

1- Which is the following is not a physical quantity?

- a- Length
- b- Time
- c- Electric current
- d- Meter

2- What is the dimensional formula for Gravitational constant?

- a- $ML^2 T^{-3}$
- b- $ML^{-1} T^{-2}$
- c- $ML^{-1} T^{-1}$
- d- $M^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}$

3- The damping force on an oscillator is directly proportional to the velocity. The unit of the constant of proportionality is

- a- $kg \cdot ms^{-1}$
- b- $kg \cdot ms^{-2}$
- c- $kg s^{-1}$
- d- $kg \cdot s$

4- Which of the following pairs of physical quantities have the same unit?

- a- Force and power
- b- Stress and strain
- c- Young's modulus and stress
- d- Coefficient of viscosity and surface tension

5- $M^0 L^0 T^{-1}$ refers to quantity

- a) Velocity
- b) Time period
- c) velocity gradient
- d) Force

6- For the equation $F \propto A^x v^y d^z$, where F is the force, A is the area, v is the velocity and d is the density, the values of x , y and z are respectively

- a- 1, 2, 1
- b- 2, 1, 1
- c- 1, 1, 2
- d- 0, 1, 1

7- Which one of the following is not regarded as a fundamental quantity in Physics?

- a) Length
- b) Mass
- c) Time
- d) Weight

8- The SI units of pressure in terms of base units are:

- a) $\text{Kg m}^{-1}\text{s}^{-2}$
- b) $\text{Kg m}^{-1}\text{s}^{-3}$
- c) Kg ms^{-2}
- d) $\text{Kg m}^2\text{s}^{-2}$

9- If $M^a L^b T^c$ is the dimensional formula of momentum, and $M^x L^y T^z$ dimensional formula of energy find the value of $ax+by-cz$

- a. -3
- b. 1
- c. -1
- d. 7

10- The law of gravitation can be written as: $F = G \cdot (m_1 m_2) / d^2$,

The constant G is:

- a) A pure number
- b) a physical quantity
- c) a physical quantity and has dimensions
- d) a physical quantity without dimensions

11- Which of the following equations is dimensionally consistent

- (a) $v = u + at^2$
- (b) $F = ma^2$
- (c) $E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$
- (d) $p = F \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

12- Which of the following expressions for velocity is dimensionally consistent?

- (a) $v = F/m^2$
- (b) $v = \sqrt{gh}$
- (c) $v = d/t^2$
- (d) $v = at^2$

13- Which is the system of unit

- a. SMS system
- b. MKP system
- c. FPS System
- d. CJS System

14- The surface tension of a liquid is 80 dyne/cm. In MKS system its value is?

- (a) 80 N/m
- (b) 8×10^{-2} N/m
- (c) 8×10^2 N/m
- (d) 8×10^3 N/m

15- A force F is given by $F = at + bt^2$, where t is time. What are the dimensions of a and b ?

- a) $[M^1L^1T^{-3}]$ and $[M^1L^1T^{-4}]$
- b) $[M^1L^1T^{-1}]$ and $[M^1L^1T^0]$
- c) $[M^1L^1T^{-4}]$ and $[M^1L^1T^1]$
- d) $[M^1L^{-3}T^1]$ and $[M^1L^1T^{-4}]$

16- Suppose $A=B^n C^m$, where A has dimensions LT , B has dimensions $L^2 T^{-1}$, and C has dimensions LT^2 . Then the exponent n and m have the values.....

- a) $2/3$ & $1/3$
- b) $1/5$ & $3/5$
- c) $3/5$ & $-1/5$
- d) 2 & 3

17- S.I. unit of power is

- a) $\text{Kg.m}^2/\text{sec}^2$
- b) Dyne.cm/sec
- c) $\text{gm.cm}^2/\text{sec}^3$
- d) N.m/sec

18- Suppose $A=BC$, where A has dimensions L/M , and C has dimensions L/T . Then B has the dimension:

- (a) T/M
- (b) L^2/TM
- (c) TM/L^2
- (d) $L^2 T/M$

19- If the period of oscillation of tuning fork (T) depends on the length of the fork (L), the density of its material (D) and the young modulus of its material (E), then Find non-zero integers x , y and z , such that $L^x D^y E^z$ is dimensionless??

20- Derive a relation for the time period T of a simple pendulum using dimensional analysis. The various possible factors on which the time period may depend are (i) length of the pendulum L (b) mass of the bob m (c) angle which the thread makes with vertical θ (iv) acceleration due to gravity (g).

21- A term is related as $at = bt^2 + ct^3 + d$.

Given that 'a' has dimension of power, what are the dimensions of 'b', 'c' and 'd'? 't' is the time.

22- Which of these equations could possibly be correct according to a dimensional check?

a) $X = V t + 2 a t^2$

b) $X = V t^2 + 2 a t$

c) $X = V t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

Where (V) represent velocity, (a) is the acceleration, (X) is the displacement and (t) is the time.

23- The volume (v) of a liquid following out per second of a pipe of length l and radius r is written by a student as $v = \frac{\pi P r^4}{8 \eta l}$, where P is the pressure difference between the two ends of the pipe and η , is coefficient of viscosity of the liquid having dimensional formula $ML^{-1}T^{-1}$. Check whether the equation is dimensionally correct.

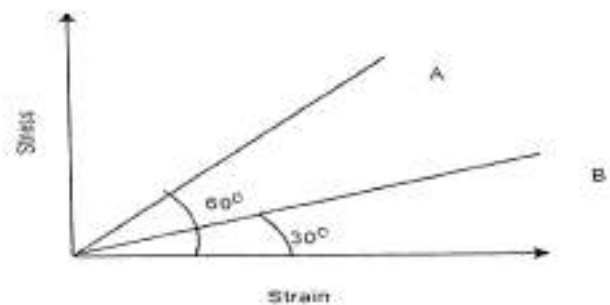
1. The modulus of elasticity is dimensionally equivalent to

- (a) Strain
- (b) Stress
- (c) Surface tension
- (d) Poisson's ratio

2. The stress versus strain graphs for wires of two materials A and B are as shown in the figure.

If Y_A and Y_B are the Young's moduli of the materials, then

- a. $Y_A = 2Y_B$
- b. $Y_A = 3Y_B$
- c. $Y_B = 2Y_A$
- d. $Y_B = 3Y_A$



3. Within the limit of elasticity of material, if the stress is zero then the strain is

- a. Zero
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. ∞

4. The unit of stress N/m^2

- a. True
- b. False

5. The unit of strain is

- a. Newton
- b. Joule
- c. N/m
- d. No unit

6. The bulk modulus of a gas is $6 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$. the additional pressure needed to reduce the volume of the liquid by 10% is

- (a) 1200 N/m^2
- (b) 600 N/m^2
- (c) 2400 N/m^2
- (d) 1600 N/m^2

7. The bulk modulus of elasticity of the material of a metal sphere is $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$. in open air, atmospheric pressure of 10^5 N/m^2 acts on it. What is the fractional decrease in its volume if it kept in a vacuum chamber?

- (a) 2×10^{-7}
- (b) 3×10^{-7}
- (c) 4×10^{-7}
- (d) 5×10^{-7}

8. A substance breaks down by a stress of 10^9 N/m^2 . If the density of the material of the wire is $5 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/m}^3$, then the length of the wire of the substance which will break under its own weight when suspended vertically will be _____

- a) 44.4m
- b) 40 m
- c) 22.2m
- d) 20.4m

9. There are two wires of same material and same length while the diameter of second wire is four times the diameter of first wire, then the ratio of extension the diameter of first wire, to the ratio of extension produced in the wire by applying same load will be

- a) 1:1
- b) 2:1
- c) 4:1
- d) 16:1

10. A wire of length L and radius r is clamped at one end. On stretching the other end of the wire with a force F , the increase in its length is l . If another wire of the same material but of length $2L$ and radius $2r$ is stretched with a force $2F$, the increase in its length will be:

- a. 0.25
- b. 0.5
- c. 1
- d. 2l

11. Which law is also called as the elasticity law?

- a) Bernoulli's law
- b) Stress law
- c) Hooke's law
- d) Poisson's law

12. A member which does not regain its original shape after removal of the load producing deformation is said

- a) Plastic
- b) Elastic
- c) Rigid
- d) None of the mentioned

13. The body will regain its previous shape and size only when the deformation caused by the external forces, is within a certain limit. What is that limit?

- a) Plastic limit
- b) Elastic limit
- c) Deformation limit
- d) None of the mentioned

14. Highest value of stress for which Hooke's law is applicable for a given material is called _____

- a) Stress limit
- b) Strain limit
- c) Elastic limit
- d) Significant limit

15. The slope of the stress-strain curve in the elastic deformation region is _____

- a) Elastic modulus
- b) Plastic modulus
- c) Poisson's ratio
- d) None of the mentioned

16. Which point on the stress strain curve occurs after the ultimate point?

- a) Last point
- b) Breaking point
- c) Elastic limit
- d) Material limit

17. A circular rod of diameter 30 mm and length 200mm is extended to 0.09mm length and 0.0045 mm diameters through a tensile force. What will be its Poissons ratio?

- a) 0.30
- b) 0.31
- c) 0.32
- d) 0.33

18. The stress induced in a body, when subjected to two equal and opposite forces which are acting tangentially across the resisting section resulting the shearing of the body across its section is called

- a) Bending stress
- b) Compressive stress
- c) Shear strain
- d) Shear stress

19. A block 100mm x 100mm base and 10mm height.

What will the direct shear stress in the element when a tangential force of 10kN is applied to the upper edge to a displacement 1mm relative to lower face?

- a) 1Pa
- b) 1MPa
- c) 10MPa
- d) 100Pa

20. What will be the unit of compressive stress?

- a) N
- b) N/mm
- c) N/mm²
- d) Nmm

21. A steel bar of 40mm x 40mm square cross-section is subjected to an axial compressive load of 200kN. If the length of the bar is 2m and $E=200\text{GPa}$, the elongation of the bar will be

- a) 1.25mm
- b) 2.70mm
- c) 4.05mm
- d) 5.40mm

22. A metal bar of 10 mm diameter when subjected to a pull of 23.5 kN gave an elongation of 0.3 mm on a gauge length of 200 mm. The Young's modulus of elasticity of the metal will nearly be

- a. 200 kN/mm²
- b. 300 kN/mm²
- c. 360 kN/mm²
- d. 400 kN/mm²

23. The ratio between tensile stress and tensile strain or compressive stress and compressive strain is termed as

- a. modulus of rigidity
- b. modulus of elasticity
- c. bulk modulus
- d. modulus of subgrade reaction

24. Modulus of elasticity associated with the change in volume is known as...

- a) Young's modulus
- b) Bulk modulus
- c) Modulus of rigidity
- d) None of them

25. Poisson's ratio is

- a. Lateral strain / Longitudinal strain
- b. Shear strain / Lateral strain
- c. Longitudinal strain / Lateral strain
- d. Lateral strain / Volumetric strain

26. In the Young's experiment, If length of wire and radius both are doubled then the value of Y will become

- (a) 2 times
- (b) 4 times
- (c) Remains constant
- (d) Half

27. The breaking stress of a wire depends upon

- (a) Length of the wire
- (b) Radius of the wire
- (c) Material of the wire
- (d) Shape of the cross section

28. Which of the following is not a basic type of strain?

- (a) Compressive strain
- (b) Shear strain
- (c) Area strain
- (d) Volume strain

29. The deformation per unit length is called

- (a) Strain
- (b) Stress
- (c) Elasticity
- (d) None of these

30. Which of the following is a dimensionless quantity?

- (a) Shear stress
- (b) Poison's ratio
- (c) Strain
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

31. Shear strain is a

- (a) Linear strain
- (b) Parabolic strain
- (c) Angular strain
- (d) None

32. The dimensional formula for modulus of rigidity is

- (a) $[M^1 L^{-1} T^2]$
- (b) $[M^1 L^{-1} T^{-2}]$
- (c) $[M^1 L^1 T^2]$
- (d) $[M^{-1} L^{-2} T^2]$

33. The point which represents the onset of plastic deformation is

- a) Y_s point
- b) Breaking point
- c) UTS point
- d) Last point

34. The bulk modulus of a fluid is inversely proportional to the

- a) Change in its volume
- b) Change in pressure
- c) Volume of the fluid
- d) Density of the fluid

35. S.I. unit of Bulk modulus is

- a. $M^1 L^{-1} T^{-2}$
- b. N/m
- c. N/m^2
- d. $Dyne/cm^2$

36. The dimensional formula for strain is

- (a) $[M^1 L^{-1} T^2]$
- (b) $[M^0 L^{-1} T^{-2}]$
- (c) $[M^0 L^0 T^0]$
- (d) $[M^{-1} L^0 T^2]$

37. Increase in length of a wire is 1 mm when suspended by a weight. If the same weight is suspended on a wire of double its length and double its radius, what is the increase in length?

38. Young's modulus for aluminum is 7×10^{10} Pa. The force needed to stretch; an aluminum wire with 2 mm diameter and 800 mm length, by 1 mm is???

39. A load of 10 kN acts on a bar having cross-sectional area 0.5 cm^2 and length 10 cm. what is the stress developed in the bar?

40. A rod, 120cm long and of diameter 3.0 cm is subjected to an axial pull of 18 kN. The stress in N/mm^2 is.

41. The pressure required to change the volume of mercury by 0.1% is ($K=45 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2$)?

42. Bulk Modulus = $\frac{\Delta V/V_0}{F/A}$

a. True

b. false

43. Shear modulus dimensions = the dimensions of stress = $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$

a. True

b. false

44. Young's modulus (Y) = $\frac{\text{tensile strain}}{\text{tensile stress}}$

a. True

b. false

1- In a simple harmonic motion, the acceleration of the object is:

- A) Directly proportional to its velocity
- B) Constant
- C) Directly proportional to its displacement from the mean position
- D) Independent of displacement

2- The maximum displacement from the mean position in oscillatory motion is called:

- A) Amplitude
- B) Frequency
- C) Phase
- D) Wavelength

3- The frequency of a simple harmonic oscillator is defined as:

- A) The number of oscillations per unit time
- B) The time taken for one complete oscillation
- C) The maximum displacement from the mean position
- D) The rate of change of velocity

4- In simple harmonic motion, the potential energy is maximum when:

- A) The object is at the mean position
- B) The object is at the maximum displacement
- C) The object is at rest
- D) The object is moving with maximum speed

5- The motion of a pendulum is an example of:

- A) Linear motion
- B) Circular motion
- C) Simple harmonic motion
- D) Random motion

6- In a damped harmonic oscillator, the amplitude of oscillation:

- A) Increases over time
- B) Remains constant
- C) Decreases over time
- D) Oscillates randomly

7- The restoring force in simple harmonic motion is given by:

- A) $F = -kx$
- B) $F = kx$
- C) $F = mv^2$
- D) $F = mg$

8- The phase constant in SHM determines:

- A) The amplitude of the motion
- B) The frequency of the motion
- C) The initial position of the particle
- D) The total energy of the system

9- An oscillator moves with a frequency of 2 Hz. What is its time period?

- A) 0.5 s
- B) 1 s
- C) 2 s
- D) 4 s

10- The total energy in a simple harmonic oscillator is:

- A) Always kinetic
- B) Always potential
- C) The sum of kinetic and potential energy
- D) Zero at all times

11- The motion of a mass on a spring is described by the equation $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$. What does A represent?

- A) Frequency
- B) Amplitude
- C) Phase constant
- D) Displacement

12- In a simple pendulum, the time period is independent of:

- A) Length of the pendulum
- B) Mass of the bob
- C) Acceleration due to gravity
- D) Amplitude of the swing

13- What happens to the frequency of a pendulum if its length is halved?

- A) It doubles
- B) It remains the same
- C) It is halved
- D) It decreases by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$

14- At the equilibrium position of a simple harmonic oscillator, the potential energy is:

- A) Maximum
- B) Minimum
- C) Zero
- D) Constant

15- The restoring force in a simple harmonic oscillator is always directed:

- A) Away from the equilibrium position
- B) Towards the equilibrium position
- C) In the direction of motion
- D) Randomly

16- In a simple harmonic motion, the maximum velocity occurs

- A) At the mean position
- B) At maximum displacement
- C) At the amplitude
- D) Halfway to the amplitude

17- In a mass-spring system, what does k represent?

- A) Mass of the object
- B) Spring constant
- C) Acceleration due to gravity
- D) Displacement

18- The motion of a mass-spring system is an example of:

- A) Linear motion
- B) Simple harmonic motion
- C) Rotational motion
- D) Projectile motion

19- If a spring is compressed by 5 cm and has a spring constant of 200 N/m, what is the force exerted by the spring?

- A) 10 N
- B) 5 N
- C) 1 N
- D) 20 N

20- What is the maximum kinetic energy of a mass-spring system?

- A) At maximum displacement
- B) At equilibrium position
- C) At half of the amplitude
- D) At the spring's natural length

21- What happens to the total energy in a frictionless mass-spring system?

- A) It decreases over time
- B) It remains constant
- C) It increases indefinitely
- D) It fluctuates randomly

22- If the spring constant k is increased, the time period T will:

- A) Increase
- B) Decrease
- C) Remain the same
- D) Become zero

23- If a spring is stretched by 10 cm and the spring constant is 500 N/m, what is the potential energy stored in the spring?

- A) 2.5 J
- B) 25 J
- C) 2500 J
- D) 50 J

24- The restoring force of a simple pendulum is due to:

- A) Tension in the string
- B) Gravity
- C) Inertia
- D) Friction

25- What happens to the frequency of a pendulum as the length increases?

- A) Increases
- B) Decreases
- C) Remains the same
- D) Doubles

26- A simple pendulum is released from rest at its maximum displacement. The initial speed is:

- A) Maximum
- B) Zero
- C) Average
- D) Minimum

27- Natural length of spring is 60 cm and its spring constant is 4000 N/m. A mass of 20 kg is hung from it. The extension produced in the spring (take $g=9.8\text{m/s}^2$) is?

- A) 4.9cm
- B) 0.49cm
- C) 9.4cm
- D) 0.94cm

28- A particle executes simple harmonic motion with an angular velocity of 3.5 rad/sec and maximum angular acceleration 7.5 m/s^2 respectively. What is the amplitude of oscillations?

- A) 0.28m
- B) 0.36m
- C) 0.707m
- D) 0.61 m

29- In a simple harmonic oscillator, at the mean position

- a) Kinetic energy in minimum, potential energy is maximum
- b) Both kinetic and potential energies are maximum
- c) Kinetic energy is maximum, potential energy is minimum
- d) Both kinetic and potential energies are minimum

30- In order to double the period of a simple pendulum, the length of the string should be

- A) halved
C) quadrupled

- B) doubled
D) zero

An object vibrating at the end of a spring, if the equation from its position, as a function of time is $x=0.25\text{m} \cos (\pi t/8)$.

31- The amplitude of an object vibrating at the end of a spring is

- A) 0.15 m B) 0.25 m C) 0.35 m D) 0.45 m

32- Its frequency is

- A) 0.04 Hz B) 0.05 Hz C) 0.06 Hz D) 0.07 Hz

33- What is the displacement of the object after 2.0 s?

- A) 0.12 m B) 0.14 m C) 0.16 m D) 0.18 m

34- What happens to period of simple pendulum if the suspended mass is doubled?

- A) 1.41 T B) 1.5 T
C) 1.5 T D) Doesn't change

1- The surface of the water in contact with the glass wall is

- a. Plane
- b. Concave
- c. Convex
- d. Both a and b

2- The rise of a liquid in a capillary tube does not depend upon

- (a) Angle of contact
- (b) Density of the liquid
- (c) Radius of the capillary tube
- (d) Atmospheric pressure

3- When there are no external forces, the shape of a liquid drop is determined by

- a. Surface Tension of the liquid
- b. The density of the liquid
- c. The viscosity of the liquid
- d. The temperature of air only

4- Raindrops are spherical in shape because of

- a. Capillary
- b. Surface Tension
- c. Downward motion
- d. Acceleration due to gravity

5- Cohesive forces are the forces acting_____

- a) Between molecules of different materials
- b) Between molecules of the same material
- c) Between water and glass capillary tube
- d) Due to gravity

6- At the boiling point of water, its surface tension

- a) Is infinite
- b) Is maximum
- c) Is the same as that at room temperature
- d) Is zero

7- For a liquid, which is rising in a capillary tube, the angle of contact is

- a. 90°
- b. 180°
- c. Acute
- d. Obtuse

8- When the angle of contact between a solid and a liquid is 90° , then

- (a) Cohesive force > Adhesive force
- (b) Cohesive force < Adhesive force
- (c) Cohesive force = Adhesive force
- (d) Cohesive force $\gg$ Adhesive force

9- The surface of mercury in contact with glass wall is

- a) Plane
- b) concave
- c) convex
- d) Both 'b' and 'c'

10-Surface tension may be defined as

- a) The work done per unit area in increasing the surface area of a liquid
- b) The work done per unit area in decreasing the surface area of a liquid
- c) The work done per unit length in increasing the surface area of a liquid
- d) The work done per unit length in decreasing the surface area of a liquid

11-The dimension of surface tension coefficient are

- a. $[M L T^{-1}]$
- b. $[M L^2 T^{-2}]$
- c. $[M L^0 T^{-2}]$
- d. $[M L^{-1} T^{-2}]$

12- A liquid does not wet the surface of a solid if the angle of contact is

- a) Zero
- b) An acute one
- c) 45°
- d) An obtuse one

13-When two capillary tube of different diameters are dipped vertically, the rise of the liquid is

- a) Same in both the tubes
- b) More in tube of larger diameter.
- c) Less in tube of smaller diameter
- d) More in the tube of smaller diameter

14- The height of water in a capillary tube of radius 2 cm is 4 cm.

what should be the radius of capillary, if the water rises to 8 cm in tube?

- a) 1 cm
- b) 0.1 cm
- c) 2 cm
- d) 4 cm

15- The unit of surface tension coefficient in the CGS system is

-
- a) N/m
 - b) Kg/cm
 - c) Dyne/cm
 - d) Dyne/m

16- The height of a liquid in a fine capillary tube

- a) Increases with an increase in the density of a liquid
- b) Decreases with a decrease in the diameter of the tube
- c) Decreases with an increase in the surface tension
- d) Increases as the effective value of acceleration due to gravity is decreased

17- The unit of surface tension coefficient in the MKS system is

- a) N/m
- b) Kg/cm
- c) Dyne/cm
- d) Dyne/m

18- The surface tension for pure water in a capillary tube experiment is

- a) $\frac{3g}{2hr}$
- b) $\frac{3}{hr\rho g}$
- c) $\frac{r\rho g}{2h}$
- d) $\frac{hr\rho g}{2}$

19- The factor on which viscosity depends is

- a) Area of contact of two adjacent layers
- b) Velocity difference between two adjacent layers
- c) The distance between two adjacent layers
- d) All of the mentioned

20- The coefficient of viscosity (η) by using Stoke's Law is given by:

- a) $\eta = \frac{1}{9} g(\rho_s - \rho_L) \frac{r^2}{v}$
- b) $\eta = \frac{9}{2} g(\rho_s - \rho_L) \frac{r^2}{v}$
- c) $\eta = \frac{2}{9} g(\rho_s - \rho_L) \frac{r^2}{v}$
- d) $\eta = \frac{2}{9} g(\rho_s - \rho_L) \frac{v}{r^2}$

21- What is the unit of coefficient of viscosity?

- a) kg.s.m^{-2}
- b) kg.m.s^{-2}
- c) N.m.s^{-2}
- d) N.s.m^{-2}

22- The Frictional force between two fluid layers is inversely proportional to the

- a) area of the layers
- b) perpendicular distance between layers
- c) different velocity between layers
- d) viscosity coefficient of fluid

23- The resistance of fluid to flow is due to the _____ between layers of fluid.

- a) gravitational force
- b) velocity gradient
- c) Frictional force
- d) None of the above

24- Suppose a sphere of radius 'r' is dropped into a viscous liquid of coefficient of viscosity ' η ' and its velocity at an instant is 'v'.

What is the frictional force according to Stoke's law?

- a) $F = 6 \pi r \eta v$
- b) $F = 6 \pi r^2 \eta v$
- c) $F = 4 \pi r \eta v$
- d) $F = 2 \pi r \eta v$

25- On increasing the temperature, the viscosity of the fluid

- a) Decreases
- b) Increases
- c) Remains constant
- d) None of the mentioned

26- Which of the following represents correct dimensions of the coefficient of viscosity?

- a) $M^1 L^{-1} T^{-2}$
- b) $M^1 L^{-1} T^{-1}$
- c) $M^1 L^1 T^{-1}$
- d) $M^1 L^{-2} T^{-2}$

27-The surface of pure water in contact with glass wall is

- a) Plane
- b) concave
- c) convex
- d) Both 'b' and 'c'

28-Surface tension is responsible for:

- a) Floating of small insects on water
- b) Capillary rise in plants
- c) Formation of droplets
- d) All of the above

29-The angle of contact is acute for liquids that:

- a) Wet the surface
- b) Do not wet the surface
- c) Have high surface tension
- d) Have high viscosity

30- Mercury does not wet glass because:

- a) Adhesive forces are stronger than cohesive forces
- b) Cohesive forces are stronger than adhesive forces
- c) Surface tension of glass is low
- d) Mercury is non-polar