

**THEMI HILL SECONDARY SCHOOL
PHYSICS FORM TWO
100 QUESTIONS**

Choose the most correct answer and write it's a letter in the space provided

1. The following are the basic physical quantities of measurements
 - A. length, mass and density.
 - B. time, mass and force.
 - C. mass, time and length. ()
 - D. meter, kilogram and second.

2. The following is the example of derived quantity, except
 - A. speed
 - B. velocity ()
 - C. electric current
 - D. volume

3. The following is the type of fundamental forces, except
 - A. the force of gravity
 - B. stretching force ()
 - C. nuclear force
 - D. electromagnetic force

4. The SI unit of pressure is;
 - A. Pa
 - B. Bar ()
 - C. N/m^2
 - D. N/kg

5. The following are three physical states of matter, namely;
 - A. solid, liquid and fluids
 - B. liquid, gaseous and vapour ()
 - C. vapour, steam and gas

- D. solid, liquid and gas
6. The surface tension of any liquid can be affected by the following factors, except
- A. nature of the liquid
 - B. contamination ()
 - C. volume of the liquid
 - D. temperature
7. An empty aluminum cup is placed on a digital balance and its mass is measured to be 55.2 g. Water is then added to the cup and it is again placed on the scale. If the mass is now 210.5 g, the mass of the water added to the cup was approximately.....
- A. 265.7 g
 - B. 250.0 g ()
 - C. 195.5 g
 - D. 155.3 g
8. A Hydrometer is an instrument used for.....
- A. determining volume of liquids
 - B. measuring relative density of liquids ()
 - C. measuring mass of a liquid
 - D. measuring density of liquids
9. The attractive force between molecules of different substances is called.....
- A. magnetism
 - B. cohesion ()
 - C. adhesion
 - D. capillarity
10. Buoyancy is mainly determined by two factors, namely;
- A. volume and density

- B. volume and mass ()
- C. weight and mass
- D. weight and density

11. The property of a material to return to its original shape and size on removal of a stretching force is called :

- A: Elasticity B: Hook's law
- C: Plasticity D: Cohesivity ()

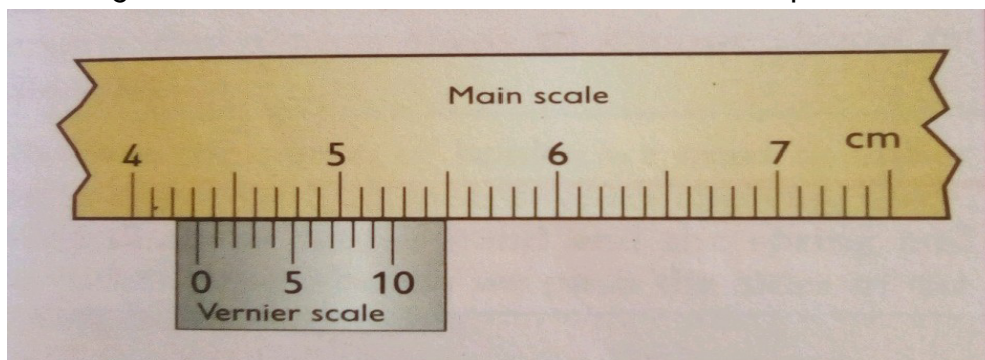
12. Physics is:

- A. A quantitative science
- B. An experimental science
- C. The most basic science
- D. All of the above

13. People who study physics are known as:

- A. Physics
- B. Scientists ()
- C. Physicists
- D. Physics philosophers

14. The diagram below shows the scales of the Vernier caliper



The measurement is approximately:

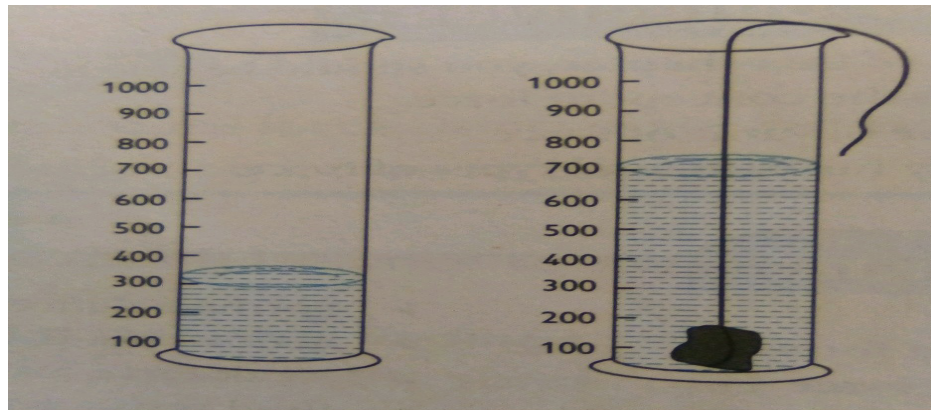
- A. 4.22 cm
- B. 4.23 cm

- C. 4.32 cm ()
- D. 4.29 cm

15. The following instruments are used for measuring length. Which one is not?

- A. A ruler
- B. A micrometer screw gauge ()
- C. A vernier caliper
- D. Eureka can

16. The picture below shows a graduated cylinder containing water before and after a stone is immersed.



The volume of stone is approximately:

- A. 50 ml
- B. 700 ml ()
- C. 400 ml
- D. 300 ml

17. A thermometer is used for measuring:

- A. Volume of liquid
- B. Volume of fluid
- C. Body temperature ()
- D. Volume and temperature of liquids

18. The ability of an object to float is called:

- A. Flotation
- B. Law of floatation ()
- C. Buoyancy
- D. Floating

19. A hydrometer is an instrument used for:

- A. Determining volume of liquid
- B. Determining volume of liquid displaced
- C. Measuring density or relative density of liquids ()
- D. Measuring upthrust of liquids and fluids

20. A body floats in liquid because:

- A. Its weight is less than the upthrust on it
- B. Its weight is greater than the upthrust on it ()
- C. Its weight is equal to the upthrust on it
- D. Its volume is equal to the volume of liquid displaced

21. A piece of metal of volume 0.24cm^3 and mass of 0.72kg has a relative density of:

- A. 3.0 g/cm^3
- B. 3.0 ()
- C. 0.3
- D. 3.0 kg/m^3

22. The relation of physics with chemistry is in making;

- A. Algebra, trigonometry and chemical change
- B. Insect killers, perfume and fertilizers ()
- C. Photosynthesis and food
- D. Rain gauge, wind vane and thermometer.

23. Which of the following groups of instruments is used to measure the basic fundamental quantities?

- A. Beam balance, stop watch and vernier caliper

- B. Chemical change, stop watch and measuring cylinder ()
- C. Measuring cylinder, beam balance and meter rule
- D. Spring balance, stop watch and micrometer screw gauge
24. Swelling of soaked beans in water is demonstration of;
 A. Capillarity B. diffusion C. Osmosis D. viscosity
 ()
25. Which of the following is property of solid state?
 A. inter-particle distance are large
 B. Particles are closely packed together ()
 C. Particles are not closely packed together
 D. Particles move randomly
26. An instrument which is used to observe objects around obstacles is called;
 A. Microscope B. periscope C. plane glass D. telescope ()
27. The relationship between pressure and area is the
 A. Changing area, nothing happens
 B. Decreasing area, pressure decrease ()
 C. Decrease pressure, volume increase.
 D. Increasing area, pressure decreases
28. A piece of metal with a volume of 0.00012cm^3 has a mass of 0.12kg . The density of metal will be;
 A. 100kg/m^3 B. $1,000\text{kg/m}^3$ C. $10,000\text{kg/m}^3$ D. $1,000,000\text{kg/m}^3$ ()
29. If a student gets electric chock and falls down unconscious in a physics laboratory which of the following would you do first to help the victim?
 A. Administer breathing exercise
 B. Cell medical doctor immediately ()
 C. Cell other students to surround the victim
 D. Cell a physics teacher to give the victim medicine
30. The sun is a example of a luminous body because it;

- A. Is a big star
- B. is made by God ()
- C. produce its own light
- D. reflects light from the Earth

31. A smell of rotten body can be felt through the process of;

- A. diffusion
- B. evaporation
- C. osmosis
- D. transpiration ()

32. The energy due to the rising and falling in the level of water in the oceans or seas is

known as;

- A. electrical energy
- B. tidal energy
- C. water energy ()
- D. wind energy

32. The following are applications of magnetism in daily life EXCEPT;

- A. banks make use of magnetic ink or cheques
- B. flour is passed near a magnet before being packed ()
- C. magnets are used to separate sand from glass
- D. VHS tapes are manufactured as a result of magnetism

33. A measuring cylinder contains liquid to a level x . An object of volume z is totally immersed in the liquid contained in a cylinder. The new reading of the level of the liquid will be.

- A. x
- B. $x - z$
- C. $x + z$
- D. $z - x$ ()

34. An object with low centre of gravity and wide base is;

- A. Neutral
- B. stable
- C. unequilibrium
- C. unstable

35. A ball of mass 0.6kg is kicked vertically up to a height of 6m . The potential energy acquired by the ball is;

- A. 0.36J
- B. 3.6J
- C. 36J
- D. 360J ()

36. From Archimede's principle, the upthrust acting on a body is equal to the;
- A. Apparent loss in weight
 - B. Apparent weight ()
 - C. Weight of a body in air
 - D. Weight of a body in water
37. What is the total resistance of two resistors, $R_1 = 2 \Omega$ and $R_2 = 3 \Omega$ connected in parallel?
- A. 1.2Ω B. 5Ω C. 6Ω D. 12Ω ()
38. The SI unit of electric charge is;
- A. Ampere B. coulomb C. Ohm D. second ()
39. The acceleration of a body of mass 30kg when a constant force of 150 N is applied on it will be;
- A. 0.05m/s^2 B. 0.5m/s^2 C. 5.0m/s^2 D. 50m/s^2 ()
40. The material which allows electricity and heat to pass freely are termed as;
- A. Conductors
 - B. Insulator
 - C. Semiconductors ()
 - D. Semi insulator
41. Which of the following describes particles in a solid at room temperature?
- A: Close together and stationary B: Close together and vibrating
 - C: Close together and moving around at random D: Far apart and moving around at random ()
42. Which of the following statement about the pressure at a point in a liquid is NOT correct?
- A: Acts equally in all directions B: Increases with increasing depth
 - C: Is greater vertically than horizontally D: Increases with increasing density

()

43. Which of the following is NOT a form of energy?

A: Heat B: Weight

C: Light D: Sound ()

44. Laboratory rules are useful in:-

A: Ensuring safety while in the laboratory B: Ensuring good communication

C: Making student conduct experiment freely D: Making students enjoy science subjects ()

45. Which of the following group of instruments is used to measure the basic fundamental quantities?

A: Beam balance, stop watch and vernier caliper

B: Chemical balance, stop watch and measuring cylinder ()

C: Measuring cylinder, Beam balance and metre rule

D: Spring balance, stop watch and micrometer screw gauge

46. An instrument which is used to observe objects around obstacles is called:

A: Microscope B: Plane glass

C: Periscope D: Telescope ()

47. The sun is an example of luminous body because it:-

A: Is a big star B: Produce its own light

C: Is made by God D: Reflects light from the earth ()

48. From the Archimedes' principle, the up thrust acting on a body is equal to the:-

A: Apparent loss in weight B: Apparent weight

C: Weight of a body in air D: Weight of a body in water ()

49. Measurement in physics is a process of:-

A: Calculating and measuring B: Using spring balance

C: Beam balancing

- D: Assigning numbers to observations and events ()
50. Work and energy have the same SI unit called:-
 A: Calories B: Watt C: Joule D: Paschal ()
51. The pressure exerted by a force of 360N over an area of 2m² is:
 A: 180Pa B: 358Pa C: 362Pa D: 720Pa ()
52. The force of friction between layers of a liquid is called:
 A: Surface tension B: Strain C: Viscosity D: Electricity ()
53. An image that is formed in a plane mirror is always:-
 A: Smaller than the object B: Larger than the object C: Virtual D: Real ()
54. A body of mass 9.0kg has a weight of:-
 A: 9.00N B: 9.0N C: 0.9 D: 90N ()
55. For two mirrors placed at an angle of 60° the number of images formed is:-
 A: 6 B: C: 3 D: 5 ()
56. People suffers from nose bleeding at high altitude because the atmospheric pressure:-
 A: Is less than internal body pressure C: Is greater than internal body pressure:
 B: Increases with height D: Is the same as internal body pressure ()
57. If the relative density of alcohol is 0.8, what is its density in g/cm³?
 A: 800g/cm³ B: 0.8g/cm³ C: 8g/cm³ D: 80g/cm³ ()
58. The operation of siphon depends on :
 A: Height B: Diffusion C: Atmospheric pressure D: Density of a liquid ()
59. A piece of metal volume 24cm³ and mass 72g has a relative density of :-
 A: 30g/cm³ B: 3g/cm³ C: 0.3 D: 3 ()
60. The study of matter in relation to energy is called
 A. Chemistry
 B. Physicists ()

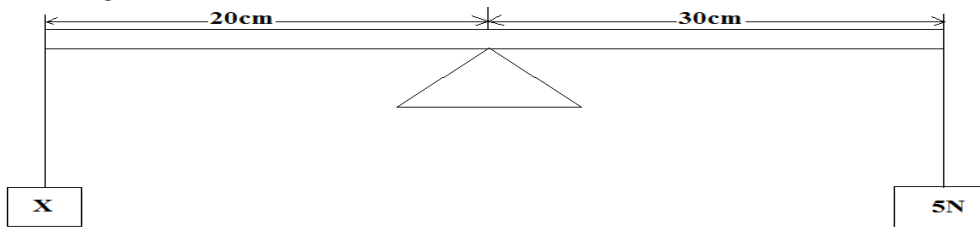
- C. Biology
 - D. Physics
61. The force which causes tear and wear between the machine parts is known as
- A. Friction
 - B. Torsional
 - C. Repulsive ()
 - D. Magnetic
62. Ferry – boat floats in sea water because its density is
- A. Greater than that of water
 - B. Smaller than that of water ()
 - C. The same as its weight
 - D. Greater than its weight
63. Which of the following is not sustainable source of energy
- A. Sun
 - B. Generator ()
 - C. Wind
 - D. Sea water
64. A temperature of 68°C is equivalent to
- A. 29F
 - B. 45°E
 - C. 154.4F ()
 - D. 90.4°C
65. A beam balance is used to measure
- A. Weight
 - B. Mass
 - C. Heat
 - D. Density
66. Which of the following is not a form of energy
- A. Chemical
 - B. Heat ()
 - C. Nuclear
 - D. Joule
67. The ability of the material to return to its original shape and size after being stretched is called
- A. Plasticity
 - B. Plastic deformation ()
 - C. Elastic deformation

- D. Elasticity
68. An instrument used to store electric charges is called
A. Capacitance
B. Capacitor
C. Resistor ()
D. Inductor
69. The point of support about which a bar or lever turns is referred to as
A. Point
B. Load arm
C. Fulcrum ()
D. Pulley
70. The state of balance of a body is known as
A. Equilibrium
B. Static equilibrium
C. Dynamic equilibrium ()
D. Neutral equilibrium
71. Water is unsuitable as thermometric liquid because it:-
A. Boils at 80°C
B. Freezes at -112°C
C. Wets glass ()
D. Does not wet glass
72. The energy which is obtained from hot rocks underground is known as
A. Geothermal energy
B. Solar energy ()
C. Water energy
D. Wind energy
73. Ability of a man to walk properly along a road is one of the application of
A. Stable equilibrium
B. Unstable equilibrium ()
C. Neutral equilibrium
D. Neutral and stable equilibrium
74. When a body of mass M is lifted through height " h " it possesses the energy known as
A. Kinetic energy
B. Chemical energy ()
C. Light energy
D. Potential energy
75. If the angle between two plane mirrors is 60° , then the number of images will be.....

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4 ()
- D. 5

76. The presence of charge in a material can be demonstrated by
- A. Electrophorus
 - B. Earth wire ()
 - C. Gold leaf
 - D. Electroscope

77. Figure 1 shows a ruler balanced by placing the loads at its ends. What is the weight X?



- A. 100N
- B. 7.5N ()
- C. 200N
- D. 5N

78. A hydrometer is an instrument used to measure
- A. The volume of liquids
 - B. The density of liquids ()
 - C. The density of solids
 - D. The volume of solids

79. The following instruments are used to measure length except
- A. Hydrometer
 - B. Meter rule ()
 - C. Micrometer screw gauge
 - D. Vernier caliper

80. The material which allows electricity and heat to pass freely are termed as;
- A. Conductors
 - B. Insulator
 - C. Semiconductors ()
 - D. Semi insulator

Match the item in LIST A with a correct response in LIST B by writing its letter below the number of the corresponding item in the table provided.

LIST A	LIST B
81. Attractive force between molecules of the same substance 82. Bodies that give out light 83. Devices used to put on and off an electric current. 84. Instrument used to electrical energy to sound energy 85. Magnetic field is zero	A. Adhesive force B. Beam balance C. Clinical thermometer D. Cohesive force E. Luminous objects F. Magnetic fields G. Momentum H. Neutral point I. Six' thermometer J. Spring balance K. Switch L. Magnet

LIST A	81	82	83	84	85
LIST B					

LIST A	LIST B
86. Upthrust 87. Hydrometer 88. Kinetic Energy 89. Potential Energy 90. Relative density	a) Is the ratio between density of a substance and density of water. b) Is the ratio between mass of a substance and its volume. c) Equals to the weight of fluid displaced. d) Equals to apparent weight. e) Energy possessed by a body due to motion. f) Energy possessed by a body due to its position. g) Is a device used to measure up thrust force of a liquid. h) Is a device used to measure relative densities of different liquids.

LIST A	86	87	88	89	90
LIST B					
LIST A			LIST B		

<p>91. Attractive force between molecules of the same substance</p> <p>92. Bodies that give out light</p> <p>93. Devices used to put on and off an electric current.</p> <p>94. Instrument used to convert wind energy to mechanical energy</p> <p>95. Magnetic field is zero</p> <p>96. Measures body temperature</p> <p>97. Measures mass of the body</p> <p>98. Product of mass and velocity</p> <p>99. Measure body weight</p> <p>100. Attractive force between molecules of the same substance</p>	<p>M. Adhesive force</p> <p>N. Beam balance</p> <p>O. Clinical thermometer</p> <p>P. Cohesive force</p> <p>Q. Luminous objects</p> <p>R. Magnetic fields</p> <p>S. Momentum</p> <p>T. Neutral point</p> <p>U. Six' thermometer</p> <p>V. Spring balance</p> <p>W. Switch</p> <p>X. Wind mill</p>
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LIST A	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
LIST B										