



# Padalsalai's Telegram Groups!

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**BAS**  
**TN- XI-PHYSICS**

**IMPORTANT SHORT ANSWERS**

**1.NATURE OF PHYSICAL AND MEASUREMENT**

1. Define scientific method.
2. What is mean by science?
3. What is mean by physics?
4. Define physical quantities?
5. Define measurement.
6. Types of physical quantities?
7. What are the advantage of SI unit?
8. What is the radian and srredian?
9. What is theory of errors?
10. Define singnificant digits.
11. Define singnificant figures.
12. Define accuracy and precision and example.
13. Define unit.
14. What is measurement of length and mass?
15. Mention to the measurement of time intervals.
16. How will you measure the diameter of the moon using parallax method?
17. What are the limitation of dimensional analysis?

**2.KINEMATICS**

1. What is kinematics?
2. What is frame of reference?
3. Define scalar.
4. Define vector.
5. what is mean by magnitude of a vector?

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6. Define scalar product of two vector.
7. Define vector product of two vector.
8. Define distance and displacement.
9. Define acceleration.
10. Explain the relative velocity in one and two dimensional
11. Explain the projectile motion.
12. Define time of flight.
13. Define horizontal range.
14. Define angular displacement.
15. Define velocity.
16. Define momentum.
17. Define angular velocity and angular acceleration.
18. Explain the maximum height.
19. Define average speed.
20. What is meant by cartesian coordinate system.
21. How do you deduce that two vectors are perpendicular.
22. What is non uniform circular motion?
23. Write down the kinetic equation for angular motion.
24. Write down the expression for angle made by resultant acceleration and radius vector in the non-uniform motion.

### 3. LAWS OF MOTION

1. Newton's first law.
2. Newton's second law.
3. Newton's third law.
4. Define inertia and its types.
5. Define direction of the force.
6. Define free body diagram.
7. Explain for developing a free body diagram.
8. What is concurrent forces.

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9. Define lamis's theorem.
10. Write the law of conservation of linear momentum.
11. Define impulse.
12. Define frictional force.
13. Define kinetic friction and static friction.
14. Define centripetal and centrifugal.
15. Define inertia of a body.
16. Define one newton.
17. Show that impulse is the change of momentum.
18. Using free body diagram, Show that it is easy to pull an object than the to push it.
19. What is the meaning by the 'Pseudo force'.
20. State the empirical law of static and kinetic friction.
21. Under what condition will a car skid on a leveled circular road.

#### 4. WORK, ENERGY AND POWER

1. What is energy?
2. Why the work done is scalar product?
3. Work done is zero in the following cases.
4. Define energy.
5. Explain the law of conservation of energy.
6. Write the types of mechanical energy.
7. What is kinetic energy?
8. What is potential energy?
9. Explain the work kinetic energy theorem.
10. Each type is associated with a particular force for example.
11. Define elastic potential.
12. Explain the conservative and non-conservative force
13. Define power and average power.
14. Define instantaneous power.
15. Define watt.
16. Explain the electricity.

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17. Define collisions.
18. Classify the types of collision.
19. Define elastic collision and inelastic collision.
20. Define COR.
21. Define ratio of velocity.
22. Explain how the definition of work in physics is different from general perception.
23. Write the various types of potential energy.  
explain the formula.
24. Define co-efficient of restitution.
25. Explain the loss of kinetic energy in inelastic collision.

## 5. MOTION OF SYSTEM OF PARTICLES AND PARTICLES OF RIGID BODIES

1. Define internal and external forces.
2. What is meant by rigid body.
3. Define center of mass.
4. Define point mass.
5. Define torque and its unit.
6. Define angular momentum of a point mass.
7. Write the conservation of angular momentum.
8. Write the equilibrium of rigid bodies condition.
9. Define center of gravity.
10. Define couple.
11. Define the moment of inertia and its unit.
12. Define radius of gyration and its unit.
13. State the parallel axis theorem.
14. State the perpendicular axis theorem.
15. Define the conservation of angular momentum.

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- 16.State the principle of moment.
- 17.What are the conditions in which force cannot produce torque.
- 18.Give any two examples of torque in day to day life.
- 19.How do you distinguish between stable and unstable equilibrium?
- 20.Mention two physical significance of moment of inertia.
- 21.What is the condition for pure rolling.
- 22.What is the difference between sliding and slipping.
- 23.What are the rotational equivalents for the physical quantities,(1) mass and (2) force?

## 6.GRAVITATION

- 1.State the kepler's three law.
- 2.State the universal gravitational law.
- 3.Define the gravitational field.
- 4.Explain the Super position principle.
- 5.Define potential energy and gravitational potential energy.
- 6.Define weight of the object or weightlessness.
- 7.Why there are lunar eclipse and solar eclipse every month?
- 8.Why do we have the seasons on earth?
- 9.Will the angular momentum of a planet be conserved? justify your answer.
- 10.Is the potential energy property of a single object justify.
- 11.Define weight.
- 12.What are the geostationary and polar satellite?
- 13.How will you prove that the earth itself is spinning?

## 7.PROPERTIES OF MATTER

- 1.Explain the equilibrium positions.
- 2.Define elasticity.
- 3.Define deforming force.
- 4.Dfine plasticity.
- 5.Define stress and strain and its unit.
- 6.State the Hooke's law.
- 7.Write the types of elastic modulus.

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8. Define compressibility.
9. Define Poisson's ratio.
10. Which one is more elastic? rubber or steel?
11. Define Pascal's law.
12. Define upthrust or buoyancy.
13. Explain the Archimedes principle.
14. Define law of floatation and examples.
15. Define viscosity.
16. Define tube of flow.
17. Define streamlined flow.
18. Define terminal velocity.
19. Define Stoke's law.
20. Write the particle application of Stoke's law.
21. Write the Poiseuille's equation conditions.
22. Define cohesive force and adhesive force.
23. Define sphere of influence.
24. Define surface energy and surface tension and its unit.
25. Define capillary tube.
26. Write the particle application of capillarity.
27. State the Bernoulli's theorem.

## 8. HEAT AND THERMODYNAMICS

1. Define temperature and its unit.
2. Obtain an ideal gas law from Boyle's and Charles's law.
3. Define heat.
4. Write the Boltzmann constant.
5. Define one mole.
6. Define the heat capacity and Specific heat capacity.
7. Define molar specific heat capacity.
8. Define thermal expansion.
9. Define linear, area and volume expansion.

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10. Define latent heat capacity.
11. Define triple point.
12. Define calorimetry.
13. Define thermal conductivity.
14. State the Newton's law of cooling.
15. State the Stefan Boltzmann law.
16. Define chemical equilibrium.
17. State the zeroth law of thermodynamics.
18. State the first law of thermodynamics.
19. State the second law of thermodynamics.
20. Explain the all types of process.
21. Define reservoir.
22. Define kelvin-planck statement.

### 9. KINETIC THEORY OF GASES

1. Define Root mean square.
2. Define degree of freedom.
3. Define monoatomic molecule.
4. Define Mean free path.
5. Define Brownian motion.
6. Write the factors affecting Brownian motion.
7. Deduce Avogadro's law, Charles's law and Boyle's law based on the kinetic theory.

### 10. OSCILLATIONS

1. Explain the periodic and non-periodic motion.
2. Define oscillatory or vibratory and example.
3. Define simple harmonic.
4. Define displacement.
5. Define Dummy variable.
6. Write the types of oscillation.
7. Define resonance and example.

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8. Write a short notes on two springs connected in series and parallel.

## 11. WAVES

1. Explain the mechanical wave motion and its types.
2. Write the characteristics of wave motion.
3. Comparison of transverse and longitudinal waves.
4. Define trough.
5. Define time period.
6. Explain the propagation of the sound waves.
7. Write the reflection and refraction of sound.
8. States the law of reflection.
9. Define specular reflection.
10. Define super position waves .
11. Write the principle of superposition can explain the following.
12. Define Intreferece.
13. Explain the formation of heat.
14. Define nodes.
15. Define sonometer.
16. Define harmonics.
17. Write the law of length, tension and mass.
18. Define loudness of sound.
19. Define overtone.
20. Write the Doppler effect in sound waves.
21. Write the Doppler effect three cases.
22. Write the application of Doppler effect.

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