Energy	RRB Group-D 15-11- 2018(Shift-III)
The water flowing in a hydroelectric power station can run the turbing	e because it	RRB Group-D 02-11-
containes- Kin	etic energy	2018(Shift-II)
The water raised at a certain height has - Poter	ntial energy	RRB Group-D 15-11-
	8,	2018(Shift-II)
If a boy leaves a gas-filled balloon that goes upward direction, it	ts potential	RRB Group-D 07-12-
energy will be-	Increase	2018(Shift-I)
The energy that increases with speed– Kin	etic energy	RRB Group-D 24-10-
	87	2018(Shift-I)
An object was thrown vertically upwards and it reached a maximur	n height 'h'	<b>RRB Group-D 28-11-2018</b>
from the ground. While going over it, the object at 1/4 of height 'h' wi	ll have-	(Shift-I)
The energy of the wind that does a windmill use <b>Kin</b>	etic energy	RRR NTPC 00 02 2021
The energy of the which that does a which in use-	lette energy	(Shift-II) Stage Ist
If the air resistance is negligible, then what will be sum of the pote	ntial energy	RRB Group-D 28-11-
and kinetic energy of the freely falling object will be-	Constant	2018(Shift-I)
The maximum kinetic energy of particle is-	Gases	<b>RRB Group-D 12-11-</b>
		2018(Snift-111) BBB Group D 26
		10-2018(Shift-III)
When a compressed spring is released, it converts its potential energy	into-	RRB Group-D 31-10-
Kir	netic energy	2018(Shift-III)
The potential energy of an object increases with its-	Height	RRB Group-D 10-10-
1 05 5	8	2018(Shift-I)
		RRB Group-D 11-10-
		2018(Shift-I)
I he energy exerted due to the position and shape taken by an object is	tial areas	KKB Group-D 23-10-
Poten	tial energy	2018(Sniit-1) RRN ALP & Tech
		20.08.2018 (Shift-I)
The energy that in the water stored in the dam is– <b>Poter</b>	ntial energy	<b>RRB Group-D 26-09-2018</b>
	80	(Shift-I)
A moving object essentially receives - Kin	netic energy	RRB NTPC 29.03-
		2016(Shift-III) Stage- I <sup>st</sup>
A car running at high speed, then typer of energy it contains– Kin	etic energy	RRB Group-D 19-09- 2018(Shift-II)
The energy that is always positive– Kin	etic energy	RRB Group-D 26-10-
		2018(Shift-III)
The energy in a compressed spring is- Poter	ntial energy	RRB Group-D 22-09-
The kinetic energy of an object increases by	Snood	2018(Sniit-II)
i ne knietie energy of an object increases by –	speed	KKB Group-D 13-08- 2018/Shift_D
		2010(51111-1)

The kinetic energy of a moving object depends on- Mass and velocity	RRB ALP. & Tec. 14-08- 2018(Shift-III)
Hydropower converted K.E. into - Electrical energy	RRB ALP. & Tec. 29-08- 2018(Shift-I)
Swinging of a pendulum is an example of -	RRB ALP. & Tec. 31-08- 2018(Shift_III)
When you stretched a rubber band, the energy stored in it– <b>Potential energy</b>	RRB Group-D 10-10-
	2018(Shift-I) RRB ALP & Tec 14-08-
	2018(Shift-III)
	RRB Group-D 12-11- 2018(Shift-III)
The energy received by an object by its position and configuration is called-	RRB ALP. & Tec. 1-08-
Potential energy	2018(Shift-I) BBB Croup D 11-10-
	2018(Shift-I)
A compressed spring possesses more energy than a spring of normal length	RRB ALP. & Tec. 20-08-
because the compressed spring has- Potential energy When a bullet is fired from a gun, its notantial energy is converted into. Kinetia	2018(Shift-I)
when a burlet is filled from a gun, its potential energy is converted into-	2018(Shift-III)
At the time of releasing an arrow in a drawn bow, the potential energy of the	RRB ALP. & Tec. 30-08-
bow change in-Kinetic energy	2018(Shift-I)
There is a body falling from a mountain has– Both Kinetic energy and Potential energy	RRB Group-D 17-09- 2018(Shift-III)
Falling coconut has– Kinetic energy	RRB Group-D 24-09- 2018(Shift-II)
The type of energy is associated with falling coconuts, high speed cars, rolling	SSC CGL Mains -
stones and flying planes– Kinetic energy	26/10/2023 (Shift-1)
on turbines and rotating the shaft. By rotating the shaft of the turbine the potential energy of the water is converted into-	(Shift-II)
The energy conversion that happens in the process called photosynthesis–	SSC CGL (Tier-I)-2019 -
Light energy convert into	04/03/2020 (Shift-III)
chemical energy           Wind turbines convert         energy into mechanical power_         Kinetic	SSC CCL (Tier-I)-
while teromes convert energy into incentance power Kinetic	13/06/2019 (Shift-II)
Kinetic energy depends on- Mass and velocity of the moving body	SSC CGL (TIER-1) 02-09-
	2016, 4.15 pm
I he unit of measurement of energy– Joule	SSC CHSL 19/10/2020 (Shift-I)
The scientific principles is mainly belong to the generation of hydroelectric	SSC JE Electrical –
power- Conversion of gravitational potential energy into kinetic energy into	24/03/2021 (Shift-II)
electrical energy Machanical anaryvis the sum of notantial energy and Kinotia energy	SSC MTS 06/10/2021
Kinetic energy is the sum of potential energy and—	(Shift-I)
D. Mass	
The quantity measures the inertia of a body is- Mass	RRB Group-D 26-10-2018
	(Sunt-III) RRB Group-D 31-10- 2018 (Shift-III)
Measurement of mass of an object is called measurement of– Inertia	RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)
The definition of mass is– <b>The amount of matter contain in an</b>	RRB Group-D 24-10-2018
object is called the mass of that object	(Shift-III)

Mass / Volume = Dens	ty RRB Group-D 01-1 (Sl	0-2018 hift-II)
The density of an object is defined as its- Mass per unit volu	ne ALP Stage -II 22.0 (st	1.2019 nift - I)
Mass per unit volume of substance is called— Dens	ty RRB Group-D 05-10	)-2018
	RRB-JE 30.08.20	19, Ist Shift
The mass of an object- Remains same everywhe	re (SSC 10+2 CHSL 27 4.1	.01.17, 15 pm)
A body having very high mass is bound to have high-	ia SSC JE Elect 24/03/2021 (Sl	rical – hift-II)
E. Newton's Law of Motion		
When a person jumps from the boat to the river, the boat goes backwards is	n RRB Group-D 24-1	0-2018
example of –	(8	Shift-I)
Newton's third law of moti	n	
An example of Newton's third law of motion is- Rocket launching, swimmi	g, RRB Group-D 17-0	9-2018
hitting a Basball, Rawing a Boat etc.		Shift-I)
	RKB Group-D 02-1	1-2018 Shift I)
Newton's laws do not hold good for particles_ Move with velocity compare	le RRR Group-D 20-0	9_2018
to the velocity of light	nt KKD Group-D 20-0	ift-III)
In the absence of gravitational force of attraction propulsion on the rocket is-	RRB Group-D 16-1	1-2018
Stal	le (Sl	hift-II)
The tendency of an object to resist change in static or dynamic condition	is <b>RRB Group-D 20-0</b>	9-2018
called– Iner	ia (Sl	hift-II)
The tendency of an object at rest stays at rest and an object in motion stays	n <b>RRB JE 02.06.2019 (</b>	Shift-
motion is called–		I)
	RRB ALP & Tec. (17	-08-18 Shift_D
The stock of books lying on the table does not move due to-	ia RRB NTPC St	tage I <sup>st</sup>
The stock of books tying on the does not move due to	26.04.2016 (SI	hift-II)
The tendency of stationary objects to remains at rest or in motion at the consta	nt RRB ALP & Tec. (10	-08-18
velocity is called-	ia S	Shift-I)
A runner continues to run after crossing the finish line as the- Inertia of moti	on RRB ALP & Tec. (20	-08-18
drives it forwa	d Sl	hift-II)
The law of inertia was propounded by– Isaac Newt	on RRB NTPC 05.0 (Shift-I) St	4.2016 tage I <sup>st</sup>
When the car turns on a curved road, the passengers sitting in it feel a force	n RRB Group	-D 16-
themselves in the opposite direction of the center, this force is due to- Iner	ia 11-2018 (S	Shift-I)
The maximum value of inertia is- Trains and aeroplan	es RRB Group-D 16-1	0-2018
	(8	Shift-I)
If an object of mass m is raised to height h from the ground, force is required t	or RRB Group-D 15-1	0-2018
this action. The minimum force required to lift an object is the same as-	(Sh	ift-III)
Weight of the objective af an abject is preparticul to the appli	L DDD NTDC 15.0	2 2021
I he rate of change of momentum of an object is proportional to the appli unbalanced force in the direction of the force. This rule is known as	CA KKB N I PC 15.0 (Shift_II) St	2.2021 900 Ist
Newton's Second Law of Moti	n (Simt-11) St	age 15t
If we move the tree branch fast then some of the leaves get detached from t	e RRB Groun-D 04-1	2-2018
tree due to – Iner	ia (Sl	hift-II)
Newton's first law of motion- When a bus starts abruntly, the passeng	rs RRB Group-D 05-1	1-2018
are jerked backwar	ls (Sh	ift-III)
Total number of law of motion did Isaac Newton formulate-	ee RRB NTPC 01.0	4.2021
	(Shift-II) St	age Ist

The three laws of motion were proposed by-	Newton	RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
The equation for Newton's second law of motion is-	F = ma	RRB NTPC 12.02.2021
		(Shift-I) Stage Ist
		<b>RRB</b> Group-D 05-12- 2018 (Shift I)
The other name of Newton's first law of motion is_	Law of inertia	RRB NTPC 04 01 2021
The other name of receipting first law of motion is-	Law of mertia	(Shift-II) Stage Ist
Second law of motion is related to-	Momentum	<b>RRB Group-D 30-10-2018</b>
		(Shift-I)
Newton's second law of motion is- It is helpful t	to understand the	<b>RRB Group-D 27-11-2018</b>
	effects of force	(Shift-III)
Newton's Third Law of Motion is- The force is an	plied on different	RRB Group-D 12-10-2018
body in o	pposite direction	(Shift-I)
		RRB NTPC Stage Ist
	NT (	26.04.2016 (Shift-II)
The famous law of motion is given by-	Newton	Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift- II)
The rate of change in momentum of a body is proportional to-	Applied force	RRB Group-D 22-09-2018
	rr ··· · ··	(Shift-III)
The second law of motion shows- The rate of change	of momentum of	<b>RRB Group-D 22-09-2018</b>
an object is proportional to the	net force applied	(Shift-II)
to the object in the dire	ction of net force	DDD Crown D 15 11 2019
$1 \text{ Kg} \times 1 \text{ ms}$ , it is said-	1 newton	(Shift-II)
The year of publication of Newton's laws of motion was-	1687	RRB Group-D 27-11-2018
5 1		(Shift-III)
A fielder turn his arms backwards while catching a fast approa	ching cricket ball	<b>RRB Group-D 15-11-2018</b>
because– He experiences less force over a long	ger period of time	(Shift-I)
shot from a fille. The kinetic energy of the fille if the fille of without stopping will be Less than the kinetic en	comes backwards	RKB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)
The product of mass and acceleration is called–	Force	RRB Group-D 12-10-2018
r		(Shift-I)
A sailor jumps in the forward direction, the boat drifts backw	vards. The law of	RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18
Newton represent the example-	ird law of motion	Shift-III)
Rocket launching is based on– Newton's th	ird law of motion	RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift III)
The force between the two objects is always equal and oppos	ite Newton's law	RRB ALP & Tec (31-08-18
gives idea about the statement of-	ird law of motion	Shift-I)
When a stationary bus starts moving, the people standing in i	it fall in the back	RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18
direction. It is an example of- Newton's first	law of motion	Shift-II)
A man is standing in a boat in still water. If he tries to walk t	owards the shore,	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014,
the boat will-	its direction This	Green paper)
is an example of Newton's law–	ird law of motion	KKB ALF & Tec. (13-08-18 Shift-II)
Philosophiae Naturalies principia mathematica. Also kno	wn as principia.	SSC CHSL 06/06/2022
published in 1687, is great work of scientist–	Isaac Newton	(Shift-III)
The laws of newton gives quantitative definition of force is-		SSC CGL (Tier-I)
Seco	nd law of motion	12/04/2022 (Shift-I)
The inertia of an object is measured by its-	Mass	SSC CHSL 05/08/2021
Inertia is Tendency to resist change in	the current state	(SIIII-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 21 01 17
rendency to resist enalige in	the current state	1.15 pm)
Unless acted upon by an external force, an object at rest rema	ins at rest, or if in	SSC JE Mechanical -
motion, it continuous to move in a straight line with constant	speed. It is stated	27/09/2019 (Shift-II)
by-	Law of inertia	

For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction, is Newton's–	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.01.17,
A cannon recoil after firing because- Newton's third law of motion	SSC CGL (TIER-1) 10-09-
Newton's first law is also known as– Law of Inertia	2016, 1.15 pm (SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.01.17,
How many laws of motion did Isaac Newton formulate	4.15 pm)
The many laws of motion and isaac receiption formulate	27/09/2019 (Shift-II)
A force acts on an object which is free to move. If we know the magnitude of the force and the mass of the object, then newton's 2nd law of motion enables as to determine the object's-	SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift- I)
An object at rest will remain at rest and an object in motion will remain in motion until and unless it is acted upon by a external force. This is Newton's– First law of Motaion	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.01.17, 4.15 pm)
Rocket propulsion technology works of the scientific principles–	SSC JE Civil – 23/03/2021
F. Force	(5)))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))
The work done by negative force is- When an object moves in the opposite direction of force	RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)
The force exerted on any object by a solid surface in the normal direction is- Normal force	RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)
An example of pulling is- Hoisting the flag	RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)
All forces have- Both magnitude and direction	RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)
The force of gravity acting on an object is known as- Weight	RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)
When two equal forces are applied against a body in the opposite direction, the total force used on the body will be-	RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)
An object moves at a constant speed when no acting on it– Force	RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)
When a repulsive force 'F' is applied in the opposite direction, the angle between the two directions will be-	RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-III)
The physical units that changes or tends to change the state of rest or uniform motion of an object-	RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18 Shift-II)
An object moves at a constant speed when there is- <b>No force on it</b>	RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)
The effect of balanced force applied on an object is- Change in shape of an object	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)
Mass × acceleration = Force	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018
	(Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (13-
	RRB Group-D 28-11-2018
	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)
The effect of stress depends on- Area	RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-II)
If an object is grabbed by both the ends and the force applied on it is called– Stretch	RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)
The quality to not change in shape is called– <b>Rigidity</b>	RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)

When two equal forces are acting on a body and in the opposite dire	ection, the Zero	RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift_II)
In science, a push or a pull on an object is called–	A force	RRB Group-D 10-10-2018
		(Shift-II)
		SSC JE Civil 29.01.2018
		(Shift-III)
Force between two bodies, always– Used in the same and opposite	directions	RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)
The interaction between two objects-	Force	RRB Group-D 05-12-2018
		(Shift-III)
Dimension of force are-	[MLT <sup>-2</sup> ]	SSC CHSL (Tier-1) – 14/08/2023 (Shift-II)
The quantity is measured using a torsion balance is-	Force	SSC CHSL 10/08/2021 (Shift-III)
The external agency applied on a body to change its state of rest	or uniform	SSC CGL–(Tier-I)
motion is-	Force	18/08/2021 (Shift I)
A characteristic of conservative force is-		SSC CGL–(Tier-I)
Work done by it is completely re	coverable	20/08/2021 (Shift III)
The direction of torque is- Perpendicular to the direction of app	olied force	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 01.02.17, 10 am)
The SI unit of Torque is-	ton-meter	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 29.01.17.
		10 am)
The perpendicular distance between point of application of force a	nd axis of	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 17.01.17,
rotation is- Mo	ment arm	4.15 pm)
A larger force on a rotating body results in larger–	Torque	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 25.01.17, 10 am)
In science, a push or a pull on an object is called as-	Force	SSC JE Civil - 29/01/2018
	1 01 00	(Shift-II)
G. Linear Momentum/Impulse		
L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L		
The product of mass and velocity is called–	Iomentum	<b>RRB Group-D 25-09-2018</b>
The product of mass and velocity is called – N	Iomentum	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)
The product of mass and velocity is called – N	Iomentum	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 26-09-2018
The product of mass and velocity is called – N	Iomentum	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)
The product of mass and velocity is called–	Iomentum	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 23-10-2018
The product of mass and velocity is called – N Momentum = Moss	Iomentum	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III) RPB Group D 23 10 2018
The product of mass and velocity is called – N Momentum = Mass	Iomentum × velocity	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)
The product of mass and velocity is called— N Momentum = Mass Linear momentum is equal to— Mass	Iomentum × velocity × velocity	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 05-11-2018
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to       Mass	Iomentum × velocity × velocity	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then       Momentum increases 2 times a	Iomentum × velocity × velocity und kinetic	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas	Iomentum × velocity × velocity and kinetic es 4 times	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas	Iomentum × velocity × velocity and kinetic es 4 times	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 26-11-2018
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas	Iomentum × velocity × velocity und kinetic es 4 times	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26- 11-2018 (Shift-III)
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of       N	Iomentum × velocity × velocity und kinetic es 4 times Iomentum	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 26- 11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of       N         The momentum of an object depends on       Both mass and velocity of	Iomentum × velocity × velocity und kinetic es 4 times Iomentum the object	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018           (Shift-I)
The product of mass and velocity is called—       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to—       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then—       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of—       N         The momentum of an object depends on—       Both mass and velocity of	Iomentum × velocity × velocity and kinetic es 4 times Iomentum the object	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of       N         The momentum of an object depends on       Both mass and velocity of	Iomentum × velocity × velocity und kinetic es 4 times Iomentum the object	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 04-10-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 01-12-
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of       N         The momentum of an object depends on       Both mass and velocity of	Iomentum × velocity × velocity und kinetic es 4 times Iomentum the object	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 04-10-2018           NARB Group-D 01-12- 2018 (Shift-II)
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to-       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then-       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of-       N         The momentum of an object depends on-       Both mass and velocity of         Product of momentum expressed as-       Mass	Iomentum × velocity × velocity and kinetic es 4 times Iomentum the object × velocity	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)
The product of mass and velocity is called       N         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to-       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then-       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of-       N         The momentum of an object depends on-       Both mass and velocity of         Product of momentum expressed as-       Mass	Iomentum × velocity × velocity and kinetic es 4 times Iomentum the object × velocity direction	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 04-10-2018         Shift-II         RRB Group-D 04-10-2018
The product of mass and velocity is called-       M         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to-       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then-       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of-       M         The momentum of an object depends on-       Both mass and velocity of         Product of momentum expressed as-       Mass         The momentum consists of-       Magnitude and	Iomentum × velocity × velocity ind kinetic es 4 times Iomentum the object × velocity I direction	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 04-10-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 01-12- 2018 (Shift-II)           RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018           (Shift-II)
The product of mass and velocity is called-       M         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to-       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then-       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of-       M         The momentum of an object depends on-       Both mass and velocity of         Product of momentum expressed as-       Mass         The momentum consists of-       Magnitude and         The kinetic energy of a light and a heavy body is the same. The       Mass	Iomentum × velocity × velocity and kinetic es 4 times Iomentum the object × velocity differentiation e greater	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 04-10-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 01-12- 2018 (Shift-II)         RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 24-09-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 24-09-2018
The product of mass and velocity is called-       M         Momentum =       Mass         Linear momentum is equal to-       Mass         If the velocity is doubled, then-       Momentum increases 2 times a energy increas         In a collision, always saving of-       M         The momentum of an object depends on-       Both mass and velocity of         Product of momentum expressed as-       Mass         The momentum consists of-       Magnitude and         The kinetic energy of a light and a heavy body is the same. The momentum will have-       H	Iomentum  × velocity  × velocity  nd kinetic es 4 times  Iomentum the object  × velocity I direction e greater eavy mass	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 01-12- 2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 12-12-2018           (Shift-III)

If the uncertainty in position and momentum are equal then there will be	SSC CHSL (Tier-1) –
uncertainty in velocity– $1/2m \sqrt{h/\pi}$	10/08/2023 (Shift-II)
The combined effect of mass and velocity is taken into account by a physical quantity called—	SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-
Impulse is equal to- Change in momentum	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 16.01.17,
Deter Calence of the second se	1.15 pm)
Rate of change of momentum is-	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.01.17, 4.15 pm)
H. Principle of Conservation of Momentum	<b>1 1</b> /
Rockets work on the principle of conservation of-         Momentum	RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
In a system when there is a collision between two nonelastic bodies, it consists	RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift D
Flying a rocket can be understood by-       Momentum-conservation law	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)
According to principles a rocket works in space based on–	RRB Group-D 01-10-2018
Principle of conservation of momentum	(Shift-II)
I. Distance and Displacement	
The physical quantity that can never be negative– Distance	RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)
It is used to describe the overall motion of an object and to find its final position	RRB Group-D 10-12-2018
The product of velocity and time provides-	(Shift-111) RRR Group-D 25-09-2018
	(Shift-I)
If the distance travelled by an object is zero, the displacement of the object will	RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift III)
An object is thrown unwards. It reaches a height of 100 meters and then returns	RRB Group-D 10-12-2018
to the thrower. so- <b>The actual displacement of the object is zero</b>	(Shift-III)
When the position of an object is continuously changing with time relative to an	RRB Group-D 31-10-2018
Observer-         Object is in dynamic condition           Formula for distance is         Sneed × time	(Shift-III) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10 01 17
	(55C 10+2 CH5E 10.01.17, 1.15 pm)
J. Speed/Velocity	
The rate of change of position of an object with respect to a frame of reference, it	RRB NTPC 03.04.2016
is a function of time is called <b>velocity</b>	(Sniit-11) Stage 1 RRB Group-D 13-12-
	2018 (Shift-II)
A graph showing the velocity of an object over time is called– Velocity-	RRB Group-D 22-10-2018
time graph	(Sniit-1) DDD Crown D 00 10 2018
The given interval	(Shift-I)
The speed of a bus on a crowded road is an example of- Uneven	RRB Group-D 24-10-2018
	(Shift-I)
The relation of speed, distance and time is— $S = D/T$	RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)
The instantaneous velocity and average velocity are equal when the object–	RRB Group-D 02-11-2018
Has zero acceleration	(Shift-II)
The rate of change of displacement is called– Velocity	RRB Group-D 05-12-2018
	(Sint-111) RRB Group-D 03-10-2018
	(Shift-I)
	RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift_I)
If an object covers an uneven distance in the same time interval, it is called–	RRB Group-D 30-10-2018
Uneven speed	(Shift-III)

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018           RRB Group-D 04-12-2018           The speed of an object moving in a certain direction is known as- Velocity         RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-1)           The rate of change in displacement over time is called- Seed         Velocity         RRB Group-D 20-2018 (Shift-1)           The distance covered by an object in unit time is called- Seed         Speed         SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-1)           An object is said to be in motion if its speed keeps changing while moving along a straight line- Non uniform motion         SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-11)           The path of a projectile is called its- Trajectory         Trajectory (SSC 10+2 CHISL 22,01.7)           In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces- High         RRB Group-D 16-12018 (SSC 10+2 CHISL 22,00.1.7), (SSC 10+2 CHISL 22,00.1.7), (SSC 10+2 CHISL 22,00.1.7), (SSC 10+2 CHISL 20,00.1.7), (SSC 10+2 CHISL 10,0.0.1, (SSC 10+2 CHISL 10,0.0.1, (		- Velocity	<b>RRB Group-D 01-11-2018</b>
Image: Construct of the speed of an object moving in a certain direction is known as-         Velocity         RRB Group-D 12-09-018 (Shift-1)           The rate of change in displacement over time is called-         Velocity         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-1)           The distance covered by an object in unit time is called-         Speed         SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-11)           An object is said to be in motion if its speed keeps changing while moving along a straight line-         SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-11)           K. Projectile Motion         For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-         45°           For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-         High         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.0.17, 1.12.5 pm)           In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces-         High         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.0.17, 1.15.5 pm)           A particle is thrown up, the quantity does not change-         A colorwa a caceleration         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.0.17, 1.15.5 pm)           In projectile motion, the total flight time is-         Twice the time required to reach the maximum height         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.0.17, 1.15.5 pm)           In a projectile motion of this ball is an example of-         Projectile         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.0.1.7, 1.15.5 pm)           In a projectile motion of this ball is an example of-         Projectile (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.0.1.7, 1.15.5 pm)           In a projectile motion of this ball is an example of-         Projectile (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.0.1.7,			(Shift-II) DDD Crown D 04 12 2018
The speed of an object moving in a certain direction is known as-         Velocity         RRB Group-D I1-10-2018 (Shift-1)           The rate of change in displacement over time is called-         Velocity         RRB Group-D 22.09-2018 (Shift-1)           The distance covered by an object in unit time is called-         Speed         SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-1)           An object is said to be in motion if its speed keeps changing while moving along a straight line-         SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-11)           K. Projectile Motion         SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-11)           For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-         45"           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-11)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22,0.17, 1.15 pm)           In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces-         High (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22,0.17, 1.15 pm)           A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has-         SSC CGL (TIER-1) 09-09- 2016.1.15 pm           In a projectile motion, the total flight time is-         SSC CGL (TIER-1) 09-09- 2016.1.15 pm           In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is projected at that (0) and-         90 degree minus theta 19/06/2019 (Shift-111)           In a object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum height-         90 degree minus theta 10 any           A canono ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-         Projectile Projectile 10 motion         SSC CGL (TIER-1) 10-09- 11 (SS			(Shift-II)
(Shift-1)         The rate of change in displacement over time is called-         Velocity         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018           The distance covered by an object in unit time is called-         Speed         SSC MTS 10-10-2017           An object is said to be in motion if its speed keeps changing while moving along a straight line-         Non uniform motion         SSC MTS 10-10-2017           A. Projectile Motion          SSC MTS 10-10-2017         (Shift-11)           For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-         45°         RRB Group-D 16-11-2018           M. Projectile Motion          (SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.17, (SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.17, (SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.17, 1.15 pm)           In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces-         High table is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has-         SSC CGL (THEL) 09:00-2016.115 pm           A particle is thrown up, the quantity does not change-         Acceleration         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 4.15 pm)           In projectile motion, the total flight time is-         Twice the time required to reach the maximum height         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 4.15 pm)           In a projectile motion of this ball is an example of-         Projectile         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 4.15 pm)           In a projectile fired from the earth surface-         Horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 1.15 pm)           If an object is thrown upw	The speed of an object moving in a certain direction is kr	own as- Velocity	RRB Group-D 11-10-2018
The rate of change in displacement over time is called-         Velocity         RRB Group-D 22-49>-2018           The distance covered by an object in unit time is called-         Speed         SSC MTS 11-10-2017           An object is said to be in motion if its speed kceps changing while moving along a straight line-         SSC MTS 10-10-2017           K. Projectile Motion         SSC MTS 10-10-2017         (Shift-II)           For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-         45°         RRB Group-D 16-11-2018           In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces-         High         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 1.5 pm)           A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has-         SSC CHC (TERE-1) 09-09-2016.115 pm           If a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change-         Acceleration         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 19.01.17, 4.15 pm)           In a projectile motion, the total flight time is-         Twice the time required to reach the maximum height         19/0/6/2019 (Shift-II)           In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 4.15 pm)           In a projectile motion of a tright fine is-         Twice the time required to reach the maximum height         19/0/6/2019 (Shift-II)           In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 6.55 CGL (THSL 10.01.17, 6.55 CGL (THSL 10.01.17, 6.55 CGL (THSL 10.01.17, 6.55 C			(Shift-I)
The distance covered by an object in unit time is called—         Speed         (Shift-11)           An object is said to be in motion if its speed keeps changing while moving along straight line—         SSC MTS 11-10-2017         (Shift-11)           An object is said to be in motion if its speed keeps changing while moving along straight line—         SSC MTS 11-10-2017         (Shift-11)           K. Projectile Motion         For maximum range, the angle of projection should be—         45°         RRB Group-D 16-11-2018           The path of a projectile is called its—         Trajectory         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.7, 1.15 pm)           In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces—         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 1.15 pm)           A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has—         SSC CG1 (TIER-1) 09-09-           A downaward acceleration         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.09.01.17, 0.4.15 pm)           In projectile motion, the total flight time is—         Acceleration         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 0.4.15 pm)           A canon ball is fred. The motion of this ball is an example of—         Projectile motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface—         SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11.00-           Horizontal component of its velocity remains constant         CSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 10 ann)         10 ann)           During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface—         SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11.00-         10 ann) <td< td=""><td>The rate of change in displacement over time is called–</td><td>Velocity</td><td>RRB Group-D 22-09-2018</td></td<>	The rate of change in displacement over time is called–	Velocity	RRB Group-D 22-09-2018
The distance covered by an object in unit time is cancel       Speed       SSC WTS 10-10-2017         An object is said to be in motion if its speed keeps changing while moving along a straight line—       SSC WTS 10-10-2017         K. Projectile Motion       Non uniform motion       (Shift-III)         K. Projectile Motion       (Shift-III)       SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 1.15 pm)         In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces—       High (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 1.15 pm)         A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has—       SSC CGI (THER-1) 09-09-2016.115 pm         If a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change—       Acceleration       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 4.15 pm)         In projectile motion, the total flight time is—       SSC CGI (CFie-1)-       SSC CGI (CFie-1)-         Twice the time required to reach the maximum height       19/06/2019 (Shift-III)       10 ann)         A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of—       Projectile       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.1.17, 1.15 pm)         If an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be—       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.1.17, 1.15 pm)       ID ann)         During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface—       Motion       SSC CGL (TFER-1) 1.1-00.17, motion         L Acceleration       Negative acceleration signosite to the—       Velocity direction       SSC CGL (TIEEA-1) 1.1-01.27, 2.018, 1.1.15 pm	The distance covered has an object in switching is called	Smood	(Shift-I)
An object is said to be in motion if its speed keeps changing while moving along a straight line-       SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)         K. Projectile Motion       (Shift-III)         For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-       45°         RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)       (Skift-III)         The path of a projectile is called its-       Trajectory         In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces-       High (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 1.15 pm)         A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has-       SSC CGL (TTER-1) 09-09-2 A downward acceleration         If a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change-       Acceleration         In projectile motion, the total flight time is-       SSC CGL (TTER-1) 09-09-2016 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.90.11.7, 1.15 pm)         In projectile motion, the total flight time is-       SSC CGL (TTER-1) 09-09-016/2019 (Shift-III)         In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 11.01.17, 10 am)         A camon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-       Projectiel (SSC 10+2 CHSL 11.01.17, 1.15 pm)         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum height       SSC CGL (TTER-1) 1.169-2016         UA caceleration       SSC CGL (TTER-1) 1.169-11/2 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.41.7, 1.15 pm)         Unight-       O m/s         During the motion of a projectile f	I ne distance covered by an object in unit time is called-	Speed	SSC M115 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)
a straight line-       Non uniform motion       (Shift-III)         K. Projectile Motion       45°       RRB Group-D 16-11-2018         For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-       45°       RRB Group-D 16-11-2018         The path of a projectile is called its-       Trajectory       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.7, 1.15 pm)         In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces-       High       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, trajectory         A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has-       A downward acceleration       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 09-09-2016         If a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change-       Acceleration       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 0.15 pm)         In projectile motion, the total flight time is-       SSC CGL (TiEr-1) 09-09-2016 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.7, 0.17, projected at theta (0) and-       90 degree minus theta       10 am)         A canon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-       Projectile       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 0.15 pm)         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 0.15 pm)       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 0.15 pm)         If an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be-       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11.00.17, 0.15 pm)       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 1.15 pm)         If an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be-       RB Group-D 12-12.2018, 1.15 pm)	An object is said to be in motion if its speed keeps chan	ging while moving along	SSC MTS 10-10-2017
K. Projectile Motion         For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-       45°       RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)         The path of a projectile is called its-       Trajectory       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 1.15 pm)         In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces- Mapping trajectory       High trajectory       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 1.15 pm)         A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has- A downward acceleration       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 09-09- 02.016.1.15 pm         In projectile motion, the total flight time is- Twice the time required to reach the maximum height       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 19/06/2019 (Shift-III)         In a projectile motion, the total flight time is- Twice the time required to reach the maximum height       SSC CI CH (Tier-1) 19/06/2019 (Shift-III)         In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is projected at theta (0) and- 90 degree minus theta 10 am)       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, motion         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum (SSC CI 0+12 CHSL 10.01.17, height- 0 m/s       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, motion         During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface- Horizontal component of its velocity remains constant       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, motion         Negative acceleration is opposite to the- Horizontal component of its velocity remains constant       RRB Group-D 04.12.2018 (Shift-1)         Negative acceleration means-       The velocity of the object is constant	a straight line-	Non uniform motion	(Shift-III)
For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-       45°       RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-110)         The path of a projectile is called its-       Trajectory       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 1.15 pm)         In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces-       High (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 1.15 pm)         A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has-       SSC CGL (TER.1) 09-09- 2016, 1.15 pm)         If a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change-       A convard acceleration       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.7, 1.51 pm)         In projectile motion, the total flight time is-       Twice the time required to reach the maximum height       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.7, 4.15 pm)         In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.7, 1.90 (Shift-110)         A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-       Projectile (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 00.01.7, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 00.01.7, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 00.01.7, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.00.1.7, 1.90 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.00.1.	K. Projectile Motion		
The path of a projectile is called its-       Trajectory       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 1.15 pm)         In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces-       High       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 1.15 pm)         A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has-       A downward acceleration       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 1.15 pm)         If a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change-       A ceeleration       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.00.17, 4.15 pm)         In projectile motion, the total flight time is-       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 09-09-2016 (Tier-1)-       SSC CGL (Tier-1)-         Twice the time required to reach the maximum height       19/06/2019 (Shift-1II)       19/06/2019 (Shift-1II)         In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, projected at theta (0) and-       90 degree minus theta       10 am)         A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-       Projectile       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 10 am)         During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface-       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-       10 am)         Negative acceleration is opposite to the-       Velocity direction       RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-1)         Negative acceleration means-       The velocity of the object is constant       RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-11)         Positive acceleration means-       The velocity of the object increases       RRB G	For maximum range, the angle of projection should be-	45°	RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)
In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal produces-       High       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17,         A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has-       A downward acceleration       2016, 1.15 pm         If a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change-       Acceleration       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17,         In projectile motion, the total flight time is-       Twice the time required to reach the maximum height       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,         In a projectile motion, the total flight time is-       Twice the time required to reach the maximum height       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,         In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,       10 am)         A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-       Projectile       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17,         A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-       Projectile       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17,         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17,       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17,         Negative acceleration is opposite to the-       Velocity direction       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17,         Velocity direction       RRB ALP & Tesc. (09-08-18)       (Shift-11)       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,         L. Acceleration       Soposite to the- </td <td>The path of a projectile is called its-</td> <td>Trajectory</td> <td>(SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 1.15 pm)</td>	The path of a projectile is called its-	Trajectory	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 1.15 pm)
trajectory1.15 pmA particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has- A downward accelerationSSC CGL (TIER-1) 09-09- 2016, 1.15 pmIf a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change- A ccelerationAccelerationIn projectile motion, the total flight time is- Twice the time required to reach the maximum height(SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 4.15 pm)In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is projected at theta (0) and-90 degree minus theta 10 am)A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of- Height-Projectile 0 m/sIf an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum height-(SSC 10+2 CHSL 0.02.17, 10 am)During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface- Horizontal component of its velocity remains constantSSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pmNegative acceleration is opposite to the- Velocity directionRRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-1)Negative acceleration means-The velocity of the object is constantRRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-11)Acceleration means-The velocity of the object increasesRRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-11)Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is- Celeration of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform accelerationRRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-11)Res Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-11)RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-11)RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-11)Men a colect is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform accelerationRRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-11) </td <td>In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal p</td> <td>roduces– High</td> <td>(SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17,</td>	In a projectile motion, a large angle with the horizontal p	roduces– High	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17,
A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highest point, it has- A downward acceleration       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 09-09- 2016, 1.15 pm         If a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change-       Acceleration       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 15 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 15 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 15 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is projected at theta (θ) and-       90 degree minus theta       10 am)         A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of- motion       Projectile (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, motion       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, 10 am)         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum height-       0 m/s       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 10 am)         During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface- Horizontal component of its velocity remains constant       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm         Negative acceleration is opposite to the-       Velocity direction Horizontal component of the object is constant       RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-1)         Zero acceleration means-       The velocity of the object is constant       RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-10)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is- Sec Celeration of an object moving at uniform velocity is- Uniform acceleration       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-11)         Acceleration of a nobject moving at uniform velocity is- Sec celeration of an object moving at uniform velocity is- Negative acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is- Negative acceleration of an object moving at unifor		trajectory	1.15 pm)
A downward acceleration       2016, 1:15 µm         If a ball is thrown up, the quantity does not change-       Acceleration       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 4.15 µm         In projectile motion, the total flight time is-       SSC CGL (Tier-I)-       19/06/2019 (Shift-III)         In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is       SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, motion       1.15 µm         A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-       Projectile       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, motion       1.15 µm         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum height-       0 m/s       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, motion       1.15 µm         During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface-       0 m/s       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, height-       0 m/s       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, motion       10 am)         Negative acceleration is opposite to the-       Velocity direction       RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Sift-1)       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2018 (Shift-11)         Zero acceleration means-       The velocity of the object is constant       RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-11)         Negative acceleration means-       The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-11)         Neceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-       Zero       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-11)         Netaccel	A particle is thrown vertically. When it reaches the highe	st point, it has-	SSC CGL (TIER-1) 09-09- 2016 1 15 nm
In a dath is thrown up, the qualitity does not change—       Acceleration       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 4.15 pm)         In projectile motion, the total flight time is—       SSC CGL (Tier-I)-         Twice the time required to reach the maximum height       19/06/2019 (Shift-III)         In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, motion         A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of—       Projectile motion         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum height—       0 m/s         During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface—       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-101 (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 10 am)         Negative acceleration is opposite to the—       Velocity direction       RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-1)         Negative acceleration is opposite to the—       Velocity direction       RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 Shift-1)         Zero acceleration means—       The velocity of the object is constant       (Shift-1)         Acceleration means—       The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-11)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is—       Zero       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-11)         Acceleration means—       The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-11)         Motive acceleration is—       Kegative acceleration       RRB	A l	Acceleration	2010, 1.15 pm (SSC 10+2 CHSL 00 01 17
In projectile motion, the total flight time is— Twice the time required to reach the maximum height       SSC CGL (Tie-1)- 19/06/2019 (Shift-III)         In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is projected at theta (θ) and— A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of— Projectile motion       SSC 10+2 CHSL 11.01.17, motion         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum height— During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface— Horizontal component of its velocity remains constant       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, motion         L. Acceleration       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm         When an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be— Positive acceleration means— The velocity of the object is constant       RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)         Positive acceleration means— The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is— The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)         Retardation means— Negative acceleration is— Negative acceleration is— Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has— Uniform acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body— Will decrease       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	If a ball is unown up, the quantity does not change-	Acceleration	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 09.01.17, 4.15 pm)
Twice the time required to reach the maximum height19/06/2019 (Shift-III)In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is projected at theta (0) and—90 degree minus theta(SSC 10+2 CHSL 11.01.17, 10 am)A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of— motionProjectile motion(SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, motion1.15 pm)If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum heigh—0 m/s(SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 10 am)During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface— Horizontal component of its velocity remains constantSSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pmL. AccelerationNegative acceleration is opposite to the— Velocity directionRRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)When an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be— (Shift-II)Zero (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)Velocity of the object is constant (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 01-12-22018 (Shift-II)(Shift-II) (Shift-II)Acceleration means— (Shift-II)Zero (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is— (Shift-III)Zero (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)Metadation means— (Shift-III)Negative acceleration (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)Metadation means— (Shift-III)Regative acceleration (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)Metadation means— (Shift-III)Negative acceleration (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III) <td>In projectile motion, the total flight time is-</td> <td></td> <td>SSC CGL (Tier-I)-</td>	In projectile motion, the total flight time is-		SSC CGL (Tier-I)-
In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is same whether the body is projected at theta (θ) and-       90 degree minus theta       10 am)         A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-       Projectile motion       11.5 pm)         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum height-       0 m/s       10 am)         During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface-       SSC CI0+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 10 am)       10 am)         During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface-       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-2018, 10 am)       10 am)         Negative acceleration is opposite to the-       Velocity direction       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-2018, 10 am)         When an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be-       Zero       RB Group-D 01-10-2018         Cscientation means-       The velocity of the object is constant       (Shift-II)         Positive acceleration means-       The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-       Zero       RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         Negative acceleration is-       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Motion of a coeleration is-       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Negative acceleration       Secoup-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)       (Shift-III)	Twice the time required to read	h the maximum height	19/06/2019 (Shift-III)
projected at theta (0) and	In a projectile motion, the horizontal range achieved is s	ame whether the body is	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 11.01.17,
A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an example of-       Projectile motion       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, 1.15 pm)         If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum height-       0 m/s       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,	projected at theta ( $\theta$ ) and –	90 degree minus theta	10 am)
If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when it reaches its maximum       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 10 am)         During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface—       10 am)         Morizontal component of its velocity remains constant       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-2016, 1.15 pm         L. Acceleration       RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)         Negative acceleration is opposite to the—       Velocity direction         RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)       RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)         Zero acceleration means—       The velocity of the object is constant       RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)         Positive acceleration means—       The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is—       Zero       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is—       Zero       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means—       Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has—       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has—       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body—       Will decrease       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	A cannon ball is fired. The motion of this ball is an exam	ple of Projectile motion	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, 1.15 pm)
During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth surface- Horizontal component of its velocity remains constant       SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm         L. Acceleration       Regative acceleration is opposite to the- Velocity direction       RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-1)         When an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be- Zero acceleration means-       Respective of the object is constant       RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)         Positive acceleration means-       The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-       Zero       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Acceleration of a cceleration is-       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means-       Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means-       Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-       Will decrease       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	If an object is thrown upwards, then velocity, when height-	it reaches its maximum	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,
Horizontal component of its velocity remains constant2016, 1.15 pmL. AccelerationNegative acceleration is opposite to the-Velocity directionRRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)When an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be-ZeroRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)Zero acceleration means-The velocity of the object is constantRRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)Positive acceleration means-The velocity of the object increasesRRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-ZeroRRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)The dimension of acceleration is-LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)Retardation means-Negative acceleration (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform accelerationRRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)Force / mass =Acceleration (Shift-III)When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-Will decreaseRRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)		V 11/5	10 am)
L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–       Velocity direction       RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)         When an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be–       Zero       RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)         Zero acceleration means–       The velocity of the object is constant       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)         Positive acceleration means–       The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is–       Zero       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The dimension of acceleration is–       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means–       Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has– Uniform acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body–       Will decrease (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur	face-	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-
Negative acceleration is opposite to the-       Velocity direction       RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)         When an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be-       Zero       RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)         Zero acceleration means-       The velocity of the object is constant       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Positive acceleration means-       The velocity of the object increases (Shift-II)       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-       Zero       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The dimension of acceleration is-       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means-       Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-       Will decrease (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur Horizontal component of its ve	face– locity remains constant	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm
When an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration will be-ZeroRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)Zero acceleration means-The velocity of the object is constantRRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)Positive acceleration means-The velocity of the object increasesRRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-ZeroRRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)The dimension of acceleration is-LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)Retardation means-Negative acceleration (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform accelerationRRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)Force / mass =Acceleration (Shift-III)When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-Will decreaseRRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	L. Acceleration	face– locity remains constant	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm
Zero acceleration means-       The velocity of the object is constant       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)         Positive acceleration means-       The velocity of the object increases (Shift-II)       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-       Zero (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The dimension of acceleration is-       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means-       Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-       Will decrease (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur         Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–	face- locity remains constant Velocity direction	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)
Positive acceleration means-       The velocity of the object increases       RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-       Zero       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The dimension of acceleration is-       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means-       Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform acceleration       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-       Will decrease       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur         Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–         When an object is moving at the same speed, its acceleration	face- locity remains constant Velocity direction tion will be- Zero	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I) RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)
Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-       Zero       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The dimension of acceleration is-       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means-       Negative acceleration (Shift-II)       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform acceleration (Shift-II)       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-       Will decrease (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur         Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–         When an object is moving at the same speed, its accelera         Zero acceleration means–       The velocity	face- locity remains constant Velocity direction tion will be- Zero of the object is constant	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I) RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)
Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is-       Zero       RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The dimension of acceleration is-       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means-       Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform acceleration       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-       Will decrease (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur         Horizontal component of its ve         Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–         When an object is moving at the same speed, its accelera         Zero acceleration means–       The velocity         Positive acceleration means–       The velocity	Velocity direction tion will be- Zero of the object is constant	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I) RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 04-12-2018
The dimension of acceleration is—       LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         Retardation means—       Negative acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has— Uniform acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration (Shift-III)       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body—       Will decrease (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur         Horizontal component of its ve         Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–         When an object is moving at the same speed, its accelera         Zero acceleration means–       The velocity         Positive acceleration means–       The velocity	Velocity direction tion will be- Zero of the object is constant v of the object increases	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I) RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)
Retardation means-       Negative acceleration       RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform acceleration       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-       Will decrease       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–         When an object is moving at the same speed, its accelera         Zero acceleration means–       The velocity         Positive acceleration means–       The velocity         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is–	face- locity remains constant Velocity direction tion will be- Zero of the object is constant v of the object increases Zero	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I) RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)
The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapsed. The object has- Uniform acceleration       RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)         Force / mass =       Acceleration       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-       Will decrease       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur         Horizontal component of its ve         Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–         When an object is moving at the same speed, its accelera         Zero acceleration means–       The velocity         Positive acceleration means–       The velocity         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is–         The dimension of acceleration is–	face- locity remains constant Velocity direction tion will be- Zero of the object is constant v of the object increases Zero LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup>	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I) RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)
Force / mass =       Acceleration       RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)         When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body-       Will decrease       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur         Horizontal component of its ve         Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–         When an object is moving at the same speed, its accelera         Zero acceleration means–       The velocity         Positive acceleration means–       The velocity         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is–         The dimension of acceleration is–         Retardation means–	of flace-         locity remains constant         Velocity direction         tion will be-       Zero         of the object is constant         v of the object increases         Zero         LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> Negative acceleration	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I) RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)
When acceleration is negative, the velocity of a body–       Will decrease       RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–         When an object is moving at the same speed, its accelera         Zero acceleration means–         The velocity         Positive acceleration means–         The velocity         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is–         The dimension of acceleration is–         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elapse	of face-         locity remains constant         Velocity direction         tion will be-       Zero         of the object is constant         v of the object increases         Zero         LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> Negative acceleration         ed. The object has-         Uniform acceleration	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I) RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-II)
	During the motion of a projectile fired from the earth sur Horizontal component of its ve         L. Acceleration         Negative acceleration is opposite to the–         When an object is moving at the same speed, its accelera         Zero acceleration means–         The velocity         Positive acceleration means–         The velocity         Acceleration of an object moving at uniform velocity is–         The dimension of acceleration is–         Retardation means–         The velocity of an object is proportional to the time elaps         Force / mass =	of first         locity remains constant         Velocity direction         tion will be-       Zero         of the object is constant         v of the object increases         Zero         LM <sup>0</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> Negative acceleration         ed. The object has-         Uniform acceleration         Acceleration	10 am) SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I) RB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 06-12-2018

		RRR Group-D 05-12-2018
The change in verocity per unit time of an object is	Acceleration	(Shift-II)
The speed of an object falling freely is an example of	- Uniform acceleration	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018
	motion	(Shift-III)
The pairs always have the same direction-	Force, acceleration	RRB Group-D 15-11-2018
The slope of velocity-time graph represent-	Acceleration	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)
Peterdation means an object operates from	Decreasing valagity	DDD Crown D 07 12 2019
Relation means an object operates non-	Decreasing velocity	(Shift-I)
The exponent of second in the S.I. unit of acceleration	n is2	SSC CGL 18/04/2022
		(Shift-I)
		SSC CGL (Tier-I)
		18/04/2022 (Shift-I)
Acceleration is equal to the rate of change of-	Velocity	SSC CGL (Tier-I)
A sostension is Tursonsle		(88C 10+2 CHSL 1(01 17))
Acceleration is-	proportional to mass and	(55C 10+2 CH5L 10.01.17,
	ectly proportional to force	4.15 pm)
The slope of a velocity and time graph is represented	by– Acceleration	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, 4 15 nm)
M Fauation of Linear Motion		4.15 pm)
Third law of motion provides a relation between	Position and valasity	RRR Crown D 12 12 2010
Third law of motion provides a relation between-	Position and velocity	(Shift-III)
In rectilinear motion the objects move along	Straingt line	RRB.IE. Stage - II 01-09-
	~~~ winge inte	2019 (Shift - III)
The second equation of motion indicates a relationshi	p between position and-	<b>RRB Group-D 04-12-2018</b>
•	Time	(Shift-II)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation	between–	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18
I he second equation of motion, that show the relation	between– Position and time	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)
I he second equation of motion, that show the relation	between– Position and time	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-09-2018
I he second equation of motion, that show the relation	between– Position and time	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)
I he second equation of motion, that show the relation	between– Position and time	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-09-2018
The second equation of motion, that show the relation $T$	between– Position and time	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)
The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion of motion, that show the relation to the second equation of motion of mot	Position and time	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)
The given equation $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation $b$	between– Position and time Detween– Position-Time	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)
The given equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b>	n between– Position and time Detween– Position-Time	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)
The given equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation by <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to–	between– Position and time Detween– Position-Time Friction	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I) RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The given equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation b <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to–	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Friction Friction	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)           SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Croup D 22 09 2018
The given equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation b <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)         SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)         (Shift-II)         SRB Group-D 22-09-2018
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f	between– Position and time Detween– Position-Time Friction Friction	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)           SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)           BBB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)
The given equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason for the reason for the surface irregularities between two surf	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction Friction Friction Friction	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I) RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018
The given equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason for It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Friction Friction Postes- Friction Postes- Friction Postes- Friction Friction Postes- Friction Friction Postes- Friction Fri	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)           SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation b <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– <b>Oppos</b>	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction Acces- Friction Friction Friction Friction	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)         SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– <b>Oppos</b> When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration th	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction Acces- Friction Ite to the direction of force Friction force on the	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)           SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)           SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– Oppos When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration the rear wheel is–	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction Accs- Friction Friction Friction Friction Friction Friction Friction Friction Friction	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)         SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration th rear wheel is–	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction Acces- Friction Fric	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)         SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB GSE 21.12.2014
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– <b>Oppos</b> When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration the rear wheel is– The characteristic is used in the braking pads of cars–	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Fr	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)         SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB GSE 21.12.2014
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation b <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– <b>Oppos</b> When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration the rear wheel is– The characteristic is used in the braking pads of cars–	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Fr	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)         SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I)         (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB SSE 21.12.2014         RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-III)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– <b>Oppos</b> When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration the rear wheel is– The characteristic is used in the braking pads of cars–	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction aces- Friction	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)           SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)           SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB SSE 21.12.2014           RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-III)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– <b>Oppos</b> When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration the rear wheel is– The characteristic is used in the braking pads of cars– The work done by the force of friction is–	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction aces- Friction Always negative	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)         SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– <b>Oppos</b> When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration the rear wheel is– The characteristic is used in the braking pads of cars– The work done by the force of friction is–	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction Acces- Friction of force Friction of force Friction of force Positive effect of friction Always negative	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)           SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB RTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB SSE 21.12.2014           RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to– If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to– <b>Oppos</b> When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration th rear wheel is– The characteristic is used in the braking pads of cars– The work done by the force of friction is–	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Friction Friction Acces- Friction Always negative	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)           SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB RTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 04-12-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 04-12-2018           (Shift-III)
The second equation of motion, that show the relation The given equation, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ show the relation to <b>N. Friction</b> A car stops on applying brakes mainly due to— If no force is applied on a moving object, the reason f It is a result of surface irregularities between two surf Frictional force applied to— When a bicycle is driven by constant acceleration th rear wheel is— The characteristic is used in the braking pads of cars— The work done by the force of friction is—	Position and time Position and time Position-Time Position-Time Friction Fr	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)         SSC CHSL 03/06/2022 (Shift-I)         RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Holding a glass tumbler is difficult because-	Frictions get reduced	RPF JE (Electrical) 19.09.2019 (Shift - III)
A friction considered a self-adjusting force is-	Static Friction	SSC MTS – 15/05/2023 (Shift-I)
We are able to walk on earth without slipping because of-	Frictional force	SSC CGL (TIER-1) 28-08- 2016, 10 am
The force that makes a vehicle to stop when break is applied	ed is called– Frictional force	SSC CGL (TIER-1) 07-09- 2016, 4.15 pm
If a body slides over a surface, the force resisting the n called-	notion between them is	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 4 15 nm)
O. Simple Harmonic Motion/Rotational Motio	n	into piny
The pendulum acts like a harmonic oscillator, so it is used Watch. Metron	in– Grandfather's	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)
When the car takes a turn, the force that pushes us outward	d is- Centrifugal force	RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The process of separating cream from the milk used in dai	ry is called– Centrifugation	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)
When an object produces uniform circular velocity, there i	is a change in–	RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-II)
Motion of a spinning top is an example of-	Centripetal force	RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift II) Staga I <sup>st</sup>
The function of the pendulum clock of a very old model w	as completely-	RRB NTPC 11.04.2016
	Mechanical	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The force that acts in a roller coaster ride-	Centripetal	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this	motion will be called–	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula	motion will be called– <b>Irvilinear motion</b> Ir motion is called–	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12-
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula	motion will be called– <b>arvilinear motion</b> ar motion is called– <b>Centripetal force</b>	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in-	motion will be called– irvilinear motion ir motion is called– Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in- If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its time	motion will be called- <b>irvilinear motion</b> ir motion is called- <b>Centripetal force</b> here is change at each <b>Velocity</b> ne period-	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB J.E. (14.12.2014,
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in- If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its tim	motion will be called- <b>irvilinear motion</b> ir motion is called- <b>Centripetal force</b> here is change at each <b>Velocity</b> ne period- <b>Will ncrease</b>	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its time The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path in	motion will be called- irvilinear motion ir motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity he period- Will ncrease s- Uniform circular motion	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its time The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path in When an object moves along a circular path, the force	motion will be called– irvilinear motion ir motion is called– Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity he period– Will ncrease s– Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 12-           11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 03-12-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 03-12-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 03-12-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB J.E. (14.12.2014,           Green paper)           RRB Group-D 16-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 17-09-2018
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its tim The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path i When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity he period- Will ncrease s- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force Poriodic	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)           RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 17-09-2018
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its time The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path in When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is-	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity he period- S- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 12-         11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 17-09-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 25-09-2018         (Shift-III)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its time The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path if When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is The gravitational force of attraction between a sate	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity he period- Will ncrease s- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic tellite and the Earth	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I] RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its tim The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path if When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is The gravitational force of attraction between a sati accelerates— The graved of the how citting on the swing is	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity ne period- S- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic tellite and the Earth Centripetal force Pariodic	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circula When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its time The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path in When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is- The gravitational force of attraction between a sati accelerates— The speed of the boy sitting on the swing is—	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity he period- Will ncrease s- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic Periodic	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 12-         11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 17-09-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 25-09-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 31-10-2018         (Shift-II)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circular When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. Th point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its tim The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path in When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is The gravitational force of attraction between a sat accelerates— The speed of the boy sitting on the swing is— If in a motion, the axis of the rotation passes through an ol called—	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity he period- S- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic tellite and the Earth Centripetal force Periodic bject, then the motion is Spin motion	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 12-         11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 17-09-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 25-09-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 13-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 31-10-2018         (Shift-II)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 4.15 pm)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circular When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its time The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path if When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is The gravitational force of attraction between a satisfied accelerates— The speed of the boy sitting on the swing is— If in a motion, the axis of the rotation passes through an ob- called— The two kinds of Rotatory motion are— Sp	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity he period- Will ncrease s- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic tellite and the Earth Centripetal force Periodic bject, then the motion is Spin motion in and Orbital motion	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 4.15 pm)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Curved Fixed force to drive a body in uniform circular When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its tim The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path in When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is- The gravitational force of attraction between a sati accelerates— The speed of the boy sitting on the swing is— If in a motion, the axis of the rotation passes through an olicalled— The two kinds of Rotatory motion are— Sp If an object moves in a purely rotatory motion,. The each	motion will be called- arvilinear motion ar motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity he period- Will ncrease s- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic tellite and the Earth Centripetal force Periodic bject, then the motion is Spin motion in and Orbital motion	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 12-         11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 17-09-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 25-09-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 31-10-2018         (Shift-II)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 4.15 pm)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 17.01.17, 4.15 pm)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Cu The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circular When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its tim The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path if When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is The gravitational force of attraction between a sat accelerates— The speed of the boy sitting on the swing is— If in a motion, the axis of the rotation passes through an of called— The two kinds of Rotatory motion are— Sp If an object moves in a purely rotatory motion,. The each the body moves in a circle, the centre located on a line is c	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity ne period- Will ncrease s- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic tellite and the Earth Centripetal force Periodic bject, then the motion is Spin motion in and Orbital motion h constituent particle of alled- The artic of material	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 4.15 pm)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 17.01.17, 4.15 pm)         SSC JE Mechanical - 27/09/2019 (Shift-II)
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Curved The required fixed force to drive a body in uniform circular When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its tim The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path in When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is The gravitational force of attraction between a sati accelerates— The speed of the boy sitting on the swing is— If in a motion, the axis of the rotation passes through an ol called— The two kinds of Rotatory motion are— Sp If an object moves in a purely rotatory motion,. The each the body moves in a circle, the centre located on a line is c	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity ne period- Will ncrease s- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic tellite and the Earth Centripetal force Periodic bject, then the motion is Spin motion in and Orbital motion h constituent particle of alled- The axis of rotation Angular velocity	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 11-0-2018 (Shift-II)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 4.15 pm)         SSC JE Mechanical - 27/09/2019 (Shift-II)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22 01 17
If a body moves on a curved path in transformed motion, this Curved Fixed force to drive a body in uniform circular When an object rotates at a uniform circular motion. The point in— If the length of a simple pendulum is increased then its time The motion of a body of constant speed in a circular path if When an object moves along a circular path, the force object towards the center is called— The time taken by a oscillator to complete an amplitude is The gravitational force of attraction between a satisfied accelerates— The speed of the boy sitting on the swing is— If in a motion, the axis of the rotation passes through an ob- called— The two kinds of Rotatory motion are— Sp If an object moves in a purely rotatory motion,. The each the body moves in a circle, the centre located on a line is con- The quantity same on every point on a rotating body is—	motion will be called- irvilinear motion r motion is called- Centripetal force here is change at each Velocity ne period- Will ncrease s- Uniform circular motion acting on the rotating Centripetal force - Periodic tellite and the Earth Centripetal force Periodic bject, then the motion is Spin motion in and Orbital motion h constituent particle of alled- The axis of rotation Angular velocity	RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 12- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 4.15 pm) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 17.01.17, 4.15 pm) SSC JE Mechanical - 27/09/2019 (Shift-II)

When net torque is zero then- Angular momentum will be constant and the	
	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.01.17, 4.15 pm)
The relationship between Moment of Inertia, Torque and Angular acceleration is-	(SSC J.E. 01.03.17, 10:00
Angular acceleration = Torque/Moment of inertia	am)
The expression for the time period (1) of a particle of mass (m) performing Simple Harmonic Mation where his a constant is $T = 2 - \sqrt{(m/k)}$	(SSC J.E. 02.03.17, 2:45 nm)
Simple Harmonic Motion, where k is a constant, is- $I = 2\pi \sqrt{(m/k)}$	pm)
Work done by centripetal force is-	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 30.01.17, 1.15 nm)
The angle between centripetal acceleration and tangential acceleration is- 90°	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.01.17,
	1.15 pm)
The potential energy (U) of a particle executing simple harmonic motion, where $V$ is a constant and v is displacement is	(SSC J.E. 03.03.17, 10:00
K is a constant and x is displacement, is $ 0 - 0.5Kx$	am) (SSC LE 02 03 17 10:00
Time period of a simple pendulum, where $\ell$ is length of the pendulum and g is	(BSC 5.E. 02.05.17, 10.00 am)
acceleration due to gravity, is- $2\pi\sqrt{(l/g)}$	
The time taken by the pendulum to complete one oscillation is called–	SSC MTS 10-10-2017
The motions of a simple pendulum is an example of Periodic motion	(Sniit-11) SSC MTS 11 10 2017
The motions of a simple pendulum is an example of-	(Shift-I)
Time period of a pendulum at the Moon to that of on the Earth will be-	SSC JE Civil - 27/01/2018
Increases	(Shift-I)
A simple pendulum consists of a small metallic ball or a piece of stone suspended	SSC JE Mechanical –
Bob of the pendulum	22/03/2021 (Shiit-I)
3. Gravitation	
A Newton's Cravitational Law	
The Law of Gravitation was given by Isaac Newton	DDD NTDC 27 02 2021
The Law of Gravitation was given by–	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
Gravitational force is defined by the force of attraction between– <b>Two masses</b>	RRB Group-D 08-10-2018
-	(Shift-I)
Every object in the universe attracts another object with a force, it is inversely	RRB Group-D 12-10-2018
proportional to the square of-	(Shift-I) DDD Crown D 15 11 2019
Product of their masses	KKB Group-D 15-11-2018
	(Shift-I)
roduct of their masses	(Shift-I)
A weak force is- Gravitational force	(Shift-1) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018
A weak force is- Gravitational force	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I)
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23-
A weak force is- The value of gravitational constant (G) is- <b>6.6743×10<sup>-11</sup> N-m<sup>2</sup> / kg</b>	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III)
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is- $6.6743 \times 10^{-11}  \text{N-m}^2 /  \text{kg}$ The change in the gravitational force between two objects when the mass of one of the two objects is doubled is-       The force of gravitation is doubled	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift-II)
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg         The change in the gravitational force between two objects when the mass of one of the two objects is doubled is-       The force of gravitation is doubled         The force of gravity on an object is called-       Weight	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift- I) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg         The change in the gravitational force between two objects when the mass of one of the two objects is doubled is-       The force of gravitation is doubled         The force of gravity on an object is called-       Weight	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift- I) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg         The change in the gravitational force between two objects when the mass of one of the two objects is doubled is-       The force of gravitation is doubled         The force of gravity on an object is called-       Weight         Discovery of universal gravitational constant 'G' had done by-       Henry Cavendish	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift- I) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08- 19 CH 25 HY)
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg         The change in the gravitational force between two objects when the mass of one of the two objects is doubled is-       The force of gravitation is doubled         The force of gravity on an object is called-       Weight         Discovery of universal gravitational constant 'G' had done by-       Henry Cavendish	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift- I) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08- 18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg         The change in the gravitational force between two objects when the mass of one of the two objects is doubled is-       The force of gravitation is doubled         The force of gravity on an object is called-       Weight         Discovery of universal gravitational constant 'G' had done by-       Henry Cavendish	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift- I) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08- 18 Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg         The change in the gravitational force between two objects when the mass of one of the two objects is doubled is-       The force of gravitation is doubled         The force of gravity on an object is called-       Weight         Discovery of universal gravitational constant 'G' had done by-       Henry Cavendish	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift- I) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 30-10-2018
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg         The change in the gravitational force between two objects when the mass of one of the two objects is doubled is-       The force of gravitation is doubled         The force of gravity on an object is called-       Weight         Discovery of universal gravitational constant 'G' had done by-       Henry Cavendish	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift- I) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 30-10-2018
A weak force is-       Gravitational force         The value of gravitational constant (G) is-       6.6743×10 <sup>-11</sup> N-m² / kg         The change in the gravitational force between two objects when the mass of one of the two objects is doubled is-       The force of gravitation is doubled         The force of gravity on an object is called-       Weight         Discovery of universal gravitational constant 'G' had done by-       Henry Cavendish         The universal law of gravity applies to-       Any pair of objects	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 23- 10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift- I) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-I)

$F = GMm/d^2$ G is called in the formula– Universal gravitational constant	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018
	(Shift-III)
If the distance between two particles increases, then the effect on the force of	<b>RRB Group-D 12-11-2018</b>
gravitational between them is- Decreases	(Shift-III)
Earth attracts things towards itself this is due to- Gravitational force	RRB Group-D 07-12-2018
	(Shift-III)
	<b>RRB Group-D 25-10-2018</b>
	(Shift-II)
The force of attraction between any two physical objects is called–	RRB Group-D 16-11-2018
Gravitational force	(SIIII-II) DDD Crown D 04 10 2019
	KKB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift II)
The force that maintains the structure of our solar system-	RRR Group-D 30-10-2018
	(Shift-I)
Symbol of universal gravitational constant is-	RRB Group-D 10-10-2018
	(Shift-II)
The value of acceleration due to gravity does not depend on— The mass of the	RRB Group-D 08-10-2018
object falling below 'm'	(Shift-II)
	<b>RRB</b> Group-D 10-10-2018
	(Shift-III)
An example of an action at a distance force is- Gravity	SSC CPO-SI 23/11/2020
	(Shift-II)
The name of the force with that earth pulls everything towards itself is- Gravity	SSC CHSL 12/10/2020
	(Shift-III)
Law of gravitation applies to– Any pair of bodies	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 01.02.17,
	4.15 pm)
As per Newton's law of gravitation, the force between two bodies is-	SSC CPU (SI)-12/12/2019
Directly proportional to the product of their masses	(Shiit-II)
The value of G (gravitational constant) was first determined by–Lord Cavendish	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 30.01.17,
	1.15 pm)
With reference to gravity, G is called– Gravitational constant	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17,
If the distance between two chieves increases there times there there it the and	4.15 pm)
force of attraction between them <b>Becomes one ninth of the original</b>	55C JE Miechanicai – 22/03/2021 (Shift II)
D. Cuavity and Mation Under Cuavity	22/03/2021 (Simt-II)
<b>D.</b> Gravity and Motion Under Gravity	
Free fall possible only in– vacuum	KKB Group-D 19-09-2018
The work done by gravity depend on- At the difference of the vertical	RRB Group-D 22-10-2018
heights of the initial and final positions of the object	(Shift-I)
The value of 'g' (gravity) varies from the value of 'R' (radius). A student would	RRB NTPC 02.03.2021
observe minimum g at the-	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
The point where the entire weight of an object functions is called – Center of	RRB Group-D 18-09-2018
gravity	(Shift-I)
Unit of 'g', same as unit of acceleration, i.e. is-	<b>RRB Group-D 24-10-2018</b>
	(Shift-III)
The acceleration due to gravity is maximum at– <b>Poles</b>	ALP Stage -11 23.01.2019
	(shift - II)
Astronauts teel zero weight inside the- Spacecraft	<b>KKB NTPC 11.04.2016</b>
	(Snift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
Acceleration due to gravity $g=$ <b>GM/R</b> <sup>2</sup>	KKB Group-D 10-12-2018
The mainteen of a hardware the courter of the Double will 1	(Sniit-I)
I ne weight of a body at the center of the Earth will be-	KKB JE. 2014 (14.12.2014 Sot 2 Dod Domain
The affect on the real brought from the lungr surface will be	<b>DDD</b> Crown D 27 11 2010
The effect on the fock brought from the funal surface will be-	ККВ Group-D 27-11-2018 (ск:ен пп)
its weight will change	(300-100)

The weight of an object is maximum— At the poles	RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)
The movement of the Moon around the Earth is due to- Gravitational force	RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-I)
The weight of the body on the pole compared to the weight of a body on the Earth's equator will be— The weight of the body on the poles will be greater	RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-II)
than its weight on the equator           The weight of an object on the Earth will be on the Moon–         6 times	RRB Group-D 18-09-2018
	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 08-10-2018
The value of 'g' decreases according to- Height	(Shift-I) RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)
The condition of the body occur during free fall is- Weightless	RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I)
The value of 'g' increases with the-Decrease in height	RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)
When a body is moved from the equator to the north and south poles, its weight–	RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)
The minimum weight of a body is at- Equator	RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)
When an object reaches its top when thrown upwards, its— The velocity is zero, and its acceleration is about 10 m / $s^2$	RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The center of gravity of an object hanging freely is- Just below the point of hanging	RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)
If a person stands on the weight scale inside the lift and the lift starts moving upwards then– The scale will show more weight	RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The force of annuitational everted on an object in Weight	DDD NTDC 02 04 2016
The force of gravitational exerted on an object is-	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because– There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground	RRB NTPC 05.04.2016         (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018         (Shift-II)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because– There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground Gravitational acceleration is represented by– The small letter 'g' in English	RRB NTPC 05.04.2016           (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift-IV)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because– There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground Gravitational acceleration is represented by– The small letter 'g' in English An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are– Exactly equal	RRB N IPC 05.04.2016           (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift-IV)           SSC MTS 11-10-2017           (Shift-III)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because– There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground Gravitational acceleration is represented by– The small letter 'g' in English An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are– Exactly equal If speed of rotation of the earth increases, the weight of the body– Decreases	RRB NTPC 05.04.2016           (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift-IV)           SSC MTS 11-10-2017           (Shift-III)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-2016, 4.15 pm)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because–         There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground         Gravitational acceleration is represented by–       The small letter 'g' in English         An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are– Exactly equal         If speed of rotation of the earth increases, the weight of the body–       Decreases         The value of g is–       9.8 m/s <sup>2</sup>	KKB N IPC 05.04.2016           (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift-IV)           SSC MTS 11-10-2017           (Shift-III)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CHSL 17/03/2020           (Shift-II)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because–         There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground         Gravitational acceleration is represented by–       The small letter 'g' in English         An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are– Exactly equal         If speed of rotation of the earth increases, the weight of the body–       Decreases         The value of g is–       9.8 m/s²         The value of acceleration due to gravity (g) at a distance of 2R from the surface of earth, where R is the radius of earth is–       g/9	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> (Shift-II) RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift- IV) SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC CHSL 17/03/2020 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 10 am)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because–       There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground         Gravitational acceleration is represented by–       The small letter 'g' in English         An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are– Exactly equal         If speed of rotation of the earth increases, the weight of the body–       Decreases         The value of g is–       9.8 m/s²         The value of acceleration due to gravity (g) at a distance of 2R from the surface of earth, where R is the radius of earth is–       g/9         Weightlessness experienced while orbiting the earth in space ships because–       Zero gravity	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift- IV) SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC CHSL 17/03/2020 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 10 am) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 08-09- 2016, 4.15 pm)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because–         There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground         Gravitational acceleration is represented by–       The small letter 'g' in English         An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are– Exactly equal         If speed of rotation of the earth increases, the weight of the body–       Decreases         The value of g is–       9.8 m/s²         The value of acceleration due to gravity (g) at a distance of 2R from the surface of earth, where R is the radius of earth is–       g/9         Weightlessness experienced while orbiting the earth in space ships because–       Zero gravity         If the radius of the earth decreases and its mass remains the same, then the value of "acceleration due to gravity" will be–       Increase	KKB NTPC 03.04.2016           (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift-IV)           SSC MTS 11-10-2017           (Shift-III)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CHSL 17/03/2020           (Shift-II)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 10 am)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because–         There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground         Gravitational acceleration is represented by–       The small letter 'g' in English         An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are– Exactly equal         If speed of rotation of the earth increases, the weight of the body–       Decreases         The value of g is–       9.8 m/s²         The value of acceleration due to gravity (g) at a distance of 2R from the surface of earth, where R is the radius of earth is–       g/9         Weightlessness experienced while orbiting the earth in space ships because–       Zero gravity         If the radius of the earth decreases and its mass remains the same, then the value of "acceleration due to gravity" will be–       Increase         The apparent weight of a person in a lift which is moving down with uniform acceleration is–       less than the weight when the person is stationary	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift- IV) SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC CHSL 17/03/2020 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 10 am) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 10 am) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.01.17, 10 am)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because-         There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground         Gravitational acceleration is represented by-       The small letter 'g' in English         An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are- Exactly equal         If speed of rotation of the earth increases, the weight of the body-       Decreases         The value of g is-       9.8 m/s <sup>2</sup> The value of acceleration due to gravity (g) at a distance of 2R from the surface of earth, where R is the radius of earth is-       g/9         Weightlessness experienced while orbiting the earth in space ships because-       Zero gravity         If the radius of the earth decreases and its mass remains the same, then the value of "acceleration due to gravity" will be-       Increase         The apparent weight of a person in a lift which is moving down with uniform acceleration due to gravity on a planet decreases with-       Increase of the planet         The apparent weight of a person in a lift which is moving down with uniform acceleration due to gravity on a planet decreases with-       Increase in altitude for stationary	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift- IV) SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm) SSC CHSL 17/03/2020 (Shift-II) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 10 am) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 10 am) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.01.17, 10 am) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 10 am) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 10 am)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because-       There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground         Gravitational acceleration is represented by-       The small letter 'g' in English         An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are- Exactly equal         If speed of rotation of the earth increases, the weight of the body-       Decreases         The value of g is-       9.8 m/s <sup>2</sup> The value of acceleration due to gravity (g) at a distance of 2R from the surface of earth, where R is the radius of earth is-       g/9         Weightlessness experienced while orbiting the earth in space ships because-       Zero gravity         If the radius of the earth decreases and its mass remains the same, then the value of "acceleration due to gravity" will be-       Increase         The apparent weight of a person in a lift which is moving down with uniform acceleration is-       less than the weight when the person is stationary         Acceleration due to gravity at the centre of earth is-       0	KKB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift- IV)           SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CHSL 17/03/2020 (Shift-II)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 4.15 pm)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 24.01.17, 1.15 pm)
A stone thrown towards the sky return to the earth because–         There is a gravitational force which pulls it towards the ground         Gravitational acceleration is represented by–       The small letter 'g' in English         An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are– Exactly equal         If speed of rotation of the earth increases, the weight of the body–       Decreases         The value of g is–       9.8 m/s²         The value of acceleration due to gravity (g) at a distance of 2R from the surface of earth, where R is the radius of earth is–       g/9         Weightlessness experienced while orbiting the earth in space ships because–       Zero gravity         If the radius of the earth decreases and its mass remains the same, then the value of "acceleration due to gravity" will be–       Increase         The apparent weight of a person in a lift which is moving down with uniform acceleration is–       less than the weight when the person is stationary         Acceleration due to gravity on a planet decreases with–       Increase in altitude from surface of the planet         The value of acceleration due to gravity at the centre of earth is–       0	KKB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB JE 23.05.2019 (Shift- IV)           SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CHSL 17/03/2020 (Shift-II)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 20.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 10 am)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 22.01.17, 1.15 pm)           (SSC CGL 03-09-2016, 1.15 pm)

If an object is dropped from a height and there is no air resistance–	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.01.17,
Its speed will increase	4.15 pm)
Weight of a person at a height of $R_e$ from the surface of the earth, where $R_e$ is the	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 18.01.17,
radius of the earth- Becomes one-fourth	1.15 pm)
If an object, on a free fall from a certain height, reached on the ground in 1	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 19.01.17,
second, its velocity on the impact with the ground is- 9.8 m/s	1.15 pm)
Weight (W) of a body can be given by the formula– $W = mg$	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 24.01.17,
C. S. 4. Ilita Mating (Encourse Value)	4.15 pm)
C. Satellite Motion/Escape velocity	
I he laws of planetary motion proposed by– Johannes Kepler	KKB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift I) Stage Ist
	(SIIII-1) Stage 1st RRR NTPC 27 03 2021
	(Shift-II) Stage Ist
The path of revolving motion of planet is– Elliptical	<b>RRB NTPC 16.04.2016</b>
	(Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
Approximate escape velocity on the surface of the Earth-11.2 km / s	RRB NTPC 18.01.2017
	(Shift-I) Stage II <sup>nd</sup>
The terms Geocentric and Heliocentric refer to– Laws governing the motion	<b>RRB NTPC 04.04.2016</b>
of planetary bodies around Earth and Sun	(Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
I he period of revolution of a certain planet in an orbit of radius R is 1. Its period	(SSC CPO (TIER-1) 2016)
Once a Satellite is placed in orbit, then the only force that controlling its speed is	SSC CPO (SI) 12/12/2019
the force of–	(Shift-II)
kepler's is first law is also known as – Ellipse law	SSC MTS-20/08/2019
1 1	(Shift-III)
4. Properties of Matter	
A. Elasticity	
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08-
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's Law	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 cm)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       Note of the stress applied on the stress applied on the stress law	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The same substance is	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-         Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)           RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         The friction in liquids is called-       Viscosity	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am) RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 08.04.2021
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         The friction in liquids is called-       Viscosity	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)           RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         The friction in liquids is called-       Viscosity         A drop of a fluid is combined because the attraction of its particles minimizes its	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am) RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 17.01.2017
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         The friction in liquids is called-       Viscosity         A drop of a fluid is combined because the attraction of its particles minimizes its possible area. This phenomenon is called-       Surface tension	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II) RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper) RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am) RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         The friction in liquids is called-       Viscosity         A drop of a fluid is combined because the attraction of its particles minimizes its possible area. This phenomenon is called-       Surface tension         Due to that property the falling drop of water is spherical-       Surface tension	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)           RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 7.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 17.01.2017           (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 17.01.2017           (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 17.01.2017           (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014           Set-2, Red Paner)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         The friction in liquids is called-       Viscosity         A drop of a fluid is combined because the attraction of its particles minimizes its possible area. This phenomenon is called-       Surface tension         Due to that property the falling drop of water is spherical-       Surface tension         The absorption of ink by blotting paper involves-       capillary action	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)           RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 08.04.2021           (Shift-II) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 17.01.2017           (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)           RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup>
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         Viscosity       A drop of a fluid is combined because the attraction of its particles minimizes its possible area. This phenomenon is called-       Surface tension         Due to that property the falling drop of water is spherical-       Surface tension         The absorption of ink by blotting paper involves-       capillary action	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)           RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC Stage Ist           29.04.2016 (Shift-I)
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         Viscosity       A drop of a fluid is combined because the attraction of its particles minimizes its possible area. This phenomenon is called-       Surface tension         Due to that property the falling drop of water is spherical-       Surface tension         The absorption of ink by blotting paper involves-       capillary action	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)           RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)           (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)           RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 30.03.2016
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         Viscosity       A drop of a fluid is combined because the attraction of its particles minimizes its possible area. This phenomenon is called-       Surface tension         Due to that property the falling drop of water is spherical-       Surface tension         The absorption of ink by blotting paper involves-       capillary action	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)         RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)         RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)         (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)         RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 17.01.2017         (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 17.01.2017         (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 30.03.2016         (Shift-I) Stage Ist
When a coil spring is compressed, the work is done on the spring. The elastic potential energy is-       Increasing         In CGS system, the unit of strain is-       Dimensionless (No unit)         The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called-       Plasticity         For perfectly elastic bodies, the value of coefficient of restitution is-       1.0         The spring balance works on the principle of-       Hooke's Law         The strain produced in a body is directly proportional to the stress applied on it, is called-       Hooke's law         B. Surface Tension/ Capillarity/ Viscosity       The force of attraction applied between molecules of the same substance is called-         The friction in liquids is called-       Viscosity         A drop of a fluid is combined because the attraction of its particles minimizes its possible area. This phenomenon is called-       Surface tension         Due to that property the falling drop of water is spherical-       Surface tension         The absorption of ink by blotting paper involves-       capillarity action	RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)         RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)         RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)         RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)         (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)         (SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 10 am)         RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)         RRB NTPC Stage Ist         RRB NTPC Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 30.03.2016         (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB NTPC 30.03.2016         (Shift-I) Stage Ist

An ideal fluid is- Frictionles	s and incompressible	RRB SSE 21.12.2014
Bernoulli's theorem deals with the principle of conservation	n of– Energy	RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift
The Principle involved in the absorption of water by soil is	<ul> <li>Capillary action</li> </ul>	(SSC CPO (TIER-1) 2016)
On a clean glass plate a drop of water spreads to form a thi	in layer whereas a drop	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-
of mercury remains almost spherical because-		2016, 4.15 pm)
Cohesion of mercury is greater than it	ts adhesion with glass	
The viscosity of an ideal fluid is–	Zero	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 17.01.17, 10 am)
The reason for the oil rising in the lamp is-	Capillary action	SSC JE Civil 29.10.2020 (Shift-I)
C. Flow of Liquids		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
The name of the instrument used for measuring the speed	and rate of flow of a	SSC CHSL 16/04/2021
fluid that is flowing in a pipe is-	Venturimeter	(Shift-III)
Force of attraction between molecules of the same substance	e is called-	SSC CGL-(Tier-I)
	Cohesive force	24/08/2021 (Shift I)
AV= constant, where A= area of cross-section and V=	velocity of fluid. This	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 21.01.17,
equation is called— E	quation of continuity	10 am)
In a streamline flow, at every point in the fluid remains san	ne– velocity	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,
		4.15 pm)
D. Buoyancy and Archimedes's Principle		
On the basis of buoyancy theory, the ship floats in wate	r, that scientist is first	<b>RRB ALP &amp; Tec. (13-08-18</b>
credited with identifying this principle by–	Niles Bohr	Shift-I)
		<b>KKB NIPC Stage I</b> 30.04 2016 (Shift III)
Center of huovancy always-	th the centroid of the	<b>BBB LE</b> (14 12 2014
vol	ume of fluid displaced	Yellow paper)
Object floats on water based on-	Archimede's principle	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup>
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	27.04.2016 (Shift-II)
When a body is completely or partially immersed in	a fluid, this body	RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014
experiences a force equal to the weight of the displaced	fluid, this principle is	Red Paper)
known as-	Archimedes' principle	<b>RRB Group-D 15-10-2018</b>
		(Shift-I)
According to Archimedes principle, the upward force e	sperienced by a body	RRB JE CBT-II 28–08–
The force everted by water in unwords direction is	Buowanay forma	2019 (morning)
The force exerted by water in upwards direction is-	Buoyancy force	KKB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18 Shift-I)
The speed increases of ships is based on-	heory of Archimedes	<b>RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup></b>
		22.04.2016 (Shift-II)
The building and movement of ships is based on-	<b>Opposite direction</b>	<b>RRB Group-D 15-11-2018</b>
	~	(Shift-I)
The upward pressure generated by an object being placed o	on a fluid is-	<b>RRB NTPC 18.04.2016</b>
	Boyant force	(Shift-III) Stage I <sup>x</sup>
Another name for the buoyancy force exerted by water to	a submerged body 1s-	RRB JE 27.06.2019 (Shift-I)
	Opthrust	(Shift-I)
When an object sinks, then up thrust of the fluid on the object	ect is-	<b>RRB</b> Group-D 09-10-2018
Less than th	ne weight of the object	(Shift-II)
Upthrust force and weight of object would be– In t	he opposite direction	<b>RRB Group-D 05-10-2018</b>
		(Shift-III)
The force acting perpendicular to plane is-	Upthrust	<b>RRB Group-D 15-10-2018</b>
	*	(Shift-III)
The buoyancy force exerted by the water will be- Equa	al to the weight of the	<b>RRB Group-D 05-10-2018</b>
water d	isplaced by the object	(Shift-I)
	± v J	

The magnitude of buoyancy force depends on-	The density of the liquid	RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)
Bubbles of air rise up through liquids due to-	Viscosity and buoyancy	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08- 2016, 10am)
When ice floats on water, its part remains outside the	water- 0.1	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.02.17, 1.15 pm)
If ice floating on water in a vessel melts, the water lev	el in vessel– does not change	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 16.01.17, 4.15 pm)
Upward force on a floating body is called-	Buoyancy	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.02.17, 10 am)
If there was no gravity, it will not be there for a fluid-	Upward Thrust	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 31-08- 2016, 4.15 pm)
Lactometer (Used to determine the purity of milk (used to determine the density of liquids) are based on	samples) and hydrometers the principle of- Archimedes	SSC CPO-12/12/2019 (Shift-I)
The swimmer to swim in the water is helped by-	<b>Buoyancy force</b>	SSC CHSL-03/07/2019 (Shift-III)
The buoyancy force exerted on an object partially or liquid medium (gas or liquid) is equal to the weight of object. That principle is-	completely submerged in a f the liquid displaced by that <b>Archimedes's Principle</b>	SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-II)
E. Pressure		
Pressure is defined as-	Force per unit area	RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)
Pressure is measured by-	Force and area	RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
If the area is small for a given force, the pressure will	be- More	RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)
The dimension of pressure is-	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$	RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 07, Yellow paper)
Pressure is defined as-	Thrust per unit area	RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)
The thrust per unit area is called–	Pressure	RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)
As the depth increases from the free surface of a fluid liquid will be-	, the pressure exerted by the Increases	RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)
The pressure inside the aircraft cabin at altitude is-	More than outside	RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The pressure of air at a certain temperature is proporti	onal to- Density	RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)
The SI unit for measuring pressure is-	Pascal	SSC CHSL 04/08/2021 (Shift-I)
The value of pressure is obtained, if thrust in a liquid i	is divided by– Area	SSC CGL-(Tier-I) 13/08/2021 (Shift II)
At hill stations, the boiling point of water will be-	less than that at sea level	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 01-09- 2016, 4.15 pm)
Boiling point of water decreases at high altitudes beca Because of	use– low atmospheric pressure	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 30.01.17, 4.15 nm)
A fountain pen leak in aeroplane flying at a height– Recause of lower atmospheri	c pressure outside the pen	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 17.01.17, 1 15 pm)
According to pressure is equal to the force divided by	the area, it acts– Pascal's Law	SSC CGL(Tier-I)- 11/06/2019 (Shift-II)
L		· · · /

F. Density		
The density of water is-	1000 kg / cubic meter	RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The reason for clouds floating in the sky is-	Low density	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)
Ice floats on water because its density-	Is less than water	RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II)
The density of a substance is defined as-	Mass per unit volume	RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)
		RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)
		RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
Substance having density is greater than the density of	water- Iron nail	RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)
The relative density is equal to- Density of su	ubstance/density of water	RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)
		RRB JE 26.06.2019 (Shift- IV)
A fresh egg when placed in salt water will-	Float	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 06-09- 2016, 1.15 pm)
Density of water is maximum at-	4 degree Celsius	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 15.01.17, 1.15 pm)
Density of the material of a substance is its mass divide	ed by– Volume	SSC JE Mechanical – 22/03/2021 (Shift-II)
G. Kinetic Theory		
The state of substance having kinetic energy is maximu	ım– Gas	<b>RRB</b> Group-D 19-09-2018
		(Shift-II) DDD Crown D 05 12 2018
		(Shift-II)
The situation in the molecular attraction is very strong-	- Solid	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)
According to gas kinetic theory, the absolute zero ter when– The kinetic energy	nperature is achieved only y of the molecules is zero	RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-I)
If the amount of water vapour in the air is high, the rate	e of evaporation will– <b>Low</b>	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)
Virtually the force exerted on a vessel wall by a gas mo	olecules-	RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014
Change in their mom	entum by hitting the wall	Red Paper)
The temperature during solid melting-	Do not change	RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)
If the pressure in a closed vessel is reduced by drawing free path of the gas molecules will-	ng out some gas, the mean	(SSC CPO (TIER-1) 2016)
The molecular mass of a gas is-	Twice its vapour pressure	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 09-09- 2016 4 15 nm)
5.	Heat	2010, 110 (11)
A. Temperature & Measurement of Temper	ature	
-273.15°C temperature is equal to-	0 K	RRB NTPC 15.03.2021
		(Shift-II) Stage Ist
The freezing point of water on Kelvin scale is-	273.15 K	RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
Temperature of water density is maximum–	4 <sup>°</sup> Celsius	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)
		ALP Stage -II 22.01.2019 (shift - II)
		RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift II) Store Ist
		(Sint-II) Stage Ist

The normal temperature of a human body is- 98.6°F	RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
The physical state of water at 12° Celsius is– Liquid	<b>RRB ALP and Tech.</b> (29.08.2018) Shift-II
The frequine point of motor in 20 <sup>0</sup> E	DDD NTDC 10.04 201(
The freezing point of water is-	KKB N I PC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
$\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{r}} = 1_{\mathbf{r}} $	
The absolute zero temperature is- 275 C less than 0	KKB NIPU Stage I
	22.04.2016 (Shift-I)
	<b>RRB NTPC 18.01.2017</b>
	(Shift-I) Stage II <sup>nu</sup>
Cryogenic refer to– Low temperature	<b>RRB NTPC 19.04.2016</b>
	(Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The standard room temperature in Kelvin scale is- 300 K	RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18
	Shift-III)
Centigrade is the mother's unit of temperature is named on-	RRB NTPC 16.04.2016
Andres Colsius	(Shift-I) Stage I <sup>s</sup>
The shart of 272 Caling	DDD LE (14.12.2014
The absolute zero pressure is achieved-At a temperature of -2/3 Ceisius	<b>RKB J.E.</b> (14.12.2014,
	Green paper)
Temperatura reaches zero absoluto valuo	DDD IE (14 13 3014
remperature reaches zero absolute value– winen the molecular speed	<b>KKB J.E.</b> (14.12.2014,
of the system decreases to zero	Green paper)
To convert temperature from Calcing to Valuin coale you must Add 273 to	DDD Creare D 10 00 2019
To convert temperature from Celsius to Kervin scale, you must– Adu 275 to	KKB Group-D 19-09-2018
the given temperature	(Shift-II)
	<b>RRB Group-D 08-10-2018</b>
	(Shift-III)
	RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18
	Shift-II)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is–	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is– 98.6 F	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is– 98.6 F	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is- 98.6 F The value of 273 K is- 0° C	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-11-2018
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is- 98.6 F The value of 273 K is- 0° C	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is- 98.6 F The value of 273 K is- 0° C	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 01-11-
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is- 98.6 F The value of 273 K is- 0° C	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 01-11- 2018 (Shift-II)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is- 98.6 F The value of 273 K is- 0° C The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 01-11- 2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 29-10-2018
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is- 98.6 F The value of 273 K is- 0° C The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions- 0° Celsius	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 01-11- 2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is- 98.6 F The value of 273 K is- 0° C The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions- 0° Celsius Malting point of ice is-	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RPB Group D 08 10 2018
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 01-11- 2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         98.6 F       0° C         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin-       303 kelvin	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin-       303 kelvin	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020           (Shift-I)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin-       303 kelvin	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-11-2018         (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 01-11-         2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 29-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 08-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 08-10-2018         (Shift-III)         SSC MTS- 11/05/2023         (Shift-II)         (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-         2016, 4.15 pm)         SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020         (Shift-I)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin-       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on-       Their temperatures	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020           (Shift-I)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is—       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is—       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions—       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is—       273 K         To measure temperature by the device—       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its—       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin—       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on—       Their temperatures         The numerical value of temperature in Fahrenheit and Calsius scales are equal to       The	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020           (Shift-I)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is—       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is—       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions—       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is—       273 K         To measure temperature by the device—       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its—       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin—       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on—       Their temperatures         The numerical value of temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are equal to—	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is—       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is—       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions—       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is—       273 K         To measure temperature by the device—       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its—       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin—       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on—       Their temperatures         The numerical value of temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are equal to—       -40°         The absolute zero is a temperature at which—       -40°	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 28-11-2018         (Shift-I)         RRB Group-D 01-11-         2018 (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 29-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 08-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 08-10-2018         (Shift-III)         SSC MTS- 11/05/2023         (Shift-II)         SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-         2016, 4.15 pm)         SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018         (Shift-I)         SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018         (Shift-II)         SSC JE Civil - 25/01/2018         (Shift-I)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin-       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on-       Their temperatures         The numerical value of temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are equal to-       -40°         The absolute zero is a temperature at which-       Melander metion is a group of the state of	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020           (Shift-I)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)           SSC JE Civil - 25/01/2018           (Shift-I)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 06-09-           2016 10 cm)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin-       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on-       Their temperatures         The numerical value of temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are equal to-       -40°         The absolute zero is a temperature at which-       Molecular motion in a gas would stop	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020           (Shift-I)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)           SSC JE Civil - 25/01/2018           (Shift-I)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 06-09-           2016, 10 am)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is—       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is—       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions—       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is—       273 K         To measure temperature by the device—       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its—       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin—       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on—       Their temperatures         The numerical value of temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are equal to—       -40°         The absolute zero is a temperature at which—       Molecular motion in a gas would stop         Absolute Zero temperature is defined as—       -	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020           (Shift-I)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)           SSC JE Civil - 25/01/2018           (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 06-09-           2016, 10 am)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin-       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on-       Their temperatures         The numerical value of temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are equal to-       -40°         The absolute zero is a temperature at which-       Molecular motion in a gas would stop         Absolute Zero temperature is defined as-       The temperature at which all molecular motion	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020           (Shift-I)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)           SSC JE Civil - 25/01/2018           (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 06-09-           2016, 10 am)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-           2016, 1.15 pm)
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin-       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on-       Their temperatures         The numerical value of temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are equal to-       -40°         The absolute zero is a temperature at which-       Molecular motion in a gas would stop         Absolute Zero temperature is defined as-       The temperature at which all molecular motion         0° K is equivalent to-       -273°C	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020           (Shift-I)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)           SSC JE Civil - 25/01/2018           (Shift-I)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 06-09-           2016, 10 am)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-           2016, 1.15 pm)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 03-09-
The value of the temperature which is considered normal in human body is-       98.6 F         The value of 273 K is-       0° C         The temperature of water can exist in both liquid and solid conditions-       0° Celsius         Melting point of ice is-       273 K         To measure temperature by the device-       Thermometer         At boiling point of liquids, its-       Temperature remains constant         30° Celsius is equal to in the kelvin-       303 kelvin         The direction of heat flow between two body depends on-       Their temperatures         The numerical value of temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are equal to-       -40°         The absolute zero is a temperature at which-       Molecular motion in a gas would stop         Absolute Zero temperature is defined as-       The temperature at which all molecular motion         0° K is equivalent to-       -273°C	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 28-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 01-11-           2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 29-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 08-10-2018           (Shift-II)           SSC MTS- 11/05/2023           (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 27-08-           2016, 4.15 pm)           SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020           (Shift-I)           SSC JE Civil - 22/01/2018           (Shift-II)           SSC JE Civil - 25/01/2018           (Shift-I)           SSC CGL (TIER-1) 06-09-           2016, 10 am)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-           2016, 1.15 pm)           (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 03-09-           2016, 10 am)

When temperature difference between liquid and its surror rate of loss of heat will-	undings is doubled, the <b>Double</b>	(SSC CPO (TIER-1) 2016)
Cryogenics is a branch of Physics that deal with- low te	uce and effect of very mperatures on matter	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 25.01.17, 4.15 pm)
The difference in temperature between two bodies is 30 difference in degree Fahrenheit is-	degree centigrade. The 54	SSC CPO-SI 23/11/2020 (Shift-I)
The boiling point of water at sea level is-	100°C	(Shift-1) SSC CHSL 16/04/2021 (Shift-I)
The Steam Point on the Fahrenheit scale is-	212° F	(Shift 1) SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-I)
The melting point of ice at the sea-level at normal atmosphere latitude is-	heric pressure and at 45 273.16 K	(Shift 1) SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-I)
B. Thermal Energy/Thermal Conduction/Radi	ation	
The color of the inside of a solar cooker is-	Black	<b>RRB Group-D 24-10-2018</b>
Expansion makes the Eiffel Tower taller during summers	Thormal	(Shift-III)
Expansion makes the Effet Tower tailer during summers-		04/03/2020 (Shift-I)
Woolen clothes keep the body warm in winter because–	Wool is a bad conductor of heat	RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)
Transfer of heat is mainly due to conduction, convection and	nd radiation in-	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014,
	Boiler furnaces	Green paper)
The sun provides heat the earth through-	Radiation	SSC CPO-SI – 09/12/2019 (Shift-II)
The supplied heat energy stored during change in temperat	ure of substance is-	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 02-09-
	Kinetic energy	2016, 4.15 pm)
Even after sunset, the air near the Earth's surface to receive	e heat due to– Terrestrial Radiation	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 02-09- 2016, 10 am)
One calorie of heat energy is equivalent to approximatel	v joules of mechanical	SSC CPO-SI 25/11/2020
energy-	4.2	(Shift-I)
C. Convection		•
Heat Balance is- The balance between the ind	coming heat absorbed	RRB NTPC 25.01.2021
by the earth and the outgoing heat in	the form of radiation	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
The method that molecule of a fluid transmit the heat from	n one place to another– Convection method	RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-III)
The amount of radiation mainly depends upon the-	Nature of the body,	RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014
Temperature of the body, Type	of surface of the body	Red Paper)
The main reason for heat transfer between fluid and gas is-	- Convection	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014,
		Green paper)
The boiling point at standard atmospheric pressure at sea-l	evel and 45° latitude of	SSC CGL-(Tier-I)
water on the Celsius scale is–	<u>100°C</u>	20/08/2021 (Shift I)
Within an environment, the horizontal heat transfer called	IS- Advection	SSC JE Civil - 27/01/2018 (Shift-I)
Food is cooked faster in the pressure cooker due to the– Increase in the	boiling point of water	SSC JE Civil 29.10.2020 (Shift-I)
D. Conductor/Non-conductor/ Insulator		
Bad conductor of heat is- Glass. cloth. rubb	er, plastic Wood, etc.	RRB NTPC 18.04.2016
	, r	(Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
Borosilicate glass ware is used in microwave ovens becaus	e– It is highly	RRB NTPC 11.04.2016
	heat resistant	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
A conductor is said to be perfect if it has electrical conduc	tivity– Infinite	R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08- 2019 (Shift -I)
A very good conductor of electricity is-		RRB NTPC 17.01.2017
Copper, Alluminiur	n, Silver, Graphite etc	(Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>

The conductor of electric charge is- Copper	RRB NTPC 30.03.2016
	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
Thermal conductivity of a solid metal with increasing temperature– <b>Will decrease</b>	RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)
Example of thermal insulation is Plastic ebonite namer cotton	RRB Group-D 16-10-2018
bakelite, dry air, rubber etc.	(Shift-III)
A had conductor of heat is Ph & Hg	RRB Group-D 12-10-2018
	(Shift-III)
The resistors that is known as a heat sensitive resistor. Thermistor	<b>RPB</b> Group D 26-10-2018
The resistors that is known as a near sensitive resistor—	(Shift-II)
A wooden spoon is dinned in a cup of ice cream. Its other and will	(Sint-II) SSC IF Civil 23/01/2018
Not become cold	SSC JE CIVII - 25/01/2018 (Shift-II)
Lee covered in services not melt quickly because	(SIIIT-II) (SSC CCL (TIED 1) 29.09
Sawdust is a bad conductor of heat	(350  CGL (11ER-1) 20-00-2016  4  15  nm)
Sawuusi is a bau conductor of heat	2010, 4.15 pm)
Example of some insulator are- wood, Rubber glass, Plastic, etc.	(SSC CGL (TIEK-I) 2/-08- 2016 10am)
	2010, 10am) SSC IE Civil 22/01/2019
	SSC JE CIVII -25/01/2018 (Shift II)
E. Dhage Transition and Latent Heat	(3001-11)
<b>E. Phase I ransition and Latent Heat</b>	DDD Cusana D 05 10 2019
liquid is	KKB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift III)
Inquia IS- Milling point	(SIIII-III)
and a solution of the second state is a	KKB NIPC 07.04.2010 (Shift I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
caned- Freezing point	(Shint-I) Stage I
The physical state of water at $257^0$ Calains is Coscous	DDD Cream D 02 12 2019
The physical state of water at 257 Censius is-	KKD Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift II)
The bailing point of motor is 212 <sup>0</sup> Echnonyle it	(SIIII-II)
The bonning point of water is-	KKB NIPC 19.04.2010 (Shift II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
Amount of host non-unit more required to show as a substance from a solid to a	
Amount of heat per unit mass required to change a substance from a solid to a liquid at the same temperature and pressure.	ALP Stage -II 22.01.2019
The water nines hurst at freezing temperature because	(SIIII - I)
The water pipes burst at neezing temperature because-	29 04 2016 (Shift-I)
The boiling point of water in the Kelvin scale will be 373 K	RRR SSF (21 12 2014 Set_
	08. Green naner)
The boiling point of water is	RRB Group-D 28-09-2018
	(Shift-I)
The temperature at which the fluid starts boiling at atmospheric pressure is_	RRB Group-D 02-11-2018
Rolling point	(Shift-II)
E Deletive Humidity/Venewizetion	(Sint-II)
F. Kelative Humidity/vaporization	
Water evaporates- At all temperatures	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018
	(Shift-I)
The water kept in an earthen pot remains cool even in summer– <b>Evaporation</b>	<b>RRB Group-D 25-10-2018</b>
	(Shift-II)
	<b>RRB ALP &amp; Tec. (13-08-18</b>
	Shift-I)
	(Shift-III)
The principle of evaporation of liquid to absorb heat, is used in- <b>Refrigerator</b>	RRB NTPC 31.03.2016
	(Shift-I) Stage I <sup>s</sup>
The principles of refrigerator works on– Evaporation	RRB NTPC Stage I <sup>st</sup>
	28.04.2016 (Shift-II)
Running a fan in the summer season is given relief because– <b>Our sweat</b>	<b>RRB J.E.</b> (14.12.2014.
evaporates rapidly from the fan air	Yellow paper)

G. Thermodynamics	
Heat is not directly related to – Measurement of thermal energy	RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
Heat transfer to any system is measured in the- Joule	ALP Stage -II 22.01.2019 (shift - I)
Steady state heat flow means- There is no temperature variation between	<b>RRB ALP &amp; Tec. (29-08-18</b>
the two bodies, the rate of heat flow is	Shift-I)
constant or the heat flow is not based on time	
The slowest speed for the same volume of a liquid that process will have– Evaporation	RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-II)
In Thermodynamic, Zero Law states that-	RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014
When two systems are in heat balance with the third system,	Red Paper)
they will also be in equilibrium with each other	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)
Tendency of entropy of the universe is- Maximum	RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paner)
In a thermodynamic system the heat balance is achieve when two bodies reach	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014.
at– the same temperature	Green paper)
Thermodynamic process of constant volume is called– Isochoric	<b>RRB J.E.</b> (14.12.2014,
	Green paper)
The product of pressure and volume and the sum of internal energy is- Enthalpy	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)
The branch of physics related to heat is– <b>Thermodynamics</b>	RRB NTPC 16.04.2016
	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
Energy can neither be generated nor destroyed but it can be transformed into another form, which is called — Law of energy conservation	RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)
Thermodynamics law that defines entropy– Second law	RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-
	07, Yellow paper)
The term "Zeroth law of thermodynamics" in 1931, which states that when two systems are in thermal equilibrium with a third system, then they are also thermal equilibrium with themselves was coined by– Ralph H. Fowler	SSC CGL (Tier-1) – 27/07/2023 (Shift-III)
Heat is a type of energy transfer from a warmer substance to a colder one– Thermodynamics	SSC CHSL 06/08/2021 (Shift-I)
Two bodies are in Thermal equilibrium, if they are the same- <b>Temperature</b>	SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift- III)
A thermodynamic process during the volume of the closed system in consideration remains constant is called– <b>Isochoric process</b>	(SSC J.E. 01.03.17, 2:45 pm)
When ice cubes are made, the entropy of water- Decreases	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-
	2016, 4.15 pm)
Internal energy is a function of state and the increase in internal energy is equal to	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 01.02.17,
the sum of the heat supplied to system and work done by the system, it is stated by– First law of thermodynamics	10 am)
The first two laws of thermodynamics and deduced that the absolute zero of	SSC CGL(Tier-I)-
temperature is -273.15°C. He was honoured for this with the naming of the Kelvin temperature scale was codified by- William Thomson	07/06/2019 (Shift-III)
6 Waya	
	DDD N/DDC 21 07 2021
Light that carries a signal from a television remote to the device it controls–	KKB NTPU 31.07.2021
The electromagnetic waves are	BRR NTDC 21 07 2021
Radio wave microwaves infared visible light V-rave ate	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
Visible radiation was discovered by-	RRB NTPC 02 03 2021
	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
Transverse waves are– In these waves, the particles of the medium	<b>RRB NTPC 11.02.2021</b>
vibrate perpendicular to the direction of	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
propagation of the waves	· · · · · ·

	ansmission the	<b>BBB Croup_D 05_11_2018</b>
propagation of the wave-	Parallel	(Shift-III)
The type of waves that do vibrations move parallel to the direction	on of the wave's	RRB JE 29.05.2019 (Shift-
movement-	Longitudinal	I)
The shortest wavelength of colour is-	Purple	<b>RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup></b>
		29.04.2016 (Shift-I)
Dilution occurs where is air pressure is-	Low	<b>RRB Group-D 16-11-2018</b>
		(Shift-II)
The compression is made at the place where the air pressure is –	High	RRB Group-D 24-09-2018
Destines assillate up and down names disular to the direction of	Summer and and	(Sniit-III)
the wave such waves are called.	propagation of	KKB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift_III)
If any explosion takes place at the bottom of a lake the type of	shock wave in	RRB Group-D 17-09-2018
water will take place-	Longitudinal	(Shift-III)
The distance between two consecutive compressions in a longitudi	inal wave is-	<b>RRB ALP &amp; Tec. (31-08-18</b>
	Wavelength	Shift-III)
The waves that include compression and spillage response – Long	gitudinal wave	<b>RRB Group-D 15-11-2018</b>
		(Shift-II)
The wave length is usually indicated in the Greek Letter-	(λ)Lambda	RRB Group-D 11-10-2018
The local of the second has an distinguished by		
I ne loudness of the sound by a radio increases by -	litudo inorooso	KKB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift III)
Ашр	intuue increase	(31111-111)
Wave speed amplitude wavelength and frequency all are called-		RRB Group-D 15-11-2018
Characte	eristics of wave	(Shift-I)
The amplitude of the wave is- Maximum distance travelled by t	the particles of	<b>RRB Group-D 06-12-2018</b>
the medium on either side from the	he central state	(Shift-III)
The frequency is expressed in the event repeated per second		
The nequency is expressed in the event repeated per second-	Hertz	<b>RRB Group-D 05-11-2018</b>
	Hertz	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called	Hertz	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11 2018 (Shift D
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called–	Hertz hission of sound Compression	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) PPR Croup D 16 11 2018
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called– If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by–	Hertz hission of sound Compression bund wave is L, 2L	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called– If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by–	Hertz nission of sound Compression bund wave is L, 2L	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its-	Hertz nission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 15-11-2018
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its-	Hertz hission of sound Compression bund wave is L, 2L Amplitude	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its-	Hertz nission of sound Compression Dund wave is L, 2L Amplitude	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 24-09-2018
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its-	Hertz hission of sound Compression bund wave is L, 2L Amplitude	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is called	Hertz hission of sound Compression bund wave is L, 2L Amplitude	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is called The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital.	Hertz hission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude dd-Time period and airport-	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB NTPC 12 04 2016
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is calle The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a	Hertz  ission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude  d-Time period and airport- X-rays	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018           (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III)
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is calle The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a	Hertz hission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude d-Time period and airport- X-rays	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB MTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is called The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital and the type of the trough are- The infra-red rays are- Electron	Hertz hission of sound Compression bund wave is L, 2L Amplitude cd-Time period and airport- X-rays hagnetic waves	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB NTPC 12.04.2016           RRB NTPC 05.04.2016
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is calle The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are— Electron	Hertz  ission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude  d-Time period and airport- X-rays magnetic waves	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is calle The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are— Electron That electromagnetic wave that have the shortest wavelength—	Hertz hission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude d-Time period and airport- X-rays hagnetic waves Gamma ray	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 03.04.2016
The frequency is expressed in the event repeated per second— The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a second then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is called The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are— Electron That electromagnetic wave that have the shortest wavelength—	Hertz hission of sound Compression Dund wave is L, 2L Amplitude dd-Time period and airport- X-rays hagnetic waves Gamma ray	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB MTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist
The frequency is expressed in the event repeated per second— The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a second then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is calle The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are— Electron That electromagnetic wave that have the shortest wavelength— Harmful radiation emitted by the Sun—	Hertz hission of sound Compression Dund wave is L, 2L Amplitude dd-Time period and airport- X-rays hagnetic waves Gamma ray UV radiation	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III)           RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III)           RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III)           RRB NTPC 03.04.2016           (Shift-III)           Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 25-09-2018
The frequency is expressed in the event repeated per second— The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is calle The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are— Electron That electromagnetic wave that have the shortest wavelength— Harmful radiation emitted by the Sun—	Hertz  ission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude  d-Time period and airport- X-rays magnetic waves Gamma ray UV radiation	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I) RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup> RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)
The frequency is expressed in the event repeated per second— The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a second then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is called The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are— That electromagnetic wave that have the shortest wavelength— Harmful radiation emitted by the Sun— The order of radiation in descending order of frequencies is— X-Rays > infrared > microwaves	Hertz  ission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude  d-Time period and airport- X-rays magnetic waves Gamma ray UV radiation > radio waves	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB MTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III)           RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III)           Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III)           Stage Ist           RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (Mains) 03/03/2023
The frequency is expressed in the event repeated per second— The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a second then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is called The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are— Electron That electromagnetic wave that have the shortest wavelength— Harmful radiation emitted by the Sun— The order of radiation in descending order of frequencies is— X-Rays > infrared > microwaves The types of radiation designates a portion of the electromagnetic	Hertz  ission of sound Compression Dund wave is L, 2L Amplitude  cd-Time period and airport- X-rays magnetic waves Gamma ray UV radiation  > radio waves c spectrum from	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)           (Shift-II)           RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III)           SSC CGL (Mains) 03/03/2023           SSC CHSL 30/05/2022
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is calle The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are— Electron That electromagnetic wave that have the shortest wavelength— Harmful radiation emitted by the Sun— The order of radiation in descending order of frequencies is— X-Rays > infrared > microwaves The types of radiation designates a portion of the electromagnetic about 1mm to 100 km is—	Hertz  ission of sound Compression Dund wave is L, 2L  Amplitude  dd-Time period and airport- X-rays  magnetic waves Gamma ray UV radiation  > > radio waves c spectrum from Radio waves	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)           (Shift-II)           RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III)           Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III)           Stage Ist           RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (Mains) 03/03/2023           SSC CHSL 30/05/2022 (Shift-I)
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called— If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by— The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is calle The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are— Electron That electromagnetic wave that have the shortest wavelength— Harmful radiation emitted by the Sun— The order of radiation in descending order of frequencies is— X-Rays > infrared > microwaves The types of radiation designates a portion of the electromagnetic about 1mm to 100 km is— TV remote controls work on the principle of—	Hertz hission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude d-Time period and airport- X-rays hagnetic waves Gamma ray UV radiation > radio waves infrared waves infrared waves	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist           RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (Mains) 03/03/2023           SSC CHSL 30/05/2022 (Shift-I)           SSC CGL (Tier-I) –
The area of high density of particles in the medium during transmis called– If the distance between a crest and its consecutive trough for a so then its wavelength is given by– The depth of the trough of a wave is called its- The time taken for one oscillation at a point in the medium is calle The type of waves that is used to penetrate hard object at hospital a The infra-red rays are– Electron That electromagnetic wave that have the shortest wavelength– Harmful radiation emitted by the Sun– The order of radiation in descending order of frequencies is– X-Rays > infrared > microwaves The types of radiation designates a portion of the electromagnetic about 1mm to 100 km is– TV remote controls work on the principle of–	Hertz  ission of sound Compression ound wave is L, 2L Amplitude  d-Time period and airport- X-rays magnetic waves Gamma ray UV radiation  > radio waves e spectrum from Radio waves infrared waves	RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16- 11-2018 (Shift-I)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)           RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist           RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist           RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)           SSC CGL (Mains) 03/03/2023           SSC CGL (Mains) 03/03/2022           SSC CGL (Tier-I) – 06/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ionizing has/have sufficient energy to affect the atoms i	n living cells and thereby	SSC JE Electrical
damage their genetic material-	Christiaan Uigging	10.12.2020 (Shift-II)
The wave theory of light was proposed by scientist-	Christiaan Higgins	(SSC J.E. 04.03.17, 2:45 nm)
The electromagnetic waves can be detected using thermo	opiles-	(SSC J.E. 04.03.17, 10:00
	Infrared waves	am)
The order of electromagnetic radiation arranged in orde	or of increasing frequency	(SSC J.E. 01.03.17, 2:45
is- Long Radio Waves < Microwaves	< Visible light < X-Rays	pm)
Earth's surface re-emits heat in the form of-	Infrared radiation	(SSC J.E. 04.03.17, 10:00
A magnetron value is used to produce	Mianawayas	am) (SSC LE 01 03 17 10:00
A magnetion varve is used to produce–	whichowaves	(SSC J.E. 01.03.17, 10:00 am)
The electromagnetic waves can be detected using Point of	contact diodes-	(SSC J.E. 04.03.17, 2:45
	Microwaves	pm)
A wavelength range of 700 nm to 400 nm-	Visible light	(SSC J.E. 02.03.17, 2:45
		pm)
Intensity of any wave is proportional to-	Square of amplitude	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 07-09-
The rate of transfer of energy per unit area perpendicula	r to the direction of travel	2016, 10 am)
of the wave is-	Intensity of wave	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 24.01.17, 10 am)
The phenomenon that established the transverse nature of	of light is- <b>Polarisation</b>	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 28-08-
	0	2016, 4.15 pm)
The waves cannot be polarised-	Ultrasonic	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09-
		2016, 1.15 pm)
An example of longitudinal waves (in gas as a medium)	is– Sound waves	SSC JE Civil - 23/01/2018
The superposing of two or more coherent wayes to pro	oduce regions of maxima	(Sniit-I) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 24 01 17
and minima in space according to the principle of super	position it refers to-	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 24.01.17, 1.15 nm)
	Interference	p)
The relationship between frequency (f) and time period (	(T) of a wave is-	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17,
	$f \times T = 1$	10 am)
The frequency of a wave is the reciprocal of its-	time period	SSC JE Electrical –
		24/03/2021 (Shift-II)
The following electromagnetic waves can be detected us	ing Geiger tubes–	(SSC CGL (TIER-I) 09-09- 2016 1 15 pm)
The wave that used in radar systems are_	Micro waves	2010, 1.15 pm) SSC CHSL -10/07/2019
The wave that used in radar systems are—	Milero waves	(Shift-I)
The skin damage causes by-	UV Rays	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 23.01.17,
	·	1.15 pm)
The horizontal distance between two successive crests is	– Wave length	SSC CGL 21/04/2022
	-	(Shift-II)
7. S	ound	
A. Nature of Sound Waves		
The sound is not heard on the Moon because- There	is no atmosphere on the	RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift-
Moon and sound cannot	t travel without medium	IV)
Sound waves cannot travel in the –	Vacuum	<b>RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup></b>
		28.04.2016 (Shift-II)
		RRB ALP & Tec. (13-08-18
		Shilt-III) RRR Crown D 00 10 2010
		(Shift_I)
The time taken for a complete oscillation of a sound w	vave in the density of the	RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift-
medium is-	Time period	IV)
Sound can transmit from- So	ida Cas and Eluid anly	<b>BBB</b> Croup_D 12_10_2018
	nus, Gas and Fiuld only	KKD GIOUP-D 12-10-2010
	nus, Gas and Fluid only	(Shift-I)

The technique used to absorb noise by using soft and porous surface is called– Sound protection	RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)
Sound is a form of energy that arises due to- Vibration	RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-III)
	RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)
Compression and rarefaction are due to variability of- Air pressure	RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)
Sound intensity is measured— Decibel	RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set- 08, Green paper)
The standard unit for measuring the frequency of a sound wave is- Hertz	RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)
Sound is one of the- Mechanical wave	RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-III)
When the sound passes through the air, the particles of air- <b>Vibrate in the</b> <b>direction of propagation of the waves</b>	RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)
The sound waves in the air are- Longitudinal	B Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-III)
Sound waves travel on- Different speeds in different mediums	RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)
The Doppler effect discovered by Austrian scientist christian doppler, which describes the change in frequency of any sound or light waves produced by a moving source with respect to an observer in the year-	SSC CGL (Tier-II) – 03/03/2023
The loudness of sound is proportional to the of the amplitude of the	SSC MTS/Havaldar-
vibration producing the sound– Square	(Shift-III)
	55C JE Electrical 10/10/2023 (Shift-II)
Sound cannot travel in– Vacuum medium	(SSC CGL (TIER-1) 11-09- 2016, 1.15 pm)
Stethoscope works on principle- Reflection of sound	SSC JE Civil - 25/01/2018 (Shift-II)
Sound waves travel fastest at a particular temperature in- Solid medium	SSC JE Civil 29.10.2020 (Shift-I)
Sound travels fastest in- Steel	SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift- I)
B. Frequency Range of Sound Waves	Γ
The lowest frequency of sound that can be heard by human beings is– <b>20 Hz</b>	RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
For humans, the audible waves are those that-Have the frequency rangebetween 20 Hz to 20000 Hz	RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
The intensity level of very low audio sound is- <b>0dB</b>	RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)
The frequency of ultrasonic waves is- More than 20 kHertz	RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
The approximate range of sound for humans is- <b>20 Hertz to 20000 Hertz</b>	RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-II)
	RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)
	RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)
	RRB JE 28.06.2019 (Shift- IV)
	RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-I)
	RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Man cannot tolerate very high sound, the highest sound level that human cannot hear-	RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)
Sound waves with frequency below the audible range are called- Infrasonic	RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)
The frequency of Infrasonic waves is- Less than 20Hz	RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)
To detect the obstacles in their path, bats produce- Ultrasonic waves	RRB Group-D 09-10-2018
	(Snift-11) RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)
The frequency of an ultrasonic sound wave is greater than-20000 Hz	RRB JE 28.05.2019 (Shift-
	RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)
Ultrasonic sound are those sounds, its frequencies are- More than 20 kHz	SSC CHSL-10/07/2019 (Shift-II)
Women have shrill voice because of-   High frequency	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.02.17, 10 am)
The audible range of sound for an average adult person is–20 Hertz-20000 Hertz	SSC CHSL-10/07/2019 (Shift-I)
Human being's hearing range is-20 to 20,000 Hz	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 03.02.17, 10 am)
C. Speed of Sound	
The speed of sound in air is- 343 m/sec	RRB NTPC 27.02.2021
	(Shift-I) Stage Ist BBB I F 2014 (14 12 2014
	Red Paper)
	<b>RRB Group-D 31-10-2018</b>
	(Shift-I) RRB ALP & Tec (14-08-18
	Shift-I)
	SSC CGL (Tier-I)
The effect of pressure on the speed of sound The speed of sound is not	07.03.2020 (Shift-III) DDR NTDC 07.04 2016
affected by pressure	(Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
If the frequency of a sound wave is increased at a given velocity, the effect on its	RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift II)
The velocity of sound is- More in summer than winter	RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18
	Shift-III)
Speed of sound in seawater it occurs- 1531 m/s	RRB Group-D 25-10-2018 (Shift-II)
When the speed of an object exceeds to the speed of sound, it is said to travel at- Super sonic speed	RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)
An object travelling at a speed greater than the speed of sound in air is called-	<b>RRB Group-D 04-10-2018</b>
Supersonic	(Shift-I)
Speeds greater than the speed of sound in air are known as– Supersonic	RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
In any medium, the speed of sound increases, as we increase- <b>Temperature</b>	RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-III)
If the temperature increases, the speed of sound– Increases	RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)
At a given temperature has a highest speed of sound– Aluminium	RRB Group-D 26-09-2018
The speed of sound is the fastest in– Steel	RRB Group-D 25-09-2018
	(Shift-II)
The mediums has the sound travel fastest at a particular temperature– Iron	RRB JE 29-05-2019 (Shift- III)

All All	RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)
Speed of sound is maximum in- Solid	RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)
	RRB Group-D 10-10-2018
	RRB JE 26.05.2019 (Shift-
	RRB Group-D 26-09-2018
	(Shift-I)
The speed of sound depends on property of the medium are- Temperature, Elasticity, Moisture etc	RRB JE 23-05-2019 (Shift- III)
The distance travelled by a wave in one second, it represented by– <b>Wave velocity</b>	RRB JE 26-06-2019 (Shift- I)
When the speed of an object exceeds the speed of sound, it is said to be travelling at the speed of-	SSC JE Civil – 23/03/2021 (Shift-II)
The reason for a sound to be 'Grave' or "Shrill' is- Pitch	SSC JE Civil 30.10.2020
D. Characteristics of Sound	(31111-11)
D. Characteristics of Sound	DDD IE 24.05 2010 (SL*6
roce required to vibrate an object	IV)
The amount of sound energy passing in the unit area per second is called– Intensity	RRB JE 02.06.2019 (Shift- III)
A single frequency sound is called- Tone	RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-I)
	RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)
The way the brain interprets the frequency of an emitted sound is called the-	RRB NTPC 27.03.2021
Pitch	(Shift-II) Stage Ist
The repeated reflection that results in the persistence of sound is called-	RRB NTPC 05.03.2021
Reverberation	
Rever ber aufor	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
	(Shift-1) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II)
	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift-
	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called– <b>Reverberation</b>	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called— Pitch of sound depends on— frequency	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called—       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on—       frequency	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called— Reverberation Pitch of sound depends on— frequency	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called—       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on—       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is—       Amplitude	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called-       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on-       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is-       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us-       Sound sensing	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called-       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on-       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is-       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us-       Sound sensing	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called-       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on-       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is-       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us-       Sound sensing         The area of high density of particles in the medium at the time of sound transmission is called-       Compression	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called—       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on—       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is—       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us—       Sound sensing         The area of high density of particles in the medium at the time of sound transmission is called—       Compression         The characteristics of sound is measured in hertz (Hz) is—       Frequency of the	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 21/10/2020
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called-       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on-       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is-       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us-       Sound sensing         The area of high density of particles in the medium at the time of sound transmission is called-       Compression         The characteristics of sound is measured in hertz (Hz) is-       Frequency of the sound	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 21/10/2020 (Shift-II)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called-       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on-       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is-       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us-       Sound sensing         The area of high density of particles in the medium at the time of sound transmission is called-       Compression         The characteristics of sound is measured in hertz (Hz) is-       Frequency of the sound         The study of the production and propagation of sound waves called-       Acoustics	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II) SSC CHSL 21/10/2020 (Shift-II) SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-III)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called-       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on-       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is-       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us-       Sound sensing         The area of high density of particles in the medium at the time of sound transmission is called-       Compression         The characteristics of sound is measured in hertz (Hz) is-       Frequency of the sound         The study of the production and propagation of sound waves called-       Acoustics	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 21/10/2020 (Shift-II) SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-III)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called—       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on—       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is—       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us—       Sound sensing         The area of high density of particles in the medium at the time of sound transmission is called—       Compression         The characteristics of sound is measured in hertz (Hz) is—       Frequency of the sound         The study of the production and propagation of sound waves called—       Acoustics         E. Echo       The approximate minimum distance between source and reflector for echo is—	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 21/10/2020 (Shift-II) SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-III)
Reverberation         The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called—       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on—       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is—       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us—       Sound sensing         The area of high density of particles in the medium at the time of sound transmission is called—       Compression         The characteristics of sound is measured in hertz (Hz) is—       Frequency of the sound         The study of the production and propagation of sound waves called—       Acoustics         E. Echo       The approximate minimum distance between source and reflector for echo is—	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I) SSC CHSL 21/10/2020 (Shift-II) SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called—       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on—       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is—       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us—       Sound sensing         The area of high density of particles in the medium at the time of sound transmission is called—       Compression         The characteristics of sound is measured in hertz (Hz) is—       Frequency of the sound         The study of the production and propagation of sound waves called—       Acoustics         E. Echo       17 m         The repetition of sound, produced by the reflection of sound waves is—       Echo	(Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift- IV) RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II) RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-II) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III) RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II) SSC CHSL 21/10/2020 (Shift-II) SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III) RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift- III)
The persistence of sound in an auditorium is the result of repeated reflections of sound and is called-       Reverberation         Pitch of sound depends on-       frequency         The loudness or softness of a sound is-       Amplitude         Sound moves through the air and reaches our ears and gives us-       Sound sensing         The area of high density of particles in the medium at the time of sound transmission is called-       Compression         The study of the production and propagation of sound waves called-       Acoustics         E. Echo       17 m         The repetition of sound, produced by the reflection of sound waves is-       Echo	(Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18         Shift-II)         RRB JE 27.05.2019 (Shift-IV)         RRB NTPC 16.01.2021         (Shift-I) Stage Ist         RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18         Shift-II)         RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18         Shift-II)         RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18         Shift-II)         RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18         Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018         (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 16-10-2018         (Shift-II)         SSC CHSL 21/10/2020         (Shift-II)         SSC CGL 18/04/2022         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB Group-D 23-10-2018         (Shift-III)         RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift-III)

The roofs and walls of the auditorium covered to reduce echo are- Fiberboard	RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-III)
Echoes may be heard more than once due to successive or multiple- <b>Reflection</b>	<b>RRB Group-D 22-09-2018</b>
	(Shift-III)
	RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18
To hear distinct echo the time interval between the original sound, and the	Shift-III) PDR Croup D 26 11 2018
reflected sound must be-	(Shift-III)
	RRB ALP & Tec. (13-08-18
	Shift-III)
	RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18
There is an acquetic recommend that achoes is the fixed recommend when it is in	Shift-I) DDD Crown D 15 11 2018
vibration-	(Shift-III)
To hear a distinct echo, the time interval between the original sound and reflected	SSC JE Civil - 27/01/2018
sound must be atleast— 0.1 seconds	(Shift-II)
F. Sonar/Radar	
Sonar is a device that uses ultrasonic waves to measure the distance, direction and	RB NTPC 08.03.2021
speed of object-Underwater	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
The device that uses ultrasonic waves to measure the distance, direction and	RRB NTPC 01.04.2021
The acronym SONAR stands for-	RRB Group-D 26-11-2018
	(Shift-III)
	<b>RRB NTPC 09.04.2016</b>
	(Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
	RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift I) Stago Ist
Echocardiogram is more closely related to Donnler effect	(SIIII-1) Stage 1st RRR NTPC 19 04 2016
	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The distance, direction and speed of the objects present under the water can be	RRB JE 31.05.2019 (Shift-
measured with help of-	
The word radar is derived from– Radio Detection And Ranging	RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Vellow paper)
	RRB NTPC 29.03.2016
	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
the main instruments in a SONAR, that are used to find the distance, direction	RRB JE 29.05.2019 (Shift-
and speed of an underwater body are— I ransmitter and detector	111) RRR IF 25 05 2019 (Shift-
The technique that are used to determine the depth of the ocean, explore	I)
underwater hills, valleys, submarines, icebergs etc SONAR	,
8. Light	
A. Nature of Light	
Rays coming from the sun are refracted by the atmosphere. Due to this, the	<b>RRB Group-D 25-08-2022</b>
apparent sunrise is about the actual sunrise— 2 minute before	(Shift-III)
The materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly are caned -	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
	(Shirt I) Stage 1st
The region where all of the light from the source is blocked is called– Umbra	RRB NTPC 13.01.2021
	(Shift-I) Stage Ist
The substance through light can pass is called— Transparent body	RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The primary colours used in colour television are— <b>Red green blue</b>	RRB JE Stage - II 01_00
	2019 (Shift - III)
The velocity of light in vacuum is- $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18
	Shift-II)
	кв је 24.05.2019 (Shift-I)

The sneed of light is maximum in the mediums of Vacuum	DDD ALD & Too (31 09 19
The speed of light is maximum in the mediums of-	KKD ALI & Ict. (51-06-16 Shift III)
	DDD Creare D 01 10 2019
	KKB Group-D 01-10-2018
	(Shiit-1)
The Quantum Theory of light was given by– Planck	<b>RRB ALP &amp; Tec. (20-08-18</b>
	Shift-II)
The deviation angle is the lowest- red	<b>RRB Group-D 01-11-2018</b>
	(Shift-II)
Light is a transverse wave, the only event proving this– <b>Polarization</b>	<b>RRB NTPC 11.04.2016</b>
	(Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
Objects that produce their own light are called.	BBB Croup D 26 00 2018
Lummous objects	(Shift I)
	(SIIII-1) SSC MTS 00 10 2017
	SSC WITS 09.10.2017
The color of grass as green because– It reflects green colored light	<b>RRB NIPC 04.04.2016</b>
back to our eyes	(Shift-III) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
The theory belongs behind stars twinkling is that– The refractive index of the	<b>RRB NTPC 11.04.2016</b>
different layers of earth's atmosphere changes continuously,	(Shift-I) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
consequently the position of the star's image changes with time	
A piece of cloth, that appears green in sunlight, appear black when it is viewed	<b>RRB NTPC 31.03.2016</b>
under red light because– The cloth completely absorbs red	(Shift-II) Stage I <sup>st</sup>
colour wavelength	(Shine II) Stuge I
The ability of a medium to reflect light is also expressed by its Light density	DDD Crown D 20 10 2019
The ability of a medium to reflect light is also expressed by its-	KKB Group-D 29-10-2018
	(Shiit-111)
The colour of VIBGYOR's light has the minimum wave length– <b>Purple/Voilet</b>	SSC CHSL (Tier-1) –
	14/08/2023 (Shift-IV)
The electromagnetic spectrum describes the entire range of light it is usually	SSC CHSL 30/05/2022
divided into regions of wave length and in order of increasing energy and	(Shift-II)
frequency– Seven	
The colour of light is formed when red, blue and green colours of light meet in	SSC JE Civil 11.12.2020
equal proportion– White	(Shift-II)
Light waves are— Electromagnetic waves	SSC JE Civil - 24/01/2018
	(Shift-I)
Light travels factor in Vanuum	(SSC 10+2 CUSL 16 01 17
Light travers fastest in-	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17,
	1.15 pm)
The colour of the light emitted by the Sun is– White	SSC CGL(Tier-I)-
	05/03/2020 (Shift-I)
Apart from the red and green wavelengths of sunlight, other wavelength of	SSC MTS 08/10/2021
sunlight is absorbed by water molecules in the ocean– <b>Orange</b>	(Shift-I)
A wooden hat can be classified as an-	SSC MTS 06/10/2021
	(Shift-I)
	(51111-1)
B. Scattering of Light	
The colour of scattered light depends on the size of the scattering particles. Very	RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022
fine particles scatter mainly the– Blue light	(Shift-III)
The photographs taken from a satellite show the sky as dark. This is because-	<b>RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022</b>
No scattering occurs	(Shift-III)
to seatching occurs	RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022
	(Shift-III)
The sky appears blue due to Scattering of light of lower wave length	RRR Group D 10 00 2022
scattering of light of lower wave length	(Chiff III)
Light is passed through suspended particles in a medium, some portion of light is	KRB Group-D 19-09-2022
absorbed and emitted in all directions-	(Shift-I)
Scattering of light	
The phenomenon of scattering of light by colloidal particles gives rise to-	RRB Group-D 07-10-2022
Tyndall effect	(Shift-I)
	•

An astronaut from the moon's surface will observe the sky as- Black	RRB Group-D 17-09-2022
When a beem of pure white light passes through a prigm, it happened that	DDD Crown D 20 00 2022
when a beam of pure white right passes through a prish, it happened that-	KKB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift D)
The outer space looks block because of No scattering of light takes place	DDD Crown D 12 00 2022
The outer space looks black because of-	KKB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift III)
In the absence of atmosphere, the colour of the slav would be <b>Pleak</b>	DDD Crown D 01/00/2022
In the absence of authosphere, the colour of the sky would be-	KKB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift II)
When a conic marine through a dustry need during night a noth of hear from the	(Siiit-II)
when a car is moving inrough a dusty road during night, a pain of beam from the	KKB Group-D- 20/09/2022 (Shift D)
The solutions can sect the light	(SIIII-I)
The solutions can scatter light-	KKB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift III)
The realistic encourses of the sum of the time of suming is due to set the sing	(Siiit-111)
I he reddish appearance of the sun at the time of sunrise is due to- Scattering	KKB Group-D- 13/09/2022
of light	(Sniit-I)
	KKB Group-D- 1 //08/2022 (Shift D)
The bluich colour of water in door can is due to <b>Scottoring of light</b>	(SIIII-I)
The bluish colour of water in deep sea is due to- Scattering of light	KKB Group-D- 1//08/2022
and Turdell official charged	KKB Group-D- 18/09/2022
The solume of the abuse scienced have a setument at the International Space Station	(SIIII-I)
I he colour of the sky a viewed by an astronaut at the International Space Station	KKB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift D)
would be- Black	(SIIII-I)
An example of scattering of fight- Blue colour of the sky, Ked sky,	KKB NIFC 07.04.2021 (Shift I) Stage Ist
white clouds etc.	(Shiit-1) Stage Ist
	<b>RKB NIPC Stage I</b> 10.01.2017 (Shift II)
The blue colour of the dry is due to the Section of light	19.01.2017 (SHIIt-II)
Scattering of light	KKB NIPC 03.02.2021 (Shift II) Stage Ist
	(SIIII-II) Stage Ist
	SSC WITS 10/10/2021 (Shift I)
	(SIIII-1) SSC IE Civil 20 10 2020
	SSC JE CIVII 29.10.2020 (Shift_I)
The color of the clouds appears white due to Scattering of light	BBB Croup D 18 00 2018
scattering of ngit	(Shift-II)
Scattering of suplight occurs due to the presence of <b>Atmosphere</b>	
Atmosphere	2019  (morning)
The process of glare resulting from a collision caused by a collision with particles	<b>PRR SSF (21 12 2014 Set</b>
floating in a fluid of light is called–	08 Green naner)
The effect of splitting of a spectral line into several components in the presence	SSC CGL -(Tier-I)
of a static magnetic field is called–	16/08/2021 (Shift III)
Scattering of a beam of light by a medium containing small suspended narticles is	SSC JE Civil 30 10 2020
known as-	(Shift-I)
Sun appears red in colour at suprise and sunset due to-	(SILL 1) (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 01-09-
that all other colour scatter	2016, 4.15 pm)
away except red	2010, 110 pm)
The brilliant red colour of rising and sun is due to the <b>Scattering of light</b>	SSC JE Civil - 25/09/2019
	(Shift-I)
The colour of the sky appears blue in the atmosphere because blue light is	SSC JE Mechanical
	11.12.2020 (Shift-D
The name of the phenomena (driven by the scattering of light) in which mountain	SSC CGL (Tier-I)-2019 -
tops acquire a rosy or orange colour around sunrise and sunset is- <b>Alnendow</b>	04/03/2020 (Shift-III)
The splitting of white light into its component colours is called. <b>Dispersion</b>	SSC IF Machanical
The spitting of white light into its component colours is cance — Dispersion	27.10.2020 (Shift-II)
	27.10.2020 (Smit-II)

Raman wants to use rear view mirror in his vehicle. The type of mirror should be choose for this—       SSC CHSL (Tiret-1)—         The size of the image formed by a plane mirror is always—       Forcet       SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)         The image formed by a plane mirror is always—       Freet       SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)         In an image formed by a mirror, the left of the object appears on the right and the right appears on the left. This is called as—       Lateral inversion       27.10.2020 (Shift-1)         The total number of images formed by two mirrors inclined at 120° to each other       SSC CGL (Tire-1)-2019—       065/03/2020 (Shift-1)         The kind of mirror would be best suited for use in a solar cooker       Concave       SSC JE Civil - 24/01/2018         The formula for magnification while using a concave mirror is—       (Image distance)/(Object distance)       SSC JE Civil - 24/01/2018         In the headlights of car is used—       Concave mirror       (SSC JE Civil - 24/01/2018         The inght from a point source is rendered paralled by a concave mirror. The position of the light source is—       A the centre of curvature of a concave (Shift-1)         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror is alkance equal to its focus       RRB Group-D- 13/09/0222         A nobject is placed in from of a concave mirror is a distance decau to its focus       RRB Group-D- 13/09/0222         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror of a concave mirror of a concave mirror is a distance equal to it	C. Reflection of Light	
The size of the image formed by a plane mirror is always—term       SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)         In an image formed by a plane mirror is always—Erect       SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-1)         In an image formed by a mirror, the left of the object appears on the right and the right appears on the left. This is called as—Lateral inversion       SSC JE Mechanical         The total number of images formed by two mirrors inclined at 120° to each other is       SSC JE Mechanical       Z10.2020 (Shift-1)         The kind of mirror would be best suited for use in a solar cooker—Concave       SSC JE Cini 1-2020 (Shift-1)       SSC JE Cini 1-2020 (Shift-1)         The headlights of car is used—       Concave mirror       (SSC JE Cini 1-2020 (Shift-1)         In a concave mirror if object is placed at centre of curvature, then image will be—At the centre of curvature       (SSC JE Cini 2-2017/2018)         The image formed by a plane mirror is always—       Virtual and erect       SSC JE Cini 2-2010/2018         C-1. Rules of Reflection       RRB Group-D-13/09/2021       (Shift-1)         The light from a point source is rendered paralled by a concave mirror. The plastion of the light source is—       At Focus       (Shift-1)         A no abject is placed in fornt of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length the principal focus—       RRB Group-D-10202022       (Shift-1)         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length of a convex mirror is—       RRB Group-D-0170/09/202	Raman wants to use rear view mirror in his vehicle. The type of mirror should he choose for this-	SSC CHSL (Tier-1) – 10/03/2023 (Shift-II)
The image formed by a plane mirror is always-         Erect         SSC MIS 10-10-2017 (Shift-1)           In an image formed by a mirror, the left of the object appears on the right and the right appears on the left. This is called as-         Lateral inversion         SSC JE Mechanical 27.10.200 (Shift-1)           The total number of images formed by two mirrors inclined at 120° to each other is-         SSC CCI. (Tier-1)-2019 - 0503/2020 (Shift-1)         SSC JE Cvii 1-2020 (Shift-1)           The kind of mirror would be best suited for use in a solar cooker-         Concave         SSC JE Cvii 1-2020 (Shift-1)           The formula for magnification while using a concave mirror is- (Image distance)(Object distance)         (SSC JE Cvii 1-23/01/2018 (SSC 10+2 Clii 1, 15 pm)           In a concave mirror if object is placed at centre of curvature, The image formed by a plane mirror is always-         Virtual and erect (Shift-1)         SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-1)           C-1. Rules of Reflection         RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-1)         RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-1)           The light parallel to the of a concave mirror, after reflection, will pass through the principal focus-         RtB Group-D- 0-00/00/202 (Shift-1)           If a yo flight is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be applace in fornt of a concave mirror at a distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-         RtB Group-D- 0-09/09/2022 (Shift-11)           A point on the principal axis which is at double the distan	The size of the image formed by a plane mirror is always ——to/than the object– Equal	SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift- I)
In an image formed by a mirror, the left of the object appears on the right and the right appears on the left. This is called as-       Lateral inversion       27.10.2020 (Shift-1)         The total number of images formed by two mirrors inclined at 120° to each other is-       SSC CGL (Tier-1)-2019 - 05/03/2020 (Shift-1)       SSC CGL (Tier-1)-2019 - 05/03/2020 (Shift-1)         The kind of mirror would be best suited for use in a solar cooker-       Concave       SSC JE CHI - 24/01/2018 (SC JE - 24/01/2018 (SG JE - 24/01/	The image formed by a plane mirror is always– Erect	SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-I)
The total number of images formed by two mirrors inclined at 120° to each other       SSC CLT (Tier-1)-2019-05/03/2020 (Shift-11)         The kind of mirror would be best suited for use in a solar cooker-       Concave         The formula for magnification while using a concave mirror is-       (SSC JE Civil - 24/01/2018)         In the headlights of car is used-       Concave mirror         In a concave mirror if object is placed at centre of curvature, then image will be-       SSC IMSC 10+2 CHSL 25.01.17, 1.15 pm)         In a concave mirror if object is placed at centre of curvature, then image will be-       SSC MTS-21/08/2019         Charles of Reflection       SSC MTS-21/08/2019         The light from a point source is rendered paralled by a concave mirror. The position of the light source is-       At focus         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror, after reflection, will pass through the principal focus-       Principal axis         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length of a convex mirror is-       Positive         RB Group-D- 17/08/2022       (Shift-11)         RB Group-D- 04/09/2022       (Shift-11)         If a point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for call length of a convex mirror is -       Positive         RB Group-D- 04/02/2022       (Shift-11)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for callength of a convex mirror is -       <	In an image formed by a mirror, the left of the object appears on the right and the right appears on the left. This is called as– Lateral inversion	SSC JE Mechanical 27.10.2020 (Shift-I)
The kind of mirror would be best suited for use in a solar cooker-       Concave       SSC JE Civil - 24/01/2018 (Shift-11)         The formula for magnification while using a concave mirror is-       (Magnet Concave mirror)       (SSC JE 01.03.17, 2:45         In the headlights of car is used-       Concave mirror       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 25.01.7, 2:15         In a concave mirror if object is placed at centre of curvature of curvature of curvature (SSC 10+2 CHSL 25.01.7, 2:168/2019)       SSC JE Civil - 23/01/2018         C-1. Rules of Reflection       SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-11)       SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-11)         The inage formed by a plane mirror is always-       Virtual and erect       SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-11)         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror, after reflection, will pass through the principal focus-       RRB Group-D-13/09/2022 (Shift-11)         If any of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave (Shift-11)       RRB Group-D-13/09/2022 (Shift-11)         If any of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave (Shift-11)       RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-11)         If a point on the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-       0°         To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror is-       Centre of curvature (Shift-11)         RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-11)       RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-11)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distan	The total number of images formed by two mirrors inclined at 120° to each other is-	SSC CGL (Tier-I)-2019 – 05/03/2020 (Shift-II)
The formula for magnification while using a concave mirror is- (Image distance)/(Object distance)       (SSC J.E. 01.03.17, 2:45 pm)         In the headlights of car is used- In a concave mirror if object is placed at centre of curvature, then image will be- At the centre of curvature       (SSC JE Civil - 23/01/2018)         The image formed by a plane mirror is always- Virtual and erect       SSC JE Civil - 23/01/2018       (Shift-1)         C-1. Rules of Reflection       SSC MTS-21/88/2019 (Shift-1)       (Shift-1)         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror, after reflection, will pass through the principal focus- through the principal focus- mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-       (Shift-1)         If a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature to-       0 <sup>4</sup> RRB Group-D- 07/09/2022 (Shift-1)         The focal length of a convex mirror is-       Positive       RRB Group-D- 07/09/2022 (Shift-1)       RRB Group-D- 07/09/2022 (Shift-1)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       Positive       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-1)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       RC R Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-11)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       RC R Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-11)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P an	The kind of mirror would be best suited for use in a solar cooker– Concave	SSC JE Civil - 24/01/2018 (Shift-II)
In the headlights of car is used—       Concave mirror       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 25.01.7, 1.15 pm)         In a concave mirror if object is placed at centre of curvature, then image will be- At the centre of curvature       (SSC 10+2 CHSL 25.01.7, 1.15 pm)         The image formed by a plane mirror is always—       Virtual and erect       SSC JE Civil - 23/01/2018         C-1. Rules of Reflection       RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022       (Shift-11)         The light parallel to the of a concave mirror, after reflection, will pass through the principal focus—       Principal axis       (Shift-11)         A nobject is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to—       0 <sup>0</sup> RRB Group-D-17/08/2022         The focal length of a convex mirror is-       Positive       RRB Group-D-16/10/2018 (Shift-11)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-11)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-111)         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its (Shift-111)       RRB Group-D 09/09/2022 (Shift-111)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance twice its focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its (Shift-111)	The formula for magnification while using a concave mirror is– (Image distance)/(Object distance)	(SSC J.E. 01.03.17, 2:45
In a concave mirror if object is placed at centre of curvature, then image will be- At the centre of curvature       SSC JE Civil - 23/01/2018         The image formed by a plane mirror is always-       Virtual and erect       (Shift-1)         C-1. Rules of Reflection       SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-1)       SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-1)         The light from a point source is- position of the light source is- At Focus       At Focus (Shift-1)       RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-1)         A nobject is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length. The image is formed at- mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal (Shift-1)       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-1)         Image for the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is- Centre of curvature of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at- 80 cm       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-11)         The focal length of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed- Between 0-20 cm (Shift-11)       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-11)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is- Centre of curvature of urvature is located at- 30 cm (Shift-111)       RRB Group-D - 09/09/2022 (Shift-111)         The focal length of a concave mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at- 30 cm (Shift-111)       RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-111)         The focal length of a concave mirror is - An object	In the headlights of car is used– Concave mirror	(SSC 10+2 CHSL 25.01.17, 1.15 pm)
The image formed by a plane mirror is always-         Virtual and erect         SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shiff-II)           The light from a point source is rendered paralled by a concave mirror. The position of the light source is -         RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shiff-II)           A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror, after reflection, will pass through the principal focus-         RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shiff-II)           An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length. The image is formed at-         Infinity           If a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-         0°           The focal length of a convex mirror is-         Positive         RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shiff-II)           A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-         RCB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shiff-II)           To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed-         Between 0-20 cm (Shiff-II)           An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length of a convex mirror is-         RRB Group-D -09/09/2022 (Shiff-III)           An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (21). The inage is formed at a distance of-         Rtroe           The focal length of a concave mirror is -         Always negative (Shiff-III)         RtB Group-D 12-09-	In a concave mirror if object is placed at centre of curvature, then image will be– At the centre of curvature	SSC JE Civil - 23/01/2018 (Shift-I)
C-1. Rules of Reflection       RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022         The light from a point source is rendered paralled by a concave mirror. The position of the light source is –       At Focus       RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror, after reflection, will pass through the principal focus-       Principal axis       RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length. The image is formed at-       Infinity       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022         If a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-       0°         The focal length of a convex mirror is-       Positive       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       Centre of curvature       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022         I ength 20 cm, the object should be placed-       Between 0-20 cm       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022       (Shift-III)         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its call length of a concave mirror is -       Always negative       RRB Group-D 30-08-2022         (2f). The image is formed at a distance of-       2f       Shift-III       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-III)         An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflectio	The image formed by a plane mirror is always– Virtual and erect	SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-II)
The light from a point source is rendered paralled by a concave mirror. The position of the light source is -       At Focus       RRB Group-D-13/09/2022 (Shift-II)         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror, after reflection, will pass through the principal focus-       Principal axis       RRB Group-D-13/09/2022 (Shift-II)         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-       0°       RRB Group-D-02/09/2022 (Shift-I)         It a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal (Shift-II)       RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-II)         It a convex mirror is-       Positive       RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-II)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       Centre of curvature (Shift-III)         The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-       30 cm         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length of a concave mirror is -       Always negative         (2f). The image is formed at a distance of-       2f         RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length of a concave mirror is -       Always negative <th>C-1. Rules of Reflection</th> <th></th>	C-1. Rules of Reflection	
position of the light source is-       At Focus       (Shift-1)         A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror, after reflection, will pass through the principal focus-       RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022         length. The image is formed at-       Infinity         If a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022         The focal length of a convex mirror is-       Positive       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022         To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed-       Between 0-20 cm       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-       30 cm       RRB Group-D- 30-08-2022         An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-       At C of a concave mirror       RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)         The focal length of a concave mirror is-       At of oa concave mirror       RRB Group-D 90/09/2022         RB Group-D 90/09/2022       RRB Group-D 90/09/2022       RRB Group-D 90/09/2022         RB for placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object a	The light from a point source is rendered paralled by a concave mirror. The	RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022
Introduct of the principal focus-       Principal axis       Principal axis       (Shift-III)         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length. The image is formed at-       Infinity       (Shift-III)         If a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-       0°       RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022         The focal length of a convex mirror is-       Positive       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022       (Shift-II)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       Centre of curvature       (Shift-III)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       Centre of curvature       (Shift-III)         The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-       RRB Group-D 30-08-2022       (Shift-III)         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length of the object after reflection-       Always negative       RRB Group-D 12-09-2022         The focal length of a concave mirror is-       Always negative       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-III)         An object ti splaced in front of a concave mirror is-       Always negative       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-III)         The focal length of a concave mirror is- <th>A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror after reflection will pass</th> <td>(Shift-1) RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022</td>	A beam of light parallel to the of a concave mirror after reflection will pass	(Shift-1) RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022
An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length. The image is formed at-       Infinity       RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)         If a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal (Shift-I)       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)         Ito-       0°       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)         The focal length of a convex mirror is-       Positive       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)         A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-       Centre of curvature (Shift-II)         To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its       RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)         An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length of a concave mirror is -       30 cm (Shift-II)         An object splaced to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-       Always negative (Shift-I)         An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-       At C of a concave mirror (Shift-II)         An mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-       A concave mirror       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)         The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-       Behind the mirror       RRB Group-D 14-09-20	through the principal focus– Principal axis	(Shift-III)
The indige is formed al-(Sinfer)If a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-00The focal length of a convex mirror is-PositiveRRB Group-D - 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)The focal length of a convex mirror is-PositiveRRB Group-D - 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-Centre of curvature (Shift-II)RRB Group-D - 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed-Between 0-20 cm (Shift-II)RRB Group-D - 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (2f). The image is formed at a distance of-RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-At C of a concave mirror At C of a concave mirror At C of a concave mirror (Shift-II)An mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-A concave mirror A concave mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-A concave mirror A concave mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)	An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance equal to its focal length. The image is formed at	RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022
mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-(Shift-I)10-0°0°The focal length of a convex mirror is-PositiveRRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D- 16/10/2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D- 04/12/2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D- 04/12/2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D- 04/12/2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D- 04/12/2018 (Shift-II) RRB Group-D- 04/12/2018 (Shift-II)A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-Centre of curvature Centre of curvatureRRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed-Between 0-20 cm (Shift-III)RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-30 cm (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length of a concave mirror is-Always negative Always negativeRRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)The focal length of a concave mirror is-Always negative At C of a concave mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will-Increase to double Increase to doubleA mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-A concave mirror A concave mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located- <td< td=""><th>If a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave</th><td>RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022</td></td<>	If a ray of light is incident passing through the centre of curvature of a concave	RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022
The focal length of a convex mirror is-PositiveRRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)The focal length of a convex mirror is-RRB Group-D- 16/10/2018 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D- 04/12/2018 (Shift-II)A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed-Between 0-20 cm Between 0-20 cmRRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-30 cm (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (2f). The image is formed at a distance of-RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a concave mirror is-Always negative (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-At C of a concave mirror (Shift-II)If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will-Increase to double (Shift-II)A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-A concave mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II) <th>mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to-<math>0^0</math></th> <td>(Shift-I)</td>	mirror, then the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray will be equal to- $0^0$	(Shift-I)
(Sint-1) RRB Group-D-16/10/2018 (Shift-II)A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-RRB Group-D-04/12/2018 (Shift-II)To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed-RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (2f). The image is formed at a distance of-RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)The focal length of a concave mirror is-Always negative Always negativeRRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-At C of a concave mirror (Shift-II)If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will-Increase to double (Shift-II)A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-A concave mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)	The focal length of a convex mirror is- <b>Positive</b>	RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022
(Sinit-11)A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is—RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-II)To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed—RRB Group-D-09/09/2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at—RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (2f). The image is formed at a distance of—RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a concave mirror is—Always negative (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection—At C of a concave mirror (Shift-III)If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will—Increase to double (Shift-III)A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is—A concave mirror (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located—Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-III)		(Sniit-11) RRB Group-D- 16/10/2018
A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-(Shift-III)A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for a Spherical mirror is-Centre of curvature(Shift-III)To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed-Between 0-20 cm(Shift-III)The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-30 cm(Shift-III)An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (2f). The image is formed at a distance of-2fRRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a concave mirror is-Always negative that of the object after reflection-RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-At C of a concave mirror (Shift-III)If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will-Iccrease to double (Shift-II)A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-A concave mirror A concave mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)		(Shift-11) RRB Group-D- 04/12/2018
a Spherical mirror is-Centre of curvature(Shift-III)To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed-Between 0-20 cmRRB Group-D- 09/09/2022The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-30 cmRRB Group-D 30-08-2022An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (2f). The image is formed at a distance of-2fRRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a concave mirror is-Always negative (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-At C of a concave mirror (Shift-III)If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will-Increase to double (Shift-II)A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-A concave mirror (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)	A point on the principal axis which is at double the distance between P and F for	(SHIT-11) RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022
To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed-Retween 0-20 cmRRB Group-D 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-30 cmRRB Group-D 30-08-2022 	a Spherical mirror is– Centre of curvature	(Shift-III)
The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm, New Cartesian Sign Convention, its centre of curvature is located at-RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (2f). The image is formed at a distance of-2fRRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a concave mirror is-Always negative (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will-Increase to double (Shift-II)A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-A concave mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)	To obtain a virtual and erect image by reflection from a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm, the object should be placed.	RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift III)
centre of curvature is located at—30 cm(Shift-III)An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (2f). The image is formed at a distance of—2fRRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)The focal length of a concave mirror is—Always negative (Shift-III)RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection—RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-III)If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature 	The focal length of a convex mirror is 15 cm. New Cartesian Sign Convention, its	RRB Group-D 30-08-2022
An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length       RRB Group-D 30-08-2022         (2f). The image is formed at a distance of-       2f         The focal length of a concave mirror is-       Always negative         An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection-       RRB Group-D 12-09-2022         If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will-       Increase to double         A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-       A concave mirror       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022         (Shift-II)       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-II)         RRB Group-D 14-09-2022       (Shift-II)         The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-       Behind the mirror       RRB Group-D 17-09-2022	centre of curvature is located at- <b>30 cm</b>	(Shift-III)
The focal length of a concave mirror is—Always negativeRRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection—RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-III)If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will—RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is—A concave mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)The principal focus of a convex mirror is located—Behind the mirrorRRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)	An object is placed in front of a concave mirror at a distance twice its focal length (2f). The image is formed at a distance of– <b>2f</b>	RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)
An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection—       At C of a concave mirror       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022         If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will—       Increase to double       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022         A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is—       A concave mirror       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022         The principal focus of a convex mirror is located—       Behind the mirror       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022	The focal length of a concave mirror is-   Always negative	RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)
If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled, then its focal length will—       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)         A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is—       A concave mirror       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)         The principal focus of a convex mirror is located—       Behind the mirror       RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)	An object must be placed to obtain a real and inverted image of the same size as that of the object after reflection— At C of a concave mirror	RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift- III)
A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is-       A concave mirror       RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)         The principal focus of a convex mirror is located-       Behind the mirror       RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)	If the size of a spherical mirror increases in such a way that its radius of curvature gets doubled then its focal length will.	RRB Group-D 14-09-2022
The principal focus of a convex mirror is located– Behind the mirror RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)	A mirror that can be used to focus sunlight to a point is- A concave mirror	(Smit-1) RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift II)
	The principal focus of a convex mirror is located– Behind the mirror	RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)