Joint Admission and Matriculation Board

JAMB

PHYSICS

Past Questions

Years:

- ***2010*** ***2011*** ***2012***
- ***2013*** ***2014*** ***2015***
- ***2016*** ***2017*** ***2018***

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2010 JAMB PHYSICS QUESTIONS

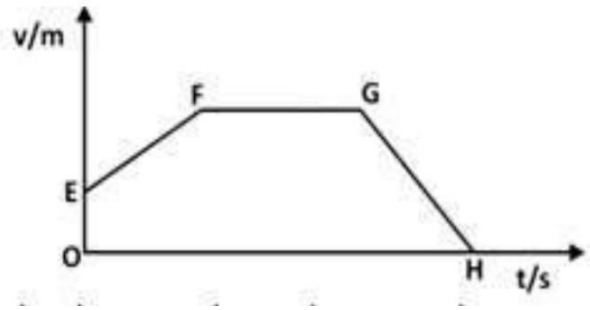
1. Which Physics Question Paper Type is given to you?

A. Type A
B. Type B
C. Type C
D. Type D

2. Two cars moving in the same direction have speeds of 100kmh^{-1} and 130kmh^{-1}. What is the velocity of the faster car as measured by an observer in the slower car?

A. 130 kmh^{-1}
B. 230 kmh^{-1}
C. 200 kmh^{-1}
D. 30 kmh^{-1}

3.



The diagram above shows a velocity-time graph. The statement that is true about this motion is that, the car

A. decelerates between points F and H
B. accelerates between points F and G
C. has a constant speed between points E and
D. has no acceleration between point F and G.

4. A stone and a feather dropped from the same height above the earth surface. Ignoring air resistance, which of the following is correct?

A. The stone and feather will both reach the ground at the same time.
B. The stone will reach the ground first
C. The feather will reach the ground first
D. The feather will be blown away by the wind while stone will drop steadily.

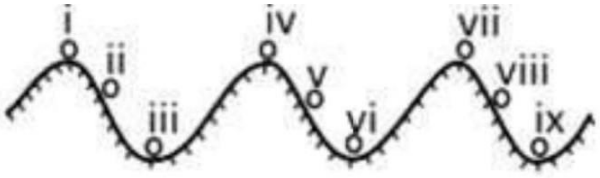
5. A car moves with an initial velocity of 25 ms^{-1} and reaches a velocity of 45 ms^{-1} in 10s. What is the acceleration of the car?

A. 5 ms^{-2}
B. 25 ms^{-2}
C. 20 ms^{-2}
D. 2 ms^{-2}

6. An object is weighed at different locations on the earth. What will be the right observation?

A. Both the mass and weight vary
B. The weight is constant while the mass varies
C. The mass is constant while the weight varies
D. Both the mass and weight are constant.

7.



The diagram above represents balls in an undulating surface. Which of the following options represents positions of stable equilibrium?

A. II, V and **VIII**
B. I, II and **VII**
C. III, VI and **IX**
D. III, IV and **VIII**

8. A bob of weight 0.1N hangs from a massless string of length 50cm.

A variable horizontal force which increases from zero is applied to pull the bob until the string makes an angle of 600 with the vertical. The work done is

A. 0.250 J
B. 0.025 J
C. 0.050 J
D. 0.500 J

9. The surfaces of conveyor belts are made rough so as to

A. prevent the load from slipping
B. make them stronger

C. enable them to carry more load
D. protect them while carrying load.

10. A machine of velocity ratio 6 requires an effort of 400N to raise a load of 800N through 1m. Find the efficiency of the machine.

A. 50%
B. 22.2%
C. 33.3%
D. 55.6%

11. If a wire 30cm long is extended to 30.5cm by a force of 300N. Find the strain energy of the wire.

A. 7.50 J
B. 750.00 J
C. 75.00 J
D. 0.75 J

12. In a hydraulic press, the pump piston exerts a pressure of 100 Pa on the liquid. What force is exerted in the second piston of crosssectional area 3 m^2?

A. 200 N
B. 100 N
C. 150 N
D. 300 N

13. The accurate measurement of the relative density of a substance in its powered form is done with a beam balance and

A. an eureka can
B. a burette
C. a pipette
D. a density bottle.

14. A hydrometer is an instrument used in measuring

A. density of liquid
B. relative density of a liquid
C. relative humidity of a liquid
D. vapour pressure of a fluid

15. One special advantage of alcohol water over mercury as a thermometric liquid is its

A. low freezing point
B. low boiling point

C. high specific heat capacity
D. low density.

16. Two metals P and Q of lengths l1 and l2 are heated through the same temperature difference. If the ratio of the linear expansivities of P to Q is 2:3 and the ratio of their lengths is 3:4. What is the ratio of increase in lengths of P to Q?

A. 5:7
B. 2:1
C 1:2
D. 7:5

17. The density of a certain oil on frying becomes 0.4kgm^{-3} with a volume of 20m^{-3}. What will be its initial volume when its initial density is 0.8kgm^{-3} assuming no loss of oil due to spillage?

A. 10 kgm^{-3}
B. 5 kgm^{-3}
C. 8 kgm^{-3}
D. 12 kgm^{-3}

18. Heat is radiated by all hot objects in the form of

A. light energy
B. solar energy
C. infrared ray
D. x-rays.

19. If a container is filled with ice to the brim, what happens to the level of water when the ice completely melts?

A. The water in the glass outflows.
B. The level of water drops.
C. The level of water remains unchanged
D. The level of water goes up.

20. The small droplet of water that forms on the grass in theearly hours of the morning is

A. dew
B. mist
C. fog
D. hail.

21. A vapour is said to be saturated when

A. a dynamic equilibrium exists such that more molecules return to the liquid than are leaving it.
B. the vapour pressure is atmospheric
C. the temperature of the vapour varies
D. a dynamic equilibrium exists between liquid molecules and the vapour molecules.

22. The pressure of one mole of an ideal gas of volume $10^{-2}m^3$ at a temperature of 27°C is [Molar gas constant = 8.3 $Jmol^{-1}K^{-1}$]

A. 2.24 x 10^4 Nm^{-2}
B. 2.24 x 10^5 Nm^{-1}
C. 2.49 x 10^5 Nm^{-1}
D. 2.49 x 10^4 Nm^{-1}.

23. Which of the following has no effect on radiation?

A. density.
B. temperature.
C. surface area.
D. nature of the surface.

24. The wavelength of a wave travelling with a velocity of $420ms^{-1}$ is 42m. What is itsperiod?

A. 1.0s
B. 0.1s
C. 0.5s
D. 1.2s

25. The sound of an electric bell dies down slowly when air is slowly pumped out from a bottle because

A. sound cannot pass through the bottle
B. sound can pass through a vacuum
C. sound needs a material medium
D. the wavelength of sound becomes greater in the bottle.

26. During a thunderstorm, the sound is heard over a long time. This phenomenon is referred to as

A. refraction of sound
B. reverberation
C. superposition
D. diffraction of sound.

27. The velocity of sound in air at 16^{o}C is 340ms^{-1}. What will it be when the pressure is doubled and its temperature raised to 127^{o}C?

A. 4,000ms^{-1}
B. 160,000 ms^{-1}
C. 8,000 ms^{-1}
D. 400 ms^{-1}

28. In comparing the camera and the human eye, the film of the camera functions as the

A. iris
B. pupil
C. cornea
D. retina

29. An object 4 cm high is placed 15 cm from a concave mirror of focal length 5 cm. The size of the image is

A. 3 cm
B. 5 cm
C. 4 cm
D. 2 cm

30. An object is embedded in a block of ice, 10cm below the plane surface. If the refractive index of the ice is 1.50, the apparent depth of the objectbelow the surface is

A. 67 cm
B. 7.63 cm
C. 7.50 cm
D. 2.50 cm

31. Which of the following is used for the correction of short-sightedness?

A. Concave lens.
B. Concave mirror.
C. Convex mirror.

D. Convex lens.

32. Dispersion occurs when white light passes through a glass prim because of the

A. different speeds of the colours in the glass.
B. high density of the glass.
C. defects in the glass.
D. different hidden colours in the glass.

33. When a positively charged rod is brought nearer the cap of a positively charged electroscope, the leaves divergence will.

A. converge
B. remain constant
C. diverge
D. be induced.

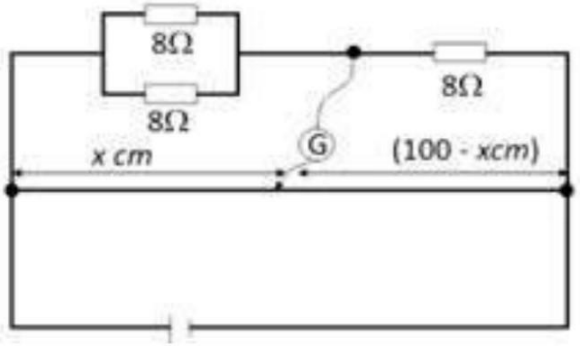
34. Three capacitors of capacitance, 2μF, 4μF and 8μF are connected in parallel and a p.d of 6V is maintained across each capacitor, the total energy stored is

A. 6.90×10^{-6} J
B. 6.90×10^{-4} J
C. 2.52×10^{-4} J
D. 2.52×10^{-6} J

35. A cell of emf 12V and internal resistance 4Ω is connected to an external resistor of resistance 2 Ω Find the current flow.

A. 4 A
B. 2 A
C. 3 A
D. 5 A

36.



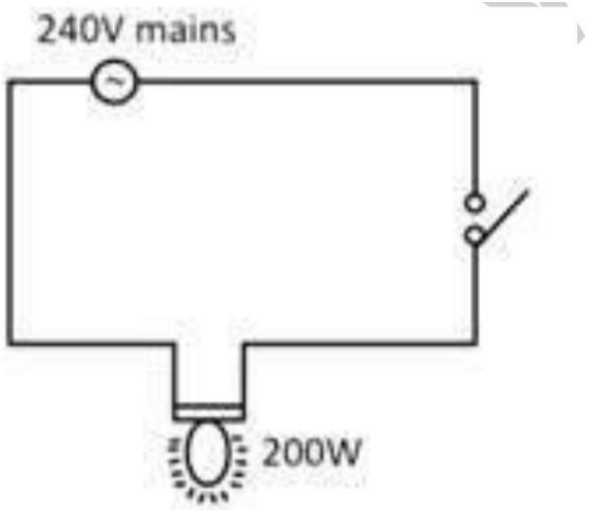
The diagram above shows a balanced metre bridge the value of x is

A. 66.7 cm
B. 25.0 cm
C. 33.3 cm
D. 75.0 cm

37. Three 4Ω resistors connected in parallel have 3 potential difference of 16V applied across them. What is the total current in the circuit

A. 12 A
B. 8 A
C. 10 A
D. 14 A

38.



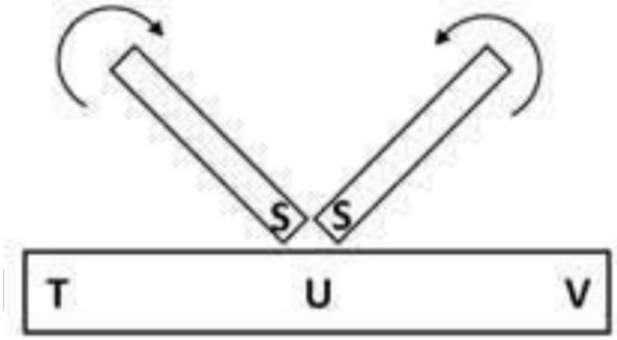
In the diagram above, a 200 W bulb is lighted by a 240 V a.cmains supply. If 1kWh is sold at N40, the cost of keeping the bulb lighted for a day is.

A. N 192.00
B. N 1.92
C. N 19.20
D. N 1,920.00.

39. Power supply is transmitted at a very high voltage and low current in order to

A. increase the power supply
B. prevent overheating of the coil
C. make it travel fast
D. make it pass through the transformers.

40.



In the diagram above, if the south-poles of two magnets stroke a steel bar, the polarities at T and V will respectively be

A. north and south
B. south and south
C. north and north
D. south and north.

41. A galvanometer with full-scale deflection of 10mA is to be converted to a voltmeter with full-scale deflection of 5 V. If a series resistance of 498Ω is used for the conversion, the resistance of the galvanometer is

A. 2 Ω
B. 10 Ω
C. 5 Ω
D. 1 Ω

42. Two inductors of inductances 5 mH and 15mH are connected in series and a current of 5A flows through them. The total energy stored in the inductors is

A. 250.0 J
B. 50.0 J
C. 62.5 J
D. 500.0 J

43. In alternating current circuit at resonance, the angle of lead or lag is_.

A. $\frac{^{o}}{2}$
B. 0°
C. $\frac{^{o}}{3}$
D. π°

44. In Faraday's law of electrolysis, a graph of mass deposited against the quantity of electricity is plotted. The slope of the graph gives

A. the electrochemical equivalent
B. the charge released
C. the current flowing
D. the energy released

45. In a discharge tube, most of the gas is pumped out so that electricity is conducted at

A. steady voltage
B. high pressure
C. high pressure
D. low voltage.

46. The radioisotope $^{235}_{92}U$ decays by emitting two alpha particles, three beta particles and a gamma ray. What is the mass and atomic

numbers of the resulting daughter element?

A. 91 and 227
B. 92 and 238
C. 227 and 91
D. 215 and 88.

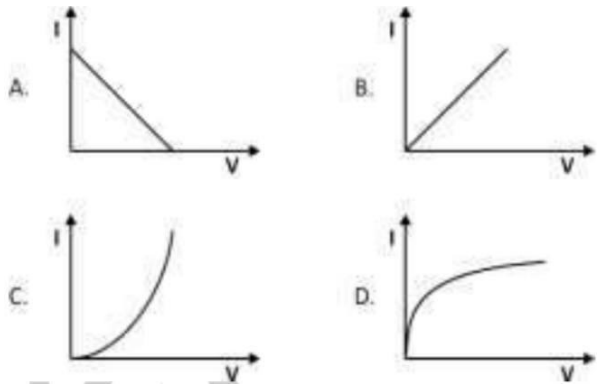
47. The ground state energy for a hydrogen atom is 5.44×10^{-19} J. If an electron drops from zero to ground state, calculate the frequency of the emitted radiation [h = 6.6×10^{-34} Js]

A. 2.0×10^{16}Hz
B. 2.0×10^{15}Hz
C. 5.0×10^{15}Hz
D. 5.0×10^{16}Hz

48. Transistors are used for the

A. conversion of a.c. to d.c.
B. conversion of d.c. to a.c.
C. amplification of signals
D. rectification of signals.

49. A typical transistor characteristic is represented as



50. Which of the following is a pure semiconductor?

A. Silicon
B. Phosphorus
C. Transistor
D. Carbon

ANSWER KEYS:

1. B **2.** D **3.** D **4.** A **5.** D **6.** C **7.** C **8.** B **9.** A **10.** C **11.** D **12.** D **13.** D **14.** A **15.** D **16.** C **17.** A **18.** C **19.** B **20.** A **21.** D **22.** C **23.** A **24.** B **25.** D

26. B **27.** D **28.** D **29.** D **30.** A **31.** A **32.** A **33.** C **34.** C **35.** B **36.** C **37.** A **38.** A **39.** B **40.** C **41.** A **42.** A **43.** A **44.** A **45.** B **46.** A **47.** NO OPTION **48.** C **49.** C **50.** A

2011 JAMB PHYSICS QUESTIONS

PAPER TYPE: C

1. Which Question Paper Type of Physics is given to you?

A. Type A
B. Type B
C. Type C
D. Type D.

2. A carpenter on top of a roof 20.m high dropped a hammer of mass 1.5kg and it fell freely to the ground. The kinetic energy of the hammer just before hitting the ground is ..... [g = 10ms^{-2}]

A. 450 J
B. 600 J
C. 150 J
D. 300 J

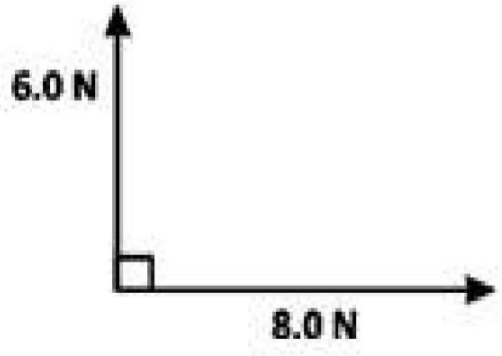
3. Two balls X and Y weighing 5g and 50kg respectively were thrown up vertically at the same time with a velocity of 100ms^{-1}. How will their positions be one second later?

A. X and Y will both be 500m from the point of throw
B. X and Y will be 500m from each other
C. Y will be 500 m ahead of X
D. X will be 500m ahead of Y.

4. A man standing on a lift that is descending does not feel any weight because

A. there is no gravitational pull on the man in the lift
B. the inside of the lift is air tight
C. the lift is in vacuum
D. there is no reaction from the floor of the lift.

5.



The diagram above shows two vectors at right angles to each

other. The value of the resultant vector is

A. 13.0 N
B. 14.0 N
C. 10.0 N
D. 12.0 N.

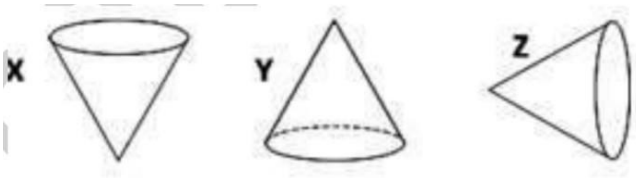
6. An object of mass 2kg moves with a velocity of $10ms^{-1}$ round a circle of radius 4m. Calculate the centripetal force on the object.

A. 40 N
B. 25 N
C. 100 N
D. 50 N

7. If it takes an object 3s to fall freely to the ground from acertain height, what is the distance covered by the object?
[g = $10ms^{-2}$]

A. 60 m
B. 90 m
C. 30 m
D. 45 m.

8.



The diagrams above show the positions of a cone. The position which can be described as neutral equilibrium is represented as

A. Y and X
B. Z only
C. X only
D. Y and Z.

9. If a tube of small radius opened at both ends is placed in a liquid, the liquid will

A. rise above the liquid level if the liquid does not wet the glass
B. remain at the same level irrespective of whether the liquid wets the glass or not
C. fall below the liquid level if the liquid wets the glass
D. fall below the liquid level if the liquid does not wet the glass.

10. I. Density of the liquid

II. Depth below the surface of the liquid.
III. Surface area of the liquid

In which of the statement above will pressure be dependent?

A. **I** and **III** only
B. **I** and **II** only
C. **II** and **III** only
D. **I, II** and **III**.

11. I. High thermal capacity
II. High sensitivity
III. Easy readability
IV. Accuracy over a wide range of temperatures

From the statements above, the qualities of a good thermometer are

A. II, III and **IV**
B. I and **II**
C. I, II, III and **IV**
D. I, III and **IV.**

12. A machine is used to lift a load of 20 N through a height of 10m. if the efficiency of the machine is 40%, how much work is done?

A. 120 J
B. 80 J
C. 500 J
D. 300 J.

13. Which of the following could be effectively used to reduce friction?

A. Petrol
B. Kerosene
C. Grease
D. Water.

14. A copper wire was subjected to a tensile stress of 7.7×10^{7} Nm^{-2}. Calculate the tensile strain of the wire. [Young modulus $= 1.1 \times 10^{11} Nm^{-2}$]

A. 2.2×10^{-4}
B. 2.0×10^{-5}
C. 7.0×10^{-3}
D. 7.0×10^{-4}

15. An object weighs 22kg in water an 30kg in air. What is the up thrust exerted by the liquid on the object? [g = 10 ms^{-2}]

A. 80 N
B. 50 N
C. 520 N
D. 220 N.

16. A block of aluminium is heated electrically by a 30 W heater. If the temperature risesby 100°C in 5 minutes, the heat capacity of the aluminium is

A. 200 JK^{-1}
B. 900 JK^{-1}
C. 90 JK^{-1}
D. 100 JK^{-1}

17. A perfect emitter or absorber of radiant energy is a

A. red body
B. conductor
C. black body
D. white body.

18. The phenomenon that shows that increase in pressure lowers the melting point can be observed in

A. regelation
B. sublimation
C. condensation
D. coagulation.

19. If the volume of a gas increases steadily as the temperature decreases atconstant pressure, the gas obeys

A. Charles' law
B. Graham's law
C. Boyle's law
D. pressure law.

20. Steam burn is more severe than that of boiling water because

A. steam burn is dependent on relative humidity
B. steam burn is independent of relative humidity
C. steam possess greater heat energy per unit mass

D. water boils at a higher temperature

21. Which of the following types of waves needs a medium for propagation?

A. X-rays
B. Sound waves
C. Light waves
D. Radio waves.

22. The ground is always cold at night because the

A. atmosphere reflects the sun's energy at night
B. atmosphere absorbs the sun's energy at night
C. earth radiates heat to the atmosphere at night
D. sun no longer shines at night.

23. A metal of volume $40cm^3$ is heated from 30^oC to 90^oC, the increase in volume is .....
[Linear expansivity of the metal= $2.0 \times 10^{-5}K^{-1}$]

A. $0.40cm^3$
B. $0\ 14cm^3$
C. $0.12cm^3$
D. $1.20cm^3$

24. I. Change of state
II. Diffusion
III. Radiation
IV. Osmosis

Which of the processes above can be explained using the kinetic theory?

A. I, II and **IV**
B. I, II, III and **IV**
C. I, II and **III**
D. I, III and **IV.**

25. When the human eye loses its power of accommodation, the detect is known as

A. long-sightedness
B. short-sightedness
C. presbyopia
D. astigmatism.

26. A length of wire has a frequency of 255Hz when stretched by a force of 225 N. If the force increases to 324 N, what is the new frequency of vibration?

A. 356 Hz
B. 306 Hz
C. 512 Hz
D. 488 Hz.

27. A certain far-sighted person cannot see objects that are closer to the eye than 50cm clearly. Determine the power of the converging lens which will enable him to see at 25cm.

A. 0.04 D
B. 0.06 D
C. 0.02 D
D. 0.03 D.

28. Which of the following electromagnetic waves has the highest frequency?

A. X-rays
B. Ultra-violet rays
C. Radio waves
D. Infrared-rays.

29. When a red rose flower is observed in blue light, what colour does the observer see?

A. Yellow
B. Red
C. Blue
D. Magenta.

30. The eclipse of the sun occurs when the

A. moon's umbra falls on some part of the earth
B. moon is between the sun and the earth
C. earth is between the sun and the moon
D. moon is not completely hidden in the earth's shadow.

31. A cannon is fired from town X. After how long is the sound heard at a town Y 4.95 km away?
[velocity of sound in air = 333 ms^{-1}]

A. 15 s

B. 0 s

C. 10 s

D. 12 s

32. An image in a convex lens is upright magnified 3 times. If the focal length of the lens is 15cm, what is the object distance?

A. 14 cm

B. 10cm

C. 25 cm

D. 26cm.

33. The capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor is 20 μF in air and 60 μF in the presence of a dielectric. What is the dielectric constant?

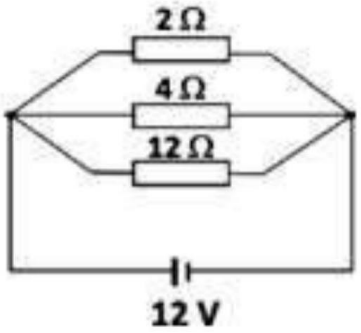
A. 2.0

B. 0.3

C. 6.0

D. 3.0.

34. In the circuit below, three resistors, 2Ω, 4 Ω and 12 Ω are connected in parallel and a 12 V battery is connected across the combination. The current flowing through the 12 Ω resistor is



A. 9.6 A

B. 14.4 A

C. 1.0 A

D. 3.2 A.

35. If the charge of electricity per kWh is N4, what is the cost of operating an electrical appliance rated 2.50 V, 2 A for 6 hours?

A. ₦24

B. ₦0.12

C. ₦12

D. ₦16.

36. The correct expression for the potential at a point, distance r from a charge q, in an electricfield is

A. $\frac{q}{4\ GOr^2}$

B. $\frac{q}{4\ GOr}$

C. $\frac{q^{2}}{4\ GOr^{2}}$

D. $\frac{q^{2}}{4\ GOr}$

37. Three similar cells each of e.m.f 2V and internal resistance 2 Ω are connected in parallel, the total e.m.f and total internal resistance are respectively

A. 6 V, 0.7 Ω

B. 6 V, 6.0 Ω

C. 2 V, 0.7 Ω

D. 2 V, 6.0 Ω

38. In homes, electrical appliances and lamps are connected in parallel because

A. less voltage will be used

B. parallel connection does not heat up the wires

C. series connection uses high voltage

D. less current will be used.

39. Two resistors 5 Ω and 10 Ω are arranged first in series andlater in parallel to a 24 V source. The ratio of total power dissipated in the series and parallel arrangement respectively is

A. 3:5

B. 5:3

C. 1:50

D. 50:1.

40. Which of the following will be applied when a metal x in electrolysis?

A. Y is the anode and very high current is used

B. X is the anode and very high current is used

C. X is the cathode and Y is the anode

D. Y is the cathode and X is the anode

41. A radioactive isotope has a decay constant of $10^{-5}s^{-1}$. Calculate its half-life.

A. 6.93×10^{4}s

B. 6.93×10^{-6}s

C. 6.93×10^{-5}s

D. 6.93×10^{5}s

42. Which of the following is a property of steel?

A. It can easily be magnetizedand demagnetized

B. It cannot retain its magnetism longer than iron

C. It can be used for making temporary magnets

D. It can be used for making permanent magnets.

43. If the threshold frequency for tungsten is 1.3×10^{15}Hz, what is its work function?

A. 8.85×10^{-18} J

B. 8.58×10^{-19} J

C. 8.58×10^{-15} J

D. 8.58×10^{-17} J

[h = 6.6×10^{-34} Js]

44. In an a.c. circuit, the ratio of r.m.s value to peak value of current is total power dissipated in the series

A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

B. $\sqrt{2}$

C. 2

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

45. Two inductors of inductances 4H and 8H are arranged in series and a current of 10A is passed through them. What is the energy stored in them?

A. 250 J

B. 500 J

C. 50 J

D. 133 J.

46. Under which of the following conditions do gasses conduct electricity?

A. High pressure and high p.d

B. Low pressure and low p.d

C. low pressure and high p.d

D. High pressure and low p.d

47. In measuring high frequency a.c., the instrument used is the

A. hot wire ammeter
B. d.c. ammeter
C. moving coil ammeter
D. moving iron ammeter.

48. The bond between silicon and germanium is

A. electrovalent
B. covalent
C. ionic
D. dative.

49. Which of the following materials has an increase in resistance with temperature?

A. Electrolyte
B. Water
C. Metals
D. Wood.

50. The electrical properties of germination can be altered drastically by the addition of impurities. The process is referred to as

A. doping
B. saturation
C. bonding
D. amplification.

ANSWER KEYS:

1. C **2.** A **3.** B **4.** A **5.** D **6.** A **7.** A **8.** C **9.** A **10.** A **11.** C **12.** D **13.** D **14.** A **15.** A **16.** C **17.** D **18.** B **19.** B **20.** D **21.** C **22.** D **23.** NO ANSWER **24.** B **25.** D

26. C **27.** C **28.** B **29.** A **30.** C **31.** B **32.** C **33.** A **34.** D **35.** NO ANSWER **36.** B **37.** D **38.** A **39.** NO ANSWER **40.** A **41.** A **42.** A **43.** C **44.** A **45.** A **46.** D **47.** B **48.** C **49.** D **50.** B

2012 JAMB PHYSICS QUESTIONS

PAPER TYPE: PURPLE

1. Which Question paper type of physics as indicated above isgiven to you

A. Type Green
B. Type Purple
C. Type Red
D. Type Yellow

2. In order to remove the error of parallax when taking measurements with a metre rule, the eye should be focused

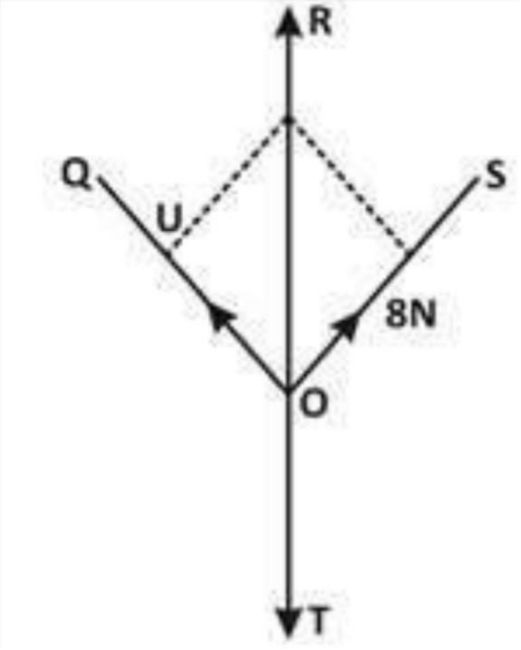
A. slantingly towards the left on the markings
B. slantingly towards the right on the markings
C. vertically downwards on the markings
D. vertically upwards on the markings.

3. A load is pulled at a uniform speed along horizontal floor by a rope at 45⁰ to floor.

If the force in the rope is 1500N, what is the frictional force on the load?

A. 1524N
B. 1350N
C. 1260N
D. 1061N

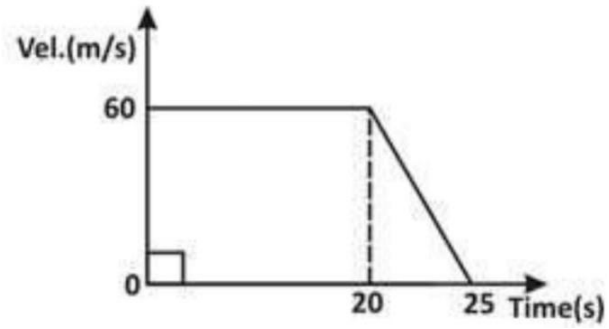
4.



From the diagram above, OT is,

A. 18N
B. 14N
C. 5N
D. 2N

5.



From the velocity-time graph shown above, which of the following quantities **CANNOT** be determined?

A. Deceleration.
B. Initial velocity.
C. Total distance travelled.
D. Initial acceleration

6. Calculate the total distance covered by a train before coming to rest if its initial speed is $30ms^{-1}$ with a constant retardation of $0.1ms^{-2}$.

A. 5500m
B. 4500m
C. 4200m
D. 3000m.

7. A car starts from rest and moves with a uniform acceleration of $30ms^{-2}$ for 20s. Calculate the distance covered at the end of the motion.

A. 6km
B. 12km
C. 18km
D. 24km.

8. A rocket is fired from the earth's surface to a distant planet. By Newton's law of universal gravitation, the force F will

A. increase as a reduces
B. increase as G varies
C. remains constant
D. increases as r increases

9. If a freely suspended object is pulled to one side and released, it oscillates about the point of suspension because the

A. acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement
B. motion is directed away from the equilibrium point

C. acceleration is directly proportional to the square of the displacement

D. velocity is minimum at the equilibrium point.

10. An object moves in a circular path of radius 0.5m with a speed of $1ms^{-1}$. What is its angular velocity?

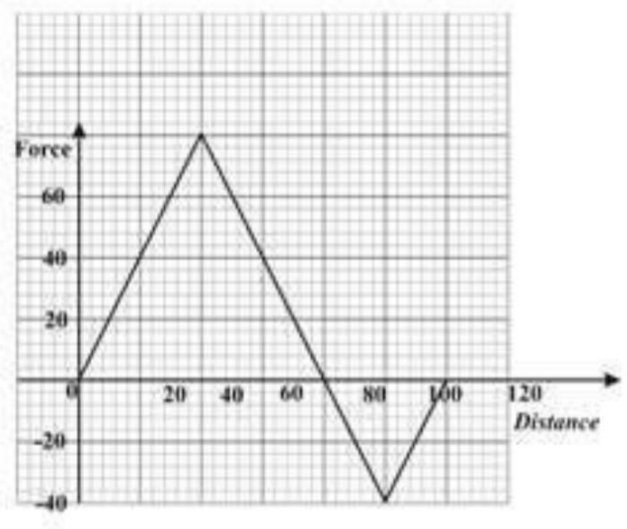
A. $8\ rads^{-1}$

B. $4\ rads^{-1}$

C. $2\ rads^{-1}$

D. $1\ rads^{-1}$

11.



From the diagram above, calculate the work done when the particle moves from x = 0m to x = 80m.

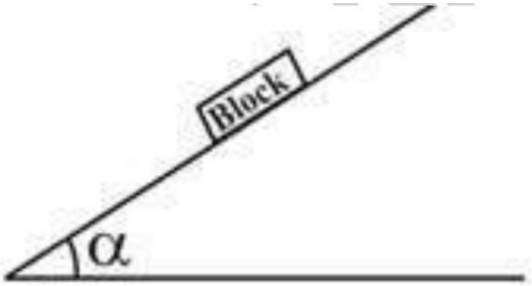
A. 1200J

B. 2400J

C. 6000J

D. 7000J

12.



The diagram above shows a wooden block just about to slide down an inclined plane whose inclination to the horizontal is α. The coefficient of frictional force between the block and the plane is

A. sin oc

B. tan oc

C. cot oc

D. cos oc

13. An object of mass 20kg slides down an inclined plane at an angle of 30° to the horizontal. The coefficient of an active frictionis

A. 0.2
B. 0.3
C. 0.5
D. 0.6
[g ≈10ms^{-2}]

14. A block and tackle is used to raise a load of 25N through a vertical distance of 30m. What is the efficiency of the system if the work done against friction is 1500J? [g ≈10ms^{-2}]

A. 62.5%
B. 73.3%
C. 83.3%
D. 94.3%

15. If a load of 1kg stretches a cord by 1.2cm, what is the force constant of the cord?
[g ≈10ms^{-2}]

A. 866 Nm^{-1}
B. 833 Nm^{-1}
C. 769 Nm^{-1}
D. 667 Nm^{-1}

16. An object of volume 1m3 and mass 2kg is totally immersed in a liquid of density 1kgm^{-3}. Calculate its apparent weight.

A. 20 N
B. 10 N
C. 2 N
D. 1 N

17. The pressure at any point in a liquid at rest depends only on the

A. depth and the density
B. mass and the volume
C. quantity and the surface area
D. surface area and the viscosity.

18. A balloon whose volume is 300m^3 is filled with hydrogen. If the density of air is 1.3kgm^{-3}, find the up thrust on the balloon. [g ≈10ms^{-2}]

A. 3000N
B. 3800N
C. 3900N
D. 4200N

19. Clinical thermometers are examples of

A. pressure gas thermometer
B. resistance thermometer
C. alcohol thermometer
D. mercury-in-glass thermometer.

20. Two metals P and Q are heated through the same temperature difference. If theratio of the linear expansivities of P to Q is 2:3 and the ratio of theirlengths is 3:4 respectively, the ratio of the increase in lengths of P to Q is

A. 1:2
B. 2:1
C. 8:9
D. 9:8

21. 2000cm^3 of a gas is collected at 27°C and 700mmHg. What is the volume of the gas at standard temperature and pressure?

A. 1896.5cm^3
B. 1767.3cm^3
C. 1676.3cm^3
D. 1456.5cm^3

22. Calculate the temperature change when 500 J of heat is supplied to 100g of water.

A. 12.1°C
B. 2.1°C
C. 1.2°C
D. 0.1°C
(Specific heat capacity of water = 4200$Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$)

23. Which of the following is NOT a factor that can increase the rate of evaporation of water in a lake?

A. Increase in the pressure of the atmosphere
B. Rise in temperature
C. Increase in the average speed of the molecules of water
D. Increase in the kinetic energy of the molecules of water.

24. The quantity of heat energy required to melt completely 1kg of ice at -30°C is

A. 4.13×10^5J

B. 4.13×10^5J

C. 3.56×10^4J

D. 3.56×10^2J

(latent heat of fusion = 3.5×10^5 Jkg^{-1}, specific heat capacity of ice = $2.1 \times 10^3 Jkg^{-1} K^{-1}$)

25. I. It is a rapid, constantand irregular motion of tiny particles.

II. It gives evidence that tiny particles of matter called molecules exist.

III. It takes place only in gases.

IV. It gives evidence that molecules are in a constant state of random motion.

Which of the combinations above is correct about Brownian motion?

A. I, II and III

B. II, III and IV only

C. I, III and IV only

D. I, II and IV only

26. The equation of a wave travelling in a horizontal direction is expressed as

$y=15 \sin \frac{2}{5}(60t-x)$ what is its wavelength?

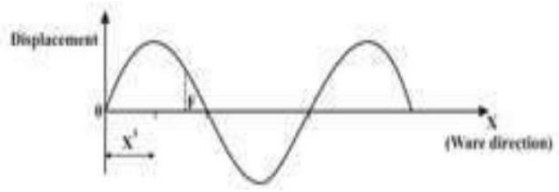
A. 60m

B. 15m

C. 5m

D. 2m

27.



From the diagram above, if the particles F is at a distance x from O to the right, the phase of the vibration will be different from that at O by

A. $\frac{2x}{h}$

B. $\frac{x}{h}$

C. $\frac{h}{2x}$

D. $\frac{h}{x}$

28. Which of the following factors will affect the velocity of sound?

A. An increase in the pitch of the sound

B. An increase in the loudness of the sound

C. Wind travelling in the same direction of the sound

D. A change in the atmospheric pressure at constant temperature.

29. The characteristics of a vibration that determines its intensity is the

A. Frequency

B. Overtone

C. Wavelength

D. Amplitude

30. Where a man can place his face to get an enlarged image when using a concave mirror to shave.

A. between the centre of curvature and the principle focus

B. at principle focus

C. between the principle focus and the pole

D. At the centre of the curvature

31. A pinhole camera is placed 300m in front of a building so that the image is formed on a screen 5cm from the pinhole. If the image is 2.5cm high, the height of the building will be

A. 25m

B. 50m

C. 100m

D. 150m

32. The magnification of an object 2cm tall when placed 10cm in front of a plane mirror is

A. 6.0

B. 1.0

C. 0.7

D. 0.6

33. After reflection from the concave mirror, rays of light from the sun converges

A. At the radius of curvature

B. At the focus

C. Beyond the radius of curvature

D. Between the focus and radius of curvature

34. A glass block of thickness 10cm is placed on an object. If an observer views the object vertically, the displacement of the object is

A. 3.33cm
B. 5.00cm
C. 6.67cm
D. 8.50cm

35. I. Rays of light travel from a less dense medium to a denser medium
II. The angle of incidence is greater than critical angle.
III. Rays of light travel from a denser medium to a less dense medium

Which of the statements aboveare conditions for total internal reflection to occur?

A. I & II only
B. I & III only
C. II & III only
D. II only

36. The use of lenses is NOT applicable in the

A. projector
B. human eye
C. periscope
D. telescope

37. Dispersion of white light is the ability of white light to

A. Penetrate air, water and glass
B. Move in a straight line
C. Move around corners
D. Separate to its component colours

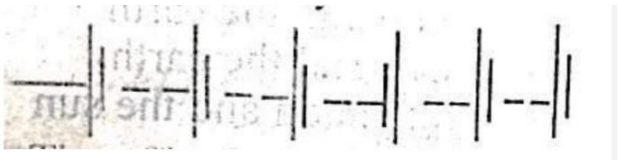
38. A newly charged 12V accumulator can easily start a car whereas eight new dry cells in series with an effective e.m.f. of 12V cannot start the same car because

A. The current capacity is high
B. The current capacity is low

C. It cannot be re-charged

D. It cannot easily be connected to a car

39.



Six identical cells, each of e.m.f. 2V are connected as shown above. The effective e.m.f. of the cell is

A. 0V

B. 4V

C. 6V

D. 12V

40. The fuse in an electric devise is always connected to the ----

A. Neutral side of an electric supply

B. Earth side of an electric supply

C. Live side of an electric supply

D. Terminal side of an electric supply

41. A particle carrying a charge of 1.0×10^{-8}C enters a magnetic field at 3.0×10^{2}ms^{-1} at right angles to the field. If the force on this particle is 1.8×10^{-8}N, what is the magnitude of the field?

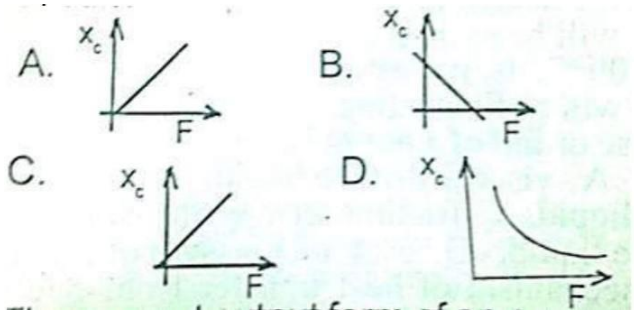
A. 6.0×10^{-1}T

B. 6.0×10^{-2}T

C. 6.0×10^{-3}T

D. 6.0×10^{-4}T

42. Which of the following is the correct shape of the graph of capacity reactance Xc versus frequency F for a pure capacitor in an a.c. circuit?



43. The current output form of an a.c. source is given as I = 10 sin ωt. The d.c. equivalent of the current is

A. 5.0A

B. 7.1A

C. 10.0A

D. 14.1A

44. A conductor of length 1m moves with a velocity of 50ms-1 at an angle of 30° to the direction of a uniform magnetic field of flux density 1.5 Wbm^{-2}. What is the e.m.f. induced in the conductor?

A. 37.5V
B. 50.5V
C. 75.0V
D. 80.5V

45. The process of detecting a pin mistakenly swallowed by a child x–ray

A. Diagnosis
B. Therapy
C. Crystallography
D. mammography

46. Which of the following particles CANNOT be deflected by both electric and magnetic fields?

A. Gamma rays
B. Alpha particles
C. Wave particles
D. Beta particles

47. A piece of radioactive material contains 1000 atoms. If its half-life is 20 seconds, the time taken for 125 atoms to remain is

A. 20 seconds
B. 40 seconds
C. 60 seconds
D. 80 seconds

48. The p-n junction diodes can act as rectifiers because they

A. Conduct current when forward biased
B. Conduct current when reverse-biased
C. Block current when forward biased
D. Conduct current in both directions

49. If a reverse-biased voltage is applied across a p-n junction, the depletion layer width is

A. Increased

B. Decreased

C. Constant

D. halved

50. I. Small size

II. Low power requirement

III. Not easily damaged by high Temperature

IV. Highly durable

Which of the above are the advantages of semiconductors?

A. I, II and III only

B. II, III and IV only

C. I, II and IV only

D. I, II III and IV

ANSWER KEYS:

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

14. C **15.** B **16.** B **17.** A **18.** C **19.** D **20.** A **21.** C **22.** C **23.** A **24.** B **25.** D

26. C **27.** A **28.** C **29.** D **30.** C **31.** D **32.** B **33.** B **34.** A **35.** C **36.** C **37.** D **38.** B **39.** B **40.** C **41.** C **42.** D **43.** B **44.** A **45.** C **46.** A **47.** C **48.** B **49.** B **50.** D

2013 JAMB PHYSICS QUESTIONS

PAPER TYPE: D

1. Which Question Paper Type of Physics is given to you?

A. Type D.
B. Type I.
C. Type B.
D. Type U.

2. When a brick is taken from the earth's surface to the moon, its mass

A. remains constant
B. reduces.
C. increases.
D. becomes zero.

3. The resultant of two forces is 50N. If the forces are perpendicular to each other and one of them makes an angle of 30° with the resultant, find its magnitude.

A. 100.0N
B. 57.7N
C. 43.3 N
D. 25.0N

4. The pair pf physical quantities that are scalar only are

A. volume and area
B. moment and momentum
C. length and displacement.
D. impulse and time.

5. A simple pendulum of length 0.4m has a period of 2s. What is the period a similar pendulum of length 0.8m at the same place?

A. 8s
B. 4s
C. $2\sqrt{2}s$
D. $\sqrt{2}s$

6. A train with an initial velocity of $20ms^{-1}$ is subjected to a uniform deceleration of $2m^{-2}$. The time required to bring the train to a complete halt is

A. 5s.

B. 10s.

C. 20s.

D. 40s.

7. Calculate the apparent weight loss of a man weighing 70kg in an elevator moving downwards with an acceleration of 1.5ms^{-2}.

A. 686N.

B. 595N.

C. 581N.

D. 1105N

[g ≈10ms^{-2}]

8. A piece of cork floats in a liquid. What fraction of its volume will be immersed in the liquid?

A. 0.8.

B. 0.5.

C. 0.2.

D. 0.1.

[Density of the cork = 0.25 x $10^3 kg^{-3}$, density of the liquid = 1.25 x 10^3kgm^{-3}]

9. An object is moving with a velocity of 5ms^{-1}. At what height must a similar body be situated to have a potential energy equal in value with kinetic energy of the moving body?

A. 25.0m

B. 20.0m.

C. 1.3m.

D. 1.0m.

10. If a pump is capable of lifting 5000kg of water through a vertical height of 60 m in 15 min, the power of the pump is

A. 2.5 x 10^5Js^{-1}

B. 2.5 x 10^4Js^{-1}

C. 3.3 x 10^3Js^{-1}

D. 3.3 x 10^2Js^{-1}

11. The coefficient of friction between two perfectly smooth surface is

A. infinity.

B. one

C. half.

D. zero.

12. What effort will a machine of efficiency 90% apply to lift a load of 180N if its effort arm is twice as long as its load arm?

A. 80N
B. 90N.
C. 100N.
D. 120N.

13. Calculate the work done when a force of 20N stretches a spring by 50mm.

A. 0.5J.
B. 1.5J.
C. 2.0J.
D. 2.5J.

14. At what depth below the sea-level would one experience a change of pressure equal to one atmosphere?

A. 0.1 m.
B. 1.0m.
C. 10.0m.
D. 100.0m

[Density of sea water = 10^{13}kg^{-3} one atmosphere = 0.01 x 10^5 Nm^{-2} g=10ms^{-2}]

15. What volume of alcohol will have same mass as 4.2m^{-3} of petrol?

A. 0.8m^3.
B. 1.4m^3.
C. 3.6m^3.
D. 4.9m^3.

16. Calculate the length which corresponds to a temperature of 20°C if the used steam points of an ungraduated thermometer are 400 mm apart.

A. 20mm.
B. 30mm.
C. 60mm
D. 80mm.

17. A wire of length 100.0m at 30°C has linear expansivity of 2 x $10^{-5}K^{-1}$. Calculate the length ofthe wire at a temperature of -10°C.

A. 100.08m.

B. 100.04m.

C. 99.96m

D. 99.92m.

18. A gas at a pressure of $10^5 Nm^{-2}$ expands from $0.6m^{-3}$ to $1.2m^3$ at constant temperature, the work done is

A. 7.0 x $10^6 J$.

B. 6.0 x $10^6 J$.

C. 6.0 x 10^5J.

D. 6.0 x $10^4 J$.

19. Two liquids X and Y having the same mass are supplied with the same quantity of heat. If the temperature rise in X is twice that of Y, the ratio of specific heat capacity of V to that of Y is

A. 2:1.

B. 1:2.

C. 4:1.

D. 1:4.

20. Foods cook quicker in salt water than in pure water because of the effect of

A. dissolved substances on the boiling point.

B. atmospheric pressure on the boiling point.

C. food nutrients on the thermal energy.

D. salts on the thermal conductivity of water.

21. Steam from boiling water causes more damage on the skin that does boiling water because

A. water has a high specific heat.

B. steam has latent heat of fusion.

C. the steam is at higher temperature than the water.

D. steam brings heat more easily by convection.

22. What will happen to the boiling point of pure water when it is heated in a place 30m below sea level?

A. It will be more than 100°C.
B. It will be less than 100°C.
C. It will still be at 100°C.
D. It will be fluctuating.

23. The rise or fall of liquid in a narrow tube is because of the

A. viscosity of the liquid.
B. surface tension of the liquid.
C. friction between the walls of the tube and the liquid.
D. osmotic pressure of the liquid.

24. The mechanism of heat transfer from one point to another through the vibration of the molecules of the medium is

A. convection.
B. conduction
C. radiation
D. diffusion

25. A wave travels through stretched strings is known as

A. electromagnetic wave.
B. micro wave.
C. mechanical wave.
D. seismic wave.

26. A transverse wave and a longitudinal wave travelling in the same direction in a medium differ essentially in their

A. frequency.
B. amplitude.
C. direction of vibration of the particles of the medium
D. period of vibration of the particles of the medium.

27. What is the velocity of sound at 100°C, if the velocity of sound at 0°C is 340ms^{-1}?

A. 497ms^{-1}
B. 440ms^{-1}
C. 397ms^{-1}
D. 240ms^{-1}

28. If a sonometer has a fundamental frequency of 450Hz, what is the frequency of the fifth overtone?

A. 0Hz

B. 456Hz

C.44Hz

D.75Hz

29. A man 1.5m tall is standing 3m in front of a pinhole camera whose distance between the hole and the screen is 0.1m. What is the height of the image of theman on the screen?

A. 0.05m

B. 0.15m.

C. 0.30m.

D. 1.00m.

30. A ray of light passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror is reflected by the mirror at

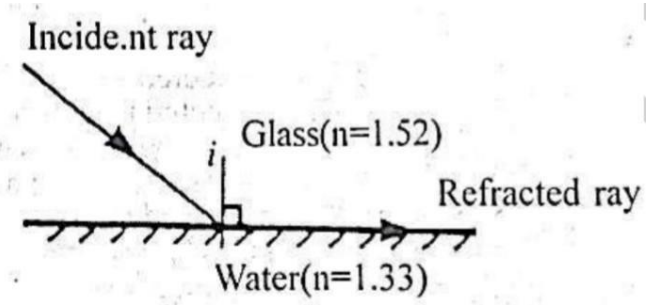
A. 0°.

B. 45°.

C. 90°.

D. 180°

31. From the diagram below, calculate the incident angle *i.*



A. 41°.

B. 49°.

C. 55°.

D. 61°.

32. Total internal reflection will not occur when light travels from

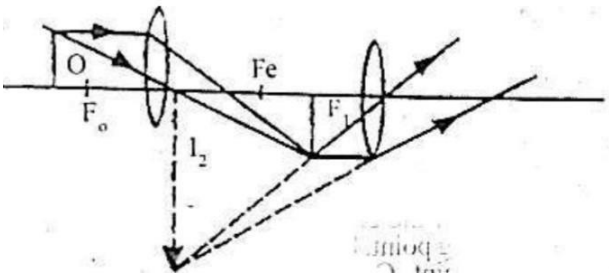
A. water to air.

B. water into glass.

C. glass to air.

D. glass into water.

33.



What does the diagram above represent?

A. telescope in normal use.

B. microscope in normal use.

C. telescope in abnormal use.
D. microscope in abnormal use.

34. If the linear magnification of the objective and eyepiece convex lenses of a compound microscope are 4 and 7 respectively, calculate the angular magnification of the microscope.

A. 2.
B. 3.
C. 11.
D. 28.

35. The angle of deviation of light of various colours passing through a triangular prism increases in the order

A. red → green → blue.
B. green → violet → blue.
C. blue → red → green.
D. blue → green → red.

36. Calculate the force acting on an electron of charge 1.5×10^{-19}C placed in an electric field of intensity 10^{5}Vm^{-1}.

A. 1.5×10^{-11}N
B. 1.5×10^{-12}N
C. 1.5×10^{-13}N
D. 1.5×10^{-14}N

37. Capacitors are used in the induction coil to

A. control circuits.
B. dissipate energy.
C. prevent electric sparks.
D. prevent distortion of electric fields.

38. A cell of emf 1.5V is connected in series with a 1Ω resistor and a current of 0.3A flows through the resistor. Find the internal resistance of the cell.

A. 4Ω.
B. 3.0Ω.
C. 1.5Ω.
D. 1.00Ω.

39. Which of the following obeys ohms law?

A. electrolytes.
B. metals.

C. diode.

D. glass.

40. A house has ten 40W and five 100W bulbs. How much will it cost the owner of the house to keep them lit for 10 hours if the cost of a unit is ₦5?

A. ₦90.

B. ₦50.

C. ₦45

D. ₦40.

41. An electric device is rated 2000V, 250V. Calculate the maximum current it can take.

A. 9A.

B. 8A.

C. 7A.

D. 6A.

42. When a charge moves through an electric circuit in the direction of an electric force, it ___

A. gains both potential and kinetic energy.

B. gains potential energy and kinetic energy.

C. loses potential energy and gains kinetic energy.

D. loses both potential and kinetic energy.

43. To convert a galvanometer to voltmeter, a ___

A. high resistance is connected to it in series.

B. high resistance is connected to it in parallel.

C. low resistance is connected to it in series.

D. low resistance is connected to it in parallel.

44. Induced emfs are best explained using

A. Ohm’s law.

B. Faraday’s law.

C. Coulomb’s law.

D. Lenz’s law.

45. If a current of 2.5A flows through an electrolyte for 3 hours

and 1.8g of a substance is deposited, what is the mass of the substance that will be deposited if a current of 4A flows through it for 4.8 hours?

A. 2.4g
B. 3.2g
C. 4.6g.
D. 4.8g.

46. Calculate the energy of the third level of an atom if the ground state energy is -24eV

A. -9.20eV.
B. -8.20eV.
C. -2.75eV.
D. -1.75eV.

47. In photo-emission, the number of photoelectrons ejected per second depends on the_.

A. frequency of the beam.
B. work function of the metal.
C. threshold frequency of the metal.
D. intensity of the beam.

48. The particle nature of light is demonstrated by the

A. photoelectric effect.
B. speed of light.
C. colours of light.
D. diffraction of light.

49. The energy of a photon having a wavelength of 10^{-10}m is

A. 2.0 x $10^{-15}J$
B. 1.7 x $10^{-13}J$
C. 2.0 x $10^{-12}J$
D. 1.7 x $10^{-12}J$
(h= 6.63 x $10^{-34}Js$ c= 3.0 x $10^{8}ms^{-1}$)

50. The bond between silicon and germanium is ____

A. dative.
B. covalent.
C. trivalent.
D. ionic.

ANSWER KEYS:

1. A **2.** A **3.** C **4.** A **5.** C **6.** B **7.** D
8. C **9.** C **10.** C **11.** D **12.** C **13.** A
14. C **15.** C **16.** D **17.** D **18.** D
19. C **20.** A **21.** C **22.** A **23.** B
24. B **25.** C

26. C **27.** B **28.** A **29.** A **30.** A
31. A **32.** B **33.** A **34.** D **35.** D
36. C **37.** C **38.** A **39.** B **40.** C
41. B **42.** A **43.** A **44.** D **45.** C
46. C **47.** C **48.** D **49.** A **50.** C

2014 JAMB PHYSICS QUESTIONS

PAPER TYPE: F

1. Which question paper type of physics is given to you

A. Type F
B. Type E
C. Type L
D. Type S

2. What is the least possible error encountered when taking measurement with a meter rule?

A. 0.1mm
B. 1.0mm
C. 0.5mm
D. 0.2mm

3. A quantity which requires magnitude and direction to be specified is

A. Temperature
B. Distance
C. Displacement
D. Mass

4. **I. Electrical potential**
II. Torque
III. Kinetic Energy
IV. Momentum.

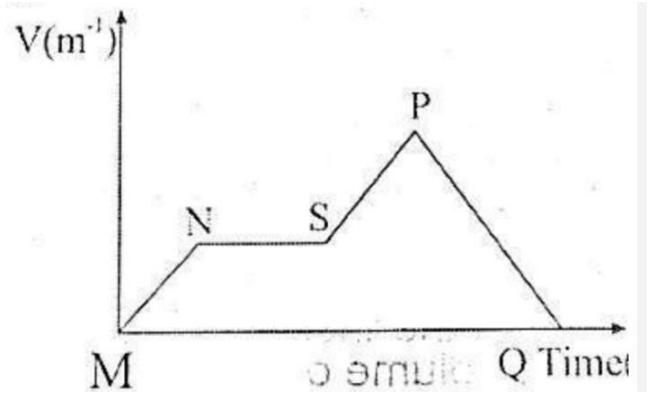
Which of the quantities listed are vectors?

A. II and **IV**
B. I and **II**
C. **I** and **III**
D. **II** and **III**

5. Which type of motion do the wheels of a moving car undergo?

A. Vibratory and translational motion
B. Random and translational motion
C. Rotational and oscillatory motion
D. Translational and rotational motion

6. From the diagram below, the region of zero acceleration is



A. MN
B. NS
C. SP
D. PQ

7. A car accelerates uniformly from rest at $3ms^{-2}$. its velocity after traveling a distance of 24mis

A. $12ms^{-1}$
B. $144ms^{-1}$
C. $72ms^{-1}$
D. $36ms^{-1}$

8. Calculate the escape velocity of a satellite launched from the earth's surface if the radius of the earth is 6.4×10^6m

A. $25.3kms^{-1}$
B. $4.2kms^{-1}$
C. $4.0kms^{-1}$
D. $11.3kms^{-1}$

9. An object of weight 80kg on earth is taken to a planet where acceleration due to gravity is one-third of its value on earth. The weight of the object on the planet is

A. 48N
B. 12N
C. 27N
D. 36N

10. One of the conditions necessary for an object to be in equilibrium when acted upon by a number of parallel forces is that the vector sum of the forces is

A. Average
B. Zero
C. Negative
D. Positive

11. What happens when three coplanar non-parallel forces are in equilibrium?

A. Their lines of action are parallel.
B. They are represented in magnitude only
C. They are represented in direction only
D. Their lines of action meet at a point

12. An object of mass 20kg is released from a height of 10m above the ground level. The kinetic energy of the object just before it hits the ground is

A. 200J
B. 4000J
C. 2000J
D. 500J

13. The energy in the nucleus of atoms produce heat which can be used to generate

A. Kinetic energy
B. Mechanical energy
C. Electrical energy
D. Potential energy

14. A machine whose efficiency is 75% is used to lift a load of 1000N. Calculate the effort put in to the machine if it has a Velocity ratio of 4.

A. 343.32N
B. 233.33N
C. 333.33N
D. 334.33N

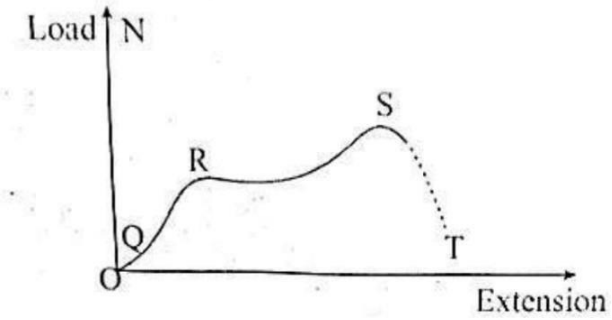
15. A wheel and an axle is used to raise a load whose weight is 800N when an effort of 250N is applied. If the radii of the wheel and axle are 800mm and 200mm respectively, the efficiency of the machine is

A. 90%
B. 80%
C. 85%
D. 87%

16. A force of 500N is applied to a steel wire of cross-sectional area $0.2m^2$, the tensile stress is

A. $2.5x10^4Nm^{-2}$
B. $1.0x10^2Nm^{-2}$
C. $1.0x10^3Nm^{-2}$
D. $2.5x10^3Nm^{-2}$

17.17.



From the diagram above, the point that represent the elastic limit is

A. Q
B. R
C. S
D. T

18. The small droplet of water that forms on the grass in early hours of the morning is

A. haul
B. mist
C. dew
D. fog

19. What is the equivalent of 20K in Celsius scale?

A. 293 °C
B. 68 °C
C. 36°C
D. 20°C

20. A glass bottle of initial volume $2 \times 10^4cm^3$ is heated from 20°C to 50°C. If the linear expansively of glass is $9x10^{-6}K^{-1}$, the volume of the bottle at 50°C is

A. 20 016.2cm^3
B. 20 005.4cm^3
C. 20 008.1cm^3
D. 20 013.5cm^3

21. The equation PaVbTc= constant reduces to Charles Law if

A. a=1, b=1and c=0
B. a=1, b=0 and c=-1
C. a=0, b=1 and c=1

D. a=0, b=1 and c=-1

22. The quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of a body by 1K is the body's

A. Heat capacity
B. Internal energy
C. Specific heat capacity
D. Latent heat of fusion

23. The melting point of a substance is equivalent to its

A. Vapor Pressure
B. solidification Temperature
C. Liquidification Temperature
D. Solidification Pressures

24. The temperature at which the water vapor present in the air is just sufficient to saturate air is

A. Boiling point
B. Ice point
C. Saturation point
D. Dew point

25. Heat transfer by convection in a liquid is due to the

A. Latent heat of vaporization of the liquid
B. Increased vibration of the molecules of the liquid about their mean position
C. Variation of density of the liquid
D. Expansion of the liquid as it is heated

26. The distance between two successive crests of a wave is 15cm and the velocity $300ms^{-1}$. Calculate the frequency.

A. $2.0x10^{2}Hz$
B. $4.5x10^{3}Hz$
C. $2.0x10^{3}Hz$
D. $4.5x10^{2}Hz$

27. A boy receives the echo of his clap reflected by a nearby hill 0.8s later. How far is he from the hill?

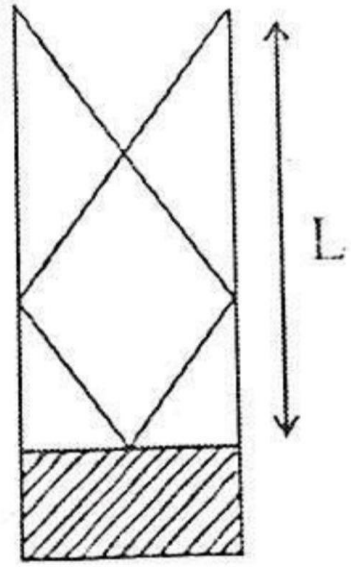
A. 528m

B. 66m

C. 136m

D. 264m

28.



The diagram above show a stationery wave of wavelength 40 cm in a closed tube. The length lis the resonating air column is

A. 10cm

B. 20cm

C. 30cm

D. 40cm

29. An object is placed 10m from a pinhole camera of length 25cm. Calculate the linear magnification.

A. 2.5×10^{-2}

B. 2.5×10^{-1}

C. 2.5×10^{1}

D. 2.5×10^{2}

30. The focal length of a concave mirror is 2.0cm. If an object is placed 8.0cm from it, the image is at

A. 2.7m

B. 2.0m

C. 2.3m

D. 2.5m

31. In a compound microscope, the objective and the eye piece focal lengths are

A. Long

B. Short

C. The same

D. At infinity

32. When a telescope is in normal use, the final image is at

A. The focus

B. The radius of curvature

C. The near point

D. Infinity

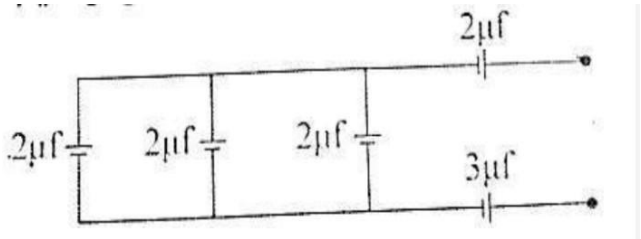
33. When a negatively charged rod is brought near the cap of a charged gold leaf electroscope which has positive charges, theleaf

A. Collapses
B. Collapses and diverges again
C. Diverges
D. Remains the same

34. What charge is stored in a0.1F capacitor when a 10V supply is connected across it?

A. 1C
B. 5C
C. 4C
D. 2C

35.



Calculate the effective capacitance of the circuit above

A. 1uf
B. 2uf
C. 3uf
D. 4uf

36. The maximum power transfer occurs in a cell when the external resistance is

A. Twice the internal resistance of the cell
B. The same as the internal resistance of the cell
C. Greater than the internal resistance of the cell
D. Less than the internal resistance of the cell

37. If a metal wire 4m long and crosssectional area 0.8 mm2 has a resistance of 60Ω, find the resistivity of the wire

A. 5.3×10^{-7} Ωm
B. 3.0×10^{-5} Ωm
C. 1.2×10^{-6} Ωm
D. 3.2×10^{-6} Ωm

38. A circuit has a resistance of 200Ω. The resistance of the circuit can be reduced to 120Ω when

A. A 300Ω resistor is connected to it in parallel

B. An 80Ω resistor is connected to it in series

C. A 150Ω resistor is connected to it in parallel

D. A 240Ω resistor is connected to it in series

39. PHCN measures its electrical energy in

A. W

B. KWh

C. Wh

D. J

40. What is the best method of demagnetizing a steel bar magnet?

A. Hammering

B. Heating it

C. Rough handling it

D. Solenoid method

41. The magnitude of the angle of dip at the equator is

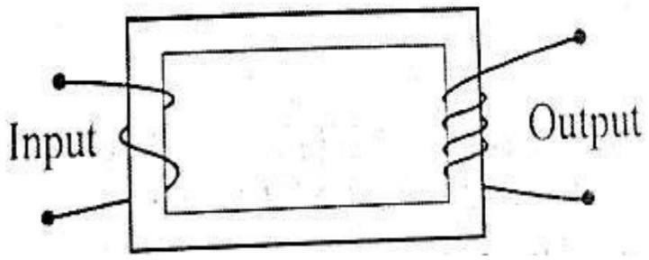
A. 360°

B. 0°

C. 90°

D. 180°

Use the diagram below to answer question 42 and 43



42. The diagram above is that of

A. a step- up transformer

B. a step - down transformer

C. an auto transformer

D. an oil transformer.

43. the electromotive force in the secondary winding is

A. increasing

B. reducing

C. Stabilizing

D. Varying

44. What type of reaction is represented by the equation ${}^{2}_{1}\mathrm{X} + {}^{2}_{1}\mathrm{X} \rightarrow {}^{3}_{2}Y + {}^{1}_{0}n$ + energy?

A. Ionization
B. Fusion
C. Fission
D. Chain

45. When an atom undergoes a beta decay, the atomic number of the nucleus

A. Remains unchanged
B. Decreases by one
C. Increases by one
D. Becomes zero

46. Calculate the mass of the copper deposited during electrolysis when a current of 4A passes through a copper salt for 2 hours.
[ece of Copper $z=3.3x10^{-7}kgC^{-1}$]

A. $2.9 \times 10^{5}kg$
B. $9.5 \times 10^{-7}kg$
C. $9.5 \times 10^{-3}kg$
D. $2.9 \times 10^{-4}kg$

47. Which gas produces a pink coloured light in a discharge tube?
A. Mercury
B. Argon
C. Air
D. Neon

48. When $^{210}_{82}Pb$ decays to $^{206}_{80}Pb$, it emits

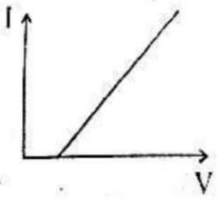
A. two alpha and two beta particles
B. an alpha particle
C. one beta particle
D. one alpha and one beta particle

49. In a common emitter configuration, the output voltage is through the

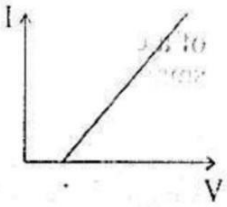
A. Resistor
B. Base
C. Collector
D. Emitter

50. Which of the graph below shows the characteristic of an i-v transistor?

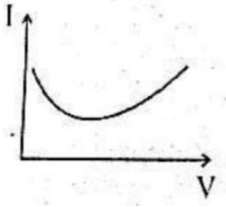
A.



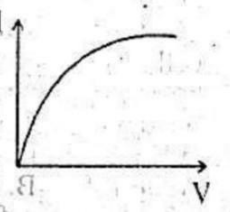
C.



B.



D.



2015 JAMB PHYSICS QUESTIONS

1. A piece of rubber 10cm long stretches 6mm when a load of 100N is hung from it. What is the strain?

A. 6×10^{-3}

B. 6

C. 60

D. 6.0×10^{-3}

2.

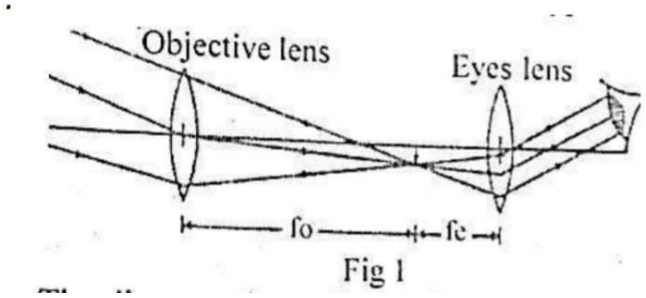


Fig 1

The diagram above shows the lens arrangement in

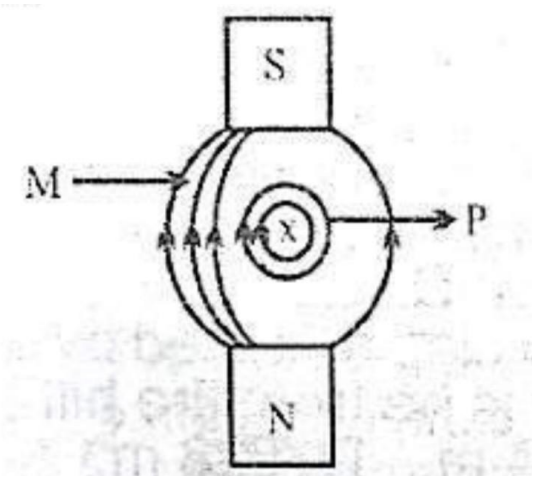
A. compound microscope

B. a binocular

C. an astronomical

D. a periscope

3. What is the total resistance in the below diagram?



A. 5 ohms

B. 25 ohms

C. 15 ohms

D. 35 ohms

4.

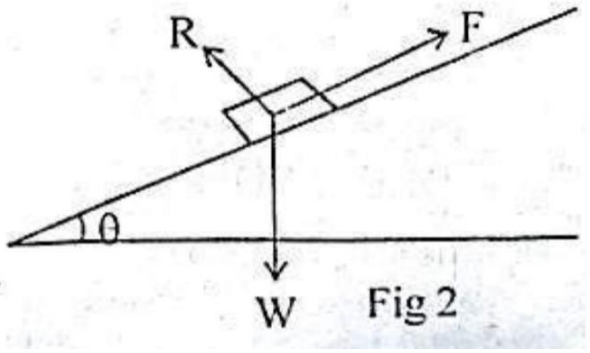


Fig 2

A body of mass 6kg rests on an inclined plane. The normal reaction R and the limiting frictional force is F as shown in the diagram (Fig. 2). If F is 30N and $g=10ms^{-2}$, then the angle of inclination Θ is

A. 15°
B. 60°
C. 45°
D. 30°

5. The speed of light in air is 3.0 x $10^3 ms^{-1}$. Its speed in glass having a refractive index of 1.65 is

A. 1.82 x 10^8 ms^{-1}
B. 3.00 x 10^8 ms^{-1}
C. 4.95 x 10^8 ms^{-1}
D. 1.65 x 10^8 ms^{-1}

6. Longitudinal waves do not exhibit

A. refraction
B. polarization
C. diffraction
D. reflection

7. A device that converts sound energy into electrical energy is

A. the horn of a motor car
B. the telephone earpiece
C. a loudspeaker
D. a microphone.

8. A good calorimeter should be of

A. low specific heat capacity and low heat conductivity
B. high specific heat capacity and low heat conductivity
C. high specific heat capacity and low heat conductivity
D. low specific heat capacity and high heat conductivity.

9. Which of the following is most strongly deflected by a magnetic field?

A. β-particles
B. χ-particles
C. γ-rays.
D. χ-rays

10. If a beaker is filled with water, it is observed that the surface of the water is not horizontal at the glass-water interface. This behaviour is due to

A. friction
B. surface tension

C. viscosity

D. evaporation

11. A dynamo primarily conducts

A. potential energy into kinetic energy

B. electrical energy into kinetic energy

C. mechanical energy into electrical energy

D. kinetic energy into potential energy

12.

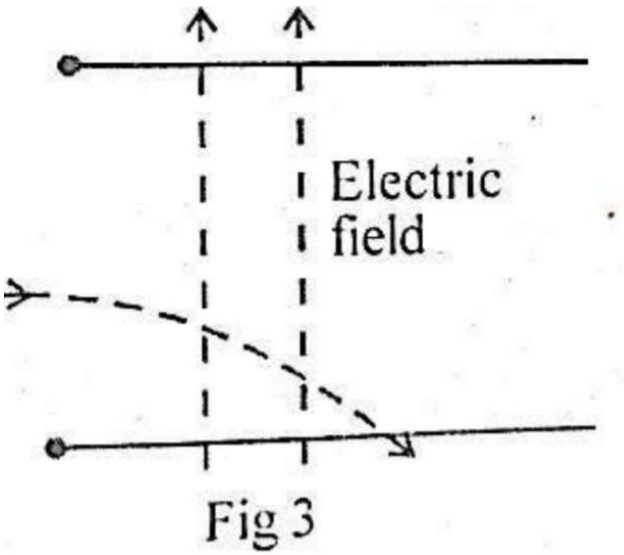


Fig 3

A particle is injected perpendicularly into an electric field. It travels along a curved path as depicted in the figure 3. The particle is

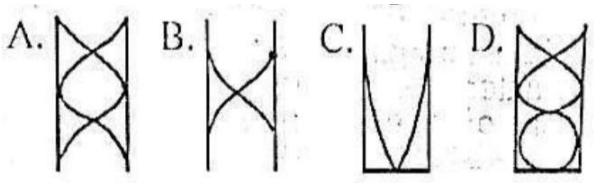
A. gamma ray

B. a proton

C. a neutron

D. an electron

13. In which of the following diagrams is the length of the length tube equal to one wavelength?



14. A calibrated potentiometer is used to measure the e.m.f. of a cell because the

A. internal resistance of a cell is small compared with that of the potentiometer

B. potentiometer takes no current from the cell

C. potentiometer has a linear scale

D. resistance of the potentiometer is less than that of a voltmeter

15. Which of the following is a vector?

A. Electric charge
B. Electric potential difference
C. Electric field
D. Electrical capacitance.

16. The photocell works on the principle of the

A. voltaic cell
B. photographic plate
C. emission of protons by incident electrons
D. emission of electrons by incident radiation

17. When an atom loses or gains a charge, it becomes

A. an ion
B. an electron
C. a neutron
D. a proton

18. Which of the following characteristics of a wave is used in the measurement of the depth of the sea?

A. Diffraction
B. Reflection
C. Refraction
D. Interference

19. Which of the following are produced after a nuclear fusion process?

I. One heavy nucleus
II. Neutrons
III. Protons
IV. Energy

A. I and **II**
B. II and **III**
C. I and **IV**
D. II and **IV.**

20. Two similar kettles containing equal masses of boiling water are placed on a table. If the surface of one is highly polished and the surface of the other is coveredwith soot, which of the following observations is correct?

A. The two kettles will cool down at the same rate

B. The polished kettle cools down more quickly by conduction

C. The kettle covered with soot cools down more quickly because it is a good radiator of heat

D. The kettle covered with soot cools down more quickly by the process of heat convection.

21. Total eclipse of the sun occurs when the

A. moon is between the sun and the earth

B. sun is between the moon and the earth

C. the earth is between the moon and the sun

D. ozone layer is threatened.

22. Which of the following pairs of colours gives the widestseparation in the spectrum of white light?

A. Green and Yellow

B. Red and violet

C. Red and indigo

D. Yellow and violet.

23. Which of the following with respect to a body performing simple harmonic motion are in phase?

A. Displacement and velocity of the body

B. Displacement and force on the body

C. Velocity and acceleration of the body

D. Force acting on the body and the acceleration

24. A uniform metre rule weighing 0.5.V is to be pivoted on a knife-edge at the 30cm-mark. Wherewill a force of 2N be placed from the pivot to balance the metre rule?

A. 95cm

B. 5cm

C. 20cm

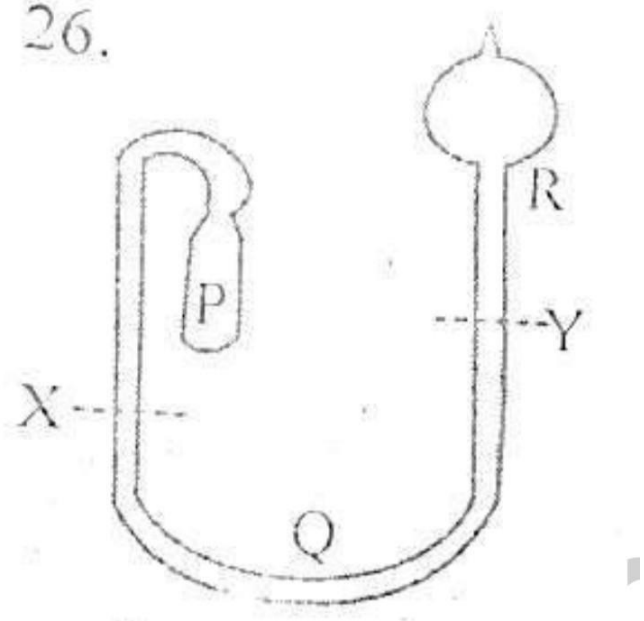
D. 25cm

25. A solid weighs 10.0N in air, 6.0N when fully immersed inwater and 7.0N when fully immersed in a certain liquid X.

Calculate the relative density ofthe liquid.

A. 3/4
B. 4/3
C. 5/3
D. 7/10

26.



The diagram above shows a maximum and minimum thermometer divided into three portions P, Q and r. which of the following is true about the respective content of p, q and R?

A. Air, alcohol and mercury
B. alcohol, mercury and alcohol
C. mercury, alcohol and mercury
D. Air, mercury and alcohol

27. the process of energy production in the sun is

A. nuclear fission
B. nuclear fusion
C. electron collision
D. radioactivity decay

28. the particle is responsible for nuclear fusion in a nuclear reactor is

A. electron
B. Photon
C. proton.
D. Neutron

29. if the uncertainty in the measurement of the position of a particle is 5×10^{-10}m, the uncertainty in the momentum of the particle is

A. 1.32×10^{-24} Ns

B. 3.30×10^{-44} Ns

C. 1.32×10^{-44} Ns

D. 3.30×10^{-24} Ns

[$h=6.6 \times 10^{-34}$J]

30. The change in volume when 450kg of ice is completely melted is

A. 0.50m

B. $0.45m^3$

C. $4.50m^3$

D. $0.05m^3$

[density of ice $=900kgm^{-3}$ Density of water$=1000\ kgm^{-3}$]

31. When impurities are added to semiconductor

A. decreases

B. increases then decreases

C. decreases

D. remains constant

32. The process through which free electrons leave the hot surface of hot metal is known as

A. photo emission

B. thermionic emission

C. photon emission

D. electron emission

33. The production of pure spectrum could easily be achieved using a

A. Triangular prism only

B. Triangular prism with two concave lens

C. Glass prism with a pin

D. Triangular prism with two convex lens.

34. A short chain is something attached to the back of a petrol tanker to

A. Conduct excess charges to the earth

B. Ensure the balancing of the tanker

C. Caution the driver when over speeding

D. Generate more friction

35. A perfect emitter or absorber of radiant energy is a

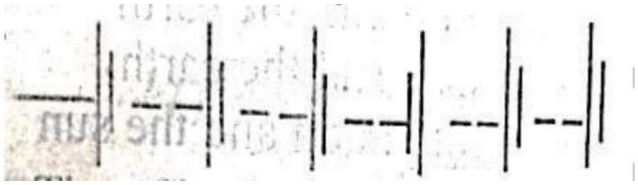
A. White body

B. Red body

C. Conductor

D. Black body

36.



Six identical cells, each of e.m.f 2V are connected as shown above. The effective e.m.f of the cell is

A. 4V

B. 0V

C. 6V

D. 12V

37. If a pump is capable of lifting 5000Kg of water through a vertical height of 60 m in 50 mins, the power of the pump is

A. $2.5\times10^{5}Js^{-1}$

B. $3.3 \times 10^{3}Js^{-1}$

C. $2.5 \times10^{4}Js^{-1}$

D. $3.3 \times 10^{2}Js^{-1}$

38. The distance between two successive crest of a wave is 15 cm and the velocity is $300ms^{-1}$. Calculate the frequency.

A. 4.5×10^{5} Hz

A. 4.5×10^{2} Hz

B. 2.0×10^{3} Hz

C. 2.0×10^{2} Hz

39. An electric lamp marked 240V, 60 Watts is left to operate for an hour. How much energy is generated by the filament?

A. 3.86×10^{5} J

B. 2.16×10^{5} J

C. 1.80×10^{4} J

D. 3.56×10^{5} J

40. In comparing the camera and human eye, the film of the camera functions as the

A. Iris

B. Pupil

C. Retina

D. Cornea

ANSWER KEYS:

1. A **2.** C **3.** B **4.** D **5.** A **6.** B **7.** C
8. D **9.** A **10.** B **11.** C **12.** D **13.** A
14. B **15.** C **16.** D **17.** A **18.** B
19. C **20.** D

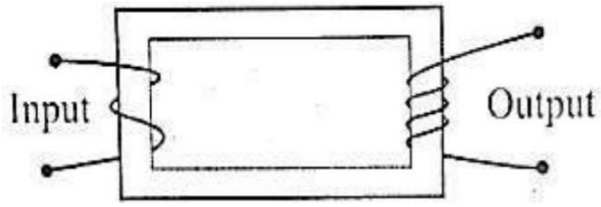
21. A **22.** B **23.** C **24.** D **25.** A
26. B **27.** C **28.** D **29.** A **30.** D
31. A **32.** B **33.** D **34.** A **35.** D
36. A **37.** B **38.** A **39.** B **40.** C

2016 JAMB PHYSICS QUESTIONS

1. What is the least possible error encountered when taking measurement with a meter rule?

A. 0.5 mm
B. 1.0 mm.
C. 0.2 mm.
D. 0.1 mm

2.



The electromotive force in the secondary winding is

A. stabilizing
B. reducing
C. increasing
D. varying

3. If a pump is capable of lifting 5000 kg of water through avertical height of 60 in 15 mins, the power of the pump is

A. 3.3 x $10^3 Js^{-1}$
B. 2.5 x $10^4 Js^{-1}$
C. 2.5 x $10^5 Js^{-1}$
D. 3.3 x $10^2 Js^{-1}$

4. Calculate the temperature change when 500J of heat is supplied to 100g of water.

A. 12.1°C
B. 2.1°C
C. 1.2°C
D. 0.1°C

5. Which of the following particles **CANNOT** be deflected by both electric and magnetic fields?

A. Gamma rays
B. Alpha particles.
C. Wave particles
D. Beta particles.

6. Under which of the following conditions do gasses conduct electricity?

A. High pressure and low p.d
B. Low pressure and high p.d

C. Low pressure and low p.d

D. High pressure and high p.d

7. Dispersion occurs when white light passes through a glass prism because of the

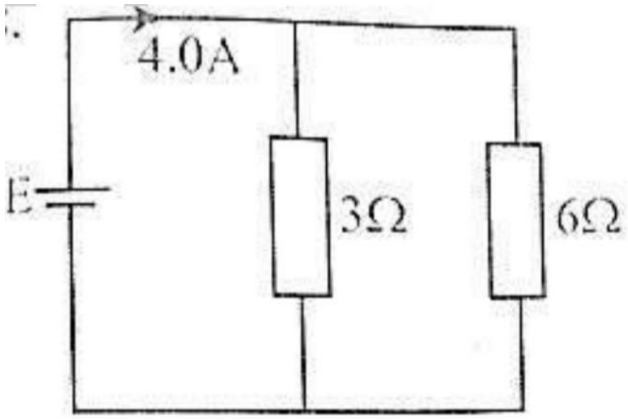
A. defects in the glass.

B. high density of the glass.

C. different speeds of the colour in the glass.

D. different hidden colours in the glass.

8.



Calculate the e.m.f of the cell in the above circuit if its internal resistance is negligible.

A. 12V

B. 36V

C. 2V

D. 8V

9. An object of mass 80kg is pulled on a horizontal rough ground by a force of 500N. Find the coefficient of static friction.

A. 0.6.

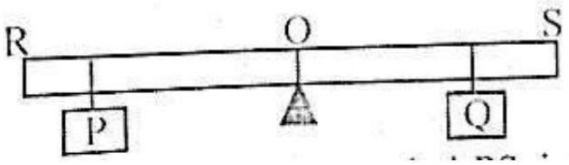
B. 0.4

C. 1.0

D. 0.8.

[g ≈ 10ms^{-2}]

10.



The diagram above shows plank **RS** pivoted at its centre of gravity **O** and is in equilibrium with the weighs **P** and **Q**. If a weight 2P is added to **P**, the plank will be in equilibrium again by

A. moving **P** nearer to **O**.

B. moving **Q** nearer to **O**.

C. adding a weight **Q** to **Q**.

D. moving **P** further away from **O**.

11. A glass plate 0.9 cm thick has a refractive index of 1.50. How

long does it take for a pulse of light to pass through the plate?

A. 3.0 x 10^{-10} s
B. 4.5 x 10^{-11} s
C. 3.0 x 10^{-11} s
D. 4.5 x 10^{-10} s
[c= 3.0 x 10^{8}ms^{-1}]

12. The main purpose of the transformer in an a.c radio set is to

A. increase power to the radio.
B. convert energy from a.c. to d.c
C. step up the voltage.
D. step down he voltage.

13. The energy associated with the emitted photon when a mercury atom changes from one state to another is 3.3 eV. Calculate the frequency of the photon.

A. 3.2 x 10^{-53} Hz.
B. 3.1 x 10^{-53} Hz
C. 1.3 x 10^{-53} Hz
D. 8.0 x 10^{-53} Hz

14. $^{235}_{92}U + {}^{1}_{0}\text{n} \rightarrow {}^{144}_{56}Ba + {}^{90}_{36}Kr$ +2X

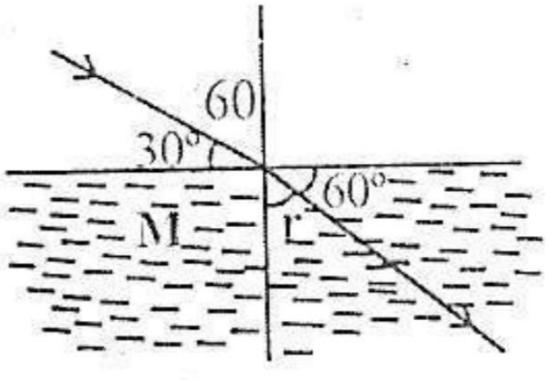
In the reaction above, X is

A. electron.
B. neutron.
C. neutrino.
D. proton.

15. To protect a material from the influence of an external magnetic field, the material should be kept in a

A. soft iron ring.
B. loop of copper wire.
C. triangular zinc ring.
D. square steel ring.

16.



The refractive index of the medium M in the diagram aboveis

A. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

B. $\sqrt{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

D. $^{2}\sqrt{3}$

17. Thermal equilibrium between two objects exists when

A. the heat capacities of both objects are the same

B. the quantity of heat in both objects are the same.

C. the temperature of both objects are equal

D. one object loses heat continuously to the other.

18. Which of the following is a characteristic of stationary waves?

A. The antinode is a point of minimum displacement.

B. The distance between two successive nodes is one wavelength.

C. They can be transverse or longitudinal

D. They are formed by two identical waves travelling in opposite directions.

19. The height at which the atmosphere ceases to exist is about 80km. if the atmospheric pressure at a height of 20km above the ground level is

A. 480mmhg

B. 570mmhg

C.190mmhg

D. 380mmhg

20. A metal of mass 0.5kg is heated to 100^{o} and then transferred to a well–lagged calorimeter of heat capacity $80jk^{-1}$ containing water of heat capacity of the metal

A. 92 j kg^{-1}

B. 286 j kg^{-1} k^{-1}

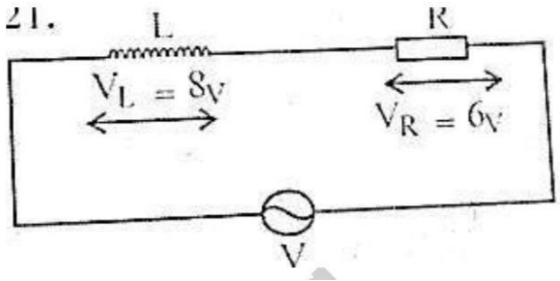
C. 133 j kg^{-1} k^{-1}

D. 887 j kg^{-1} k^{-1}

21. In the series a.c circuit shown below, the p.d across the inductor

is 8 V.r.m.s. The effective voltage is

21.



A. 10v

B. 2v

C. 14v

D. 48v

22. In a closed organ pipe producing a musical note, an antinode will always be produced at

A. the closed end

B. the middle

C. the open end

D. all the parts of the pipe.

23. What happens when a certain quantity of pure ice is completely changed to water at 0^0C ?

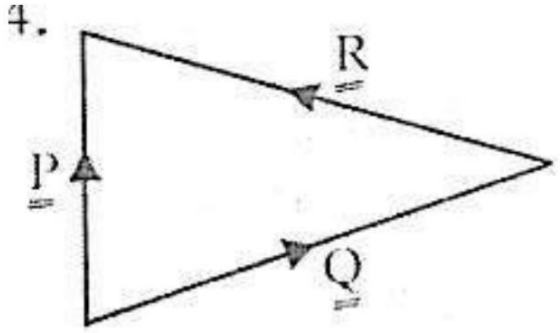
A. Latent heat is absorbed, the mass decreases and the volume increases.

B. latent heat is absorbed, the mass remains constant and the volume decreases.

C. latent heat is given out, the mass increases and the volume remains constant

D. latent heat is given out, the mass remains constant and the volume decreases.

24.



In the diagram above, PQ and R are vectors. Which of the following options gives the correct relationship between the vectors?

A. P =Q +R

B. P= Q – R

C. P= R – Q

D. P+ Q +R = O

25. If two parallel conductors carry currents flowing in the same direction, the conductors will

A. repel each other

B. attract each other

C. both move in the same direction.

D. have no effect on each other

26. Which of the following correctly explain(s) why a green leaf appears green in a bright daylight?

I. It absorbs only the green component of sunlight

II. It absorbs all colours in sunlight except green

III. It reflects only the green component of sunlight

A. **I** only

B. **II** and **III** only

C. **I** and **II** only

D. **II** only.

27. Which of the following factors has no effect on the e.m.f of a primary cell?

A. nature of plate

B. size of the cell

C. temperature

D. nature of the electrolyte.

28. When the bottom tip of a vibrating tuning fork is held in contact with a wooden box, a louder sound is heard. this phenomenon is known as

A. beats

B. echoing

C. reverberation

D. resonance.

29. a particle of mass m which ia at rest splits up into two. if the mass and the velocity of one of the particles are m and v respectively, calculate the velocity of the seconds particle

A. $\frac{MV}{M}$

B. $\frac{MV}{M-M}$

C. $\frac{MV}{M+M}$

D. $\frac{MV}{M-m}$

30. The electrochemical equivalent of silver is 0.0012g/C if

36.0g of silver is to be deposited by electrolysis on a surface by passing a steady current for 5.0 minutes, the current must be

A. 6000A
B. 100A
C. 100A
D. 1.0A

31. The principle of operation of an induction coil is based on ____

A. Ohm's
B. ampere's law
C. faraday's law
D. coulomb's law

32. A radioactive sample initially contains N atoms. After three half – lives the number of atoms that have disintegrated is

A. $\frac{7N}{8}$
B. $\frac{3n}{8}$
C. $\frac{5N}{8}$
D. $\frac{N}{8}$

33. Mercury is suitable as a barometric fluid because it

A. expands uniformly
B. is several times denser than water
C. is opaque
D. is a good conductor of heat

34. Which of the following features is **NOT** a characteristic of natural radioactivity?

A. radioactivity is a nuclear phenomenon
B. radioactivity is exhibited only by the element of mass number greater than 206
C. The radioactivity of an element is affected by electric andmagnetic fields in thesurroundings.
D Radioactive substances emit three types of radiations ∝-rays, β-rays and γ-rays.

35. Which of the following is a correct explanation of the **INERTIA** of a body?

A. Reluctance to start moving at rest and its reluctance to stop moving once it has begun move
B. Reluctance to stop moving
C. Readiness to start moving
D. Reluctance to start moving and its readiness to stop moving once it has begun to move

36. If the force on a charge of 0.2 coulomb in an electric field intensity of the field is

A. 0.8
B. 20.0 N/C
C. 0.8N/C
D. 4.2N/C

37. The point beyond which a stretched spring does not return to its original length is called the

A. breaking point
B. sprint constant
C. elastic limit
D. elasticity point.

38. Which of the following statements is applicable to a real image formed by a concave mirror?

I. It can be observed on a screen
II. It is always inverted and in front of the mirror
III. It only seems to exist
IV. It is formed by the actual converging of rays of light.

A. **I**, **II** and **III** only
B. **I**, **II** and **IV** only
C. **I** and **III** only)
D. **I** and **II** only.

39. which of the following does not cause a reduction of the surface tension of water?

A. soap solution
B. detergent
C. alcohol
D. grease

40. in what range of temperature is the expansion of water anomalous?

A. +208^{o}c to +212^{o}c

B. -800^{o}c +-76^{o}c

C. 0^{o}c to 4^{o}c

D. -4^{o}c TO 0^{o}

ANSWER KEYS

1. B **2.** C **3.** A **4.** C **5.** A **6.** B **7.** C **8.** D **9.** A **10.** B **11.** C **12.** D **13.** D **14.** B **15.** A **16.** B **17.** C **18.** D **19.** A **20.** C

21. A **22.** C **23.** B **24.** D **25.** A **26.** B **27.** C **28.** D **29.** B **30.** C **31.** A **32.** D **33.** B **34.** C **35.** A **36.** B **37.** C **38.** A **39.** D **40.** C

2017 JAMB PHYSICS QUESTIONS

1. The focal length of a concave mirror is 2.0 cm. If an object is placed 8.0cm from it, the image is at.

A. 2.7m
B. 2.3m
C.2.5m
D. 2.0m

2. PHCN measures is electrical energy in

A. Wh.
B. Kwh
C. J
D. W.

3. The resultant of two forces is 50N. If the forces are perpendicular to each other and one of them makes an angle 30° with the resultant. Find its magnitude.

A. 100.0N
B. 57.7N
C. 25.0N
D. 43.3N

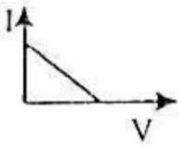
4. A piece of radioactive material contains 1000 atoms. If its half-life is 20 seconds, the time taken for 125 atoms to remain is

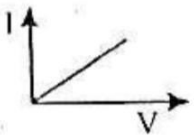
A. 20 seconds
B. 40 seconds
C. 60 seconds
D. 80 seconds

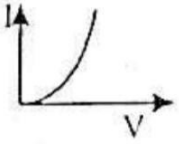
5. The correct expression for the potential at a point, distance r from a charge q, in a electric field is

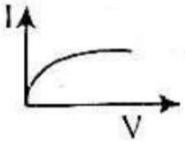
A. $\frac{q}{4\ e\theta r}$
B. $\frac{q^2}{4\ e\theta r^2}$
C. $\frac{q}{4\ e\theta r^2}$
D. $\frac{q^2}{4\ e\theta r}$

6. A typical transistor characteristic is represented as

A. 

C. 

B. 

D. 

7. In a discharge tube, most of the gas is pumped out so that electricity is concluded at

A. steady voltage
B. high pressure
C. low pressure.
D. low voltage.

8. I. Moon
II. Sun
III. Street light
IV. Stars

Which of the above is a natural source of light?

A. **I, II** and **IV** only
B. **I, II** and **III** only
C. **III** and **IV** only
D. **II** and **IV** only

9. An object placed at the bottom of a well full of clear water appears closer to the surface due to

A. refraction.
B. reflection.
C. am inverter
D. a magnifier

10. A boy drags a bag of ricealong a smooth horizontal flow with a force of 2N applied at an angle of 60° to the flow. The work done after a distance of 3m is

A. 6J.
B. 4 J
C. 5 J
D. 3 J

11. The spheres of masses 5.0kg and 10.0kg are 0.3m apart. Calculate the force of attraction between them.

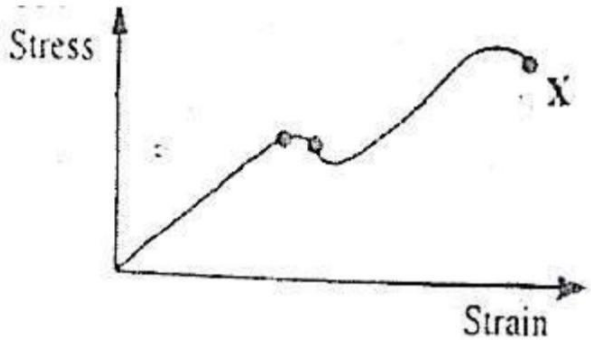
A. 3.57×10^{-2} N.
B. 3.71×10^{-2} N.
C. 4.00×10^{-2} N.

D. 3.50×10^{-2} N.

12. When very hot water is poured into two identical thin and thick glass tumblers in equal volumes, the thick one cracks because

A. of the even expansion of lass.
B. glass is a good conductor of heat.
C. glass is a crystal
D. of the uneven expansion of glass

13.



The diagram above represents the stress-strain for atypical metal rod. What does X represent?

A. Yield point
B. Breaking point
C. Elastic limit
D. proportional limit

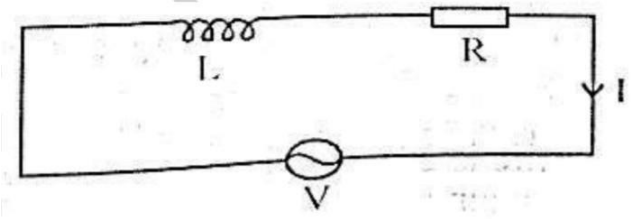
14. Transverse waves can be distinguished from longitudinal waves using the characteristic of

A. diffraction
B. reflection.
C. polarization.
D. refraction.

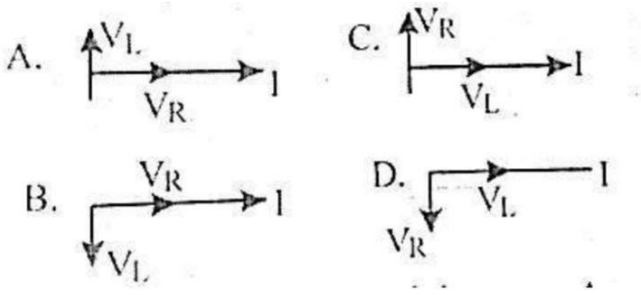
15. Which of the following pairs of light rays shows the widest separation in the spectrum of white light?

A. Green and yellow.
B. Blue and red
C. Indigo and violet
D. Orange and red.

16.



Which of the following graphs shows the correct vector diagram for the circuit above?



17. A transistor functions mainly as a

A. switch and an amplifier
B. rectifier and an amplifier
C. charge storer and a switch
D. charge storer and an amplifier

18. A thin wire with heavy weights attached to both ends is hung over a block of ice resting on two supports. If the wire cuts through the ice block while thelock remains solid behind the wire, the process is called

A. fusion
B. sublimation
C. regelation
D. condensation.

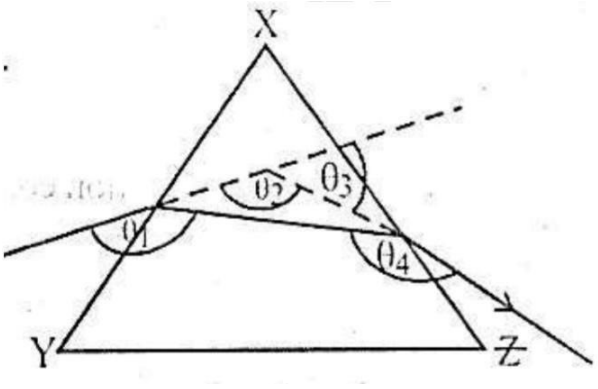
19. The inner diameter of a small test tube can be measured accurately using a

A. micrometer screw gauge
B. pair of Vernier callipers
C. metre rule
D. pair of dividers.

20. A platinum resistance thermometer records 3.0W at 0°C and 8/0w at 100°C. If it records 6.0W in a certain environment,the temperature of the medium is

A. 60°C
B. 80°C
C. 50°C
D. 30°C

21.



In the diagram above, which of the angles Θ1, Θ2, Θ3, and Θ4 is the angle of deviation of a ray of light passing through XYZ?

A. Θ2

B. Θ3

C. Θ1

D. Θ4

22. Which of the following is the dimension of pressure?

A. ML^2T^{-3}

B. MLT^{-2}

C. M$L2^{-1}T^{-2}$

D. ML^{-3}

23. A capacitor 8μF, is charged to a potential difference of 100V. The energy stored by the capacitor is

A. 1.0 x 10^4J

B. 4.0 x $10^{-2}J$

C. 1.25 x 10 J

D. 8.0 x 10 J

24. Which of the following statements correctly describe(s) cathode rays?

I. They consist of tiny particles carrying negative electric charges

II. They are deflected in a magnetic field but not in an electric filed.

III. They consist of fast-moving neutrons and deflected in an electric filed.

A. **I** only

B. **III** only

C. **I** and **II** only

D. **II** and **III** only.

25. A concave mirror has a radius of curvature of 36cm. At what distance from the mirror shouldan object be placed to give a real image three times the size of the object?

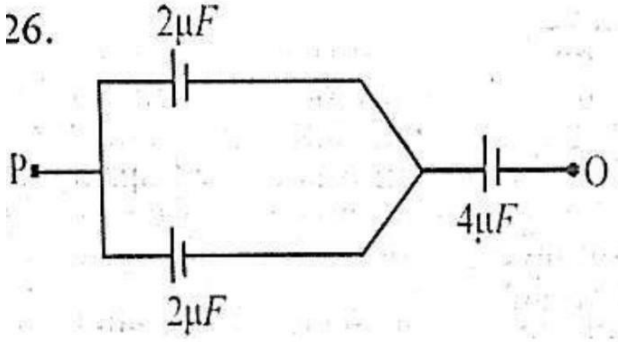
A. 12cm

B. 24cm

C. 48cm

D. 108cm

26.



The net capacitance in the circuit shown above is

A. 8.0 μF
B. 6.0 μF
C. 2.0 μF
D. 4.0 μF

27. A sonometer wire of length 100cm under a tension of 10N,has a frequency of 250Hz. Keeping the length of the wire constant, the tension is adjusted to produce a new frequency of350HZ. The new tension is

A. 5.1N
B. 19.6N
C. 14.0N
D. 7.1N

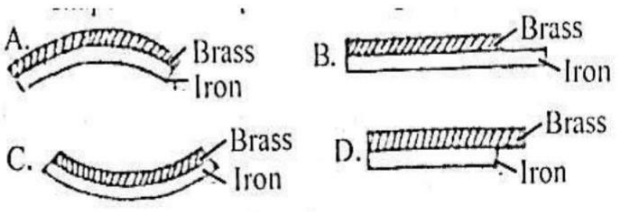
28. In a sound wave in air, the adjacent rarefactions and compressions are separated by a distance of 17cm. If the velocity of the sound wave is 340ms^{-1}. Determine the frequency.

A. 10Hz
B. 20Hz
C. 5780Hz
D. 1000Hz

29. A note is called an octave of another note when

A. the notes have the same fundamental frequency
B. its frequency is half of the first note.
C. its frequency is twice that of the first note.
D. its periodic time is twice that of the first note.

30. A metallic strip of iron and brass was heated. Which of the following diagrams accurately illustrated the shape of the strip after heating?



31. Which of the following is in a neutral equilibrium?

A. A heavy weight suspended on a string
B. The beam of a balance in use
C. A heavy-based table lamp
D. A cone resting on its slant edge

32. A convex mirror is used as a driving mirror because

I. Its image is erect
II. It has a large field of view
III. It has a long focal length.

Identify the **CORRECT** statement(s).

A. **I** and **III** only
B. **I** and **II** only
C. **II** and **III** only
D. **I, II** and **III** only

33. What is the cost of running five 50W lamps and four 100W lamps for 10 hours if electrical energy costs 2 kobo per kWh?

A. ₦ 0.13
B. ₦ 0.65
C. ₦ 3.90
D. ₦39.00

34. The specific latent heat of vaporization of a substance is always

A. less than its specific latent heat of fusion
B. equal to its specific latent heat of fusion
C. greater than its specific latent of fusion
D. all of the above depending on the nature of the substance.

35. A hydrometer is an instrument for measuring the

A. depth off water in a vessel
B. relative humidity of the air
C. relative density of a liquid by finding the apparent loss in weight
D. relative density of a liquid by the method of flotation

36. A transformer has 300 turns of wire in the primary coil and 30 turns in the secondary coil. If the

input voltage is 100 volts, the output voltage is

A. 10 volts
B. 5 volts
C. 15 volts
D. 20 volts.

37. The activity of a radioactive substance depends on

A. temperature and purity
B. purity and age
C. temperature and age
D. age, purity and temperature

38. The speed of light in air is 3 x $10^8 ms^{-1}$. If the refractive index of light from air-to-water is 4/3, then which of the following is the correct value of the speed of light in water?

A. 4 x $10^8 ms^{-1}$
B. 2.23 x $10^8 ms^{-1}$
C. 2.25 x $10^8 ms^{-2}$
D. 4/9 x $10^8 ms^{-1}$

39. A magnet is moved through a coil of wire. The e.m.f. produced in the wire depends on

A. the number of turns in the coil
B. the strength of magnet
C. the speed at which the magnet is moved
D. all of the above.

40. A charge of one coulomb liberated 0.0033g of copper in an electrolytic process. How long will it take a current of 2A to liberate 1.98g of copper in such a process?

A. 30 minutes
B. 5 minutes
C. 50 minutes
D. 60 minutes.

ANSWER KEYS:

1. A **2.** B **3.** D **4.** D **5.** A **6.** B **7.** C **8.** D **9.** A **10.** C **11.** B **12.** D **13.** A **14.** C **15.** B **16.** A **17.** D **18.** C **19.** B **20.** A

21. B **22.** C **23.** B **24.** D **25.** A

26. C **27.** B **28.** D **29.** C **30.** A

31. D **32.** B **33.** A **34.** C **35.** D

36. D **37.** C **38.** B **39.** D **40.** B

2018 JAMB PHYSICS QUESTIONS

1. A man walks 1 km due east and then 1km due north. His displacement is _____

A. $\sqrt{2}km$ N 45° E
B. 1km N 30°E
C. 1km N 15° E
D. D.$\sqrt{2}$ km N 60° E

2. The density of 400cm of palm oil was 0.9g before frying. If the density of the oil was 0.6 after frying, assuming no loss of oil to spilling, its new volume was

A. 360$cm3$
B. 600$cm3$
C. 240$cm3$
D. 800$cm3$

3. Which of the following is true of an electrical charge?

A. Positive charge means deficit electrons
B. Negative charge means excess of electrons
C. Electric current means movement of electrons
D. All of the above

4. Natural radioactivity consists of the emission of --.

A. ∝-particles and β-rays
B. ∝-particles and X-rays
C. ∝-particles, β-rays and g-rays
D. γ-rays and X-rays

5. Which of the following does NOT describe the image formedby a plane mirror?

A. Erect
B. Laterally inverted
C. Same distance from mirror as object
D. Magnified

6.

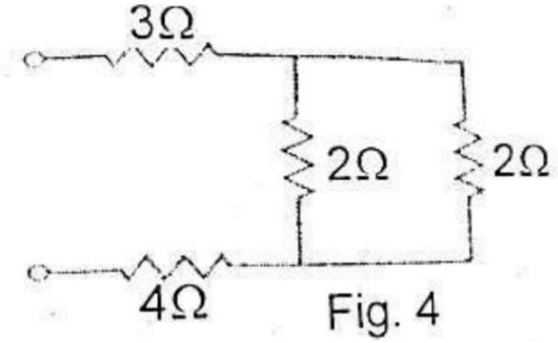


Fig. 4

What is the resultant resistance of the circuit given above?

A. 8Ω
B. 11Ω
C. 4Ω
D. 3.6Ω

7. Which of the following best describes the energy changes which take place when a steam engine drives a generator which lights a lamp?

A. Heat → Light → Sound→ Kinetic
B. Heat→ Kinetic → Electricity→ Heat and Light
C. Kinetic→ Light → Heat →Electricity
D. Electricity →Kinetic→ Heat→ Light

8. Cathode rays are _____

A. High-energy electromagnetic waves
B. protons
C. neutrons
D. streams of electrons

9. A narrow beam of white light can be split into different colours by a glass prism. The correct explanation is that

A. white light is an electromagnetic wave
B. the prism has all the colours of the white light
C. different colours of white light travel with different speeds in glass
D. white light has undergone total internal reflection in the prism.

10.

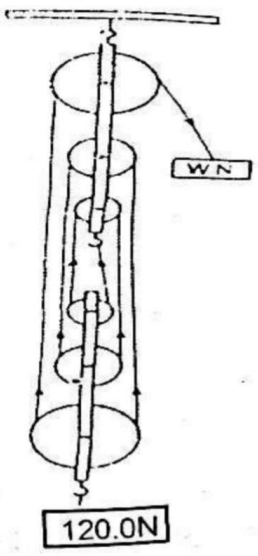


Figure 2 represents a block- and-tackle pulley system on which an effort of *W* Newtons supports a

load of 120.0N. If the efficiency of the machine is 40, then the value of *W* is

A. 28.0 N
B. 48.0 N
C. 288.0 N
D. 50.0 N

11. What type of reaction is represented by the following scheme? ${}^{2}_{1}\mathrm{X} + {}^{2}_{1}Y \rightarrow {}^{3}_{2}Z + {}^{1}_{0}\mathrm{n}$ + energy

A. Fusion reaction
B. Fission reaction
C. Chain reaction
D. Radioactive decay

12. The amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of 10kg of copper by 1K its

A. specific heat capacity
B. latent heat
C. heat capacity
D. internal energy

13. The electrochemical equivalent of silver 0.0012g/C/ of 36.0g of silver is to be deposited by electrolysis on a surface by passing a steady current for 5.0 minutes, the current must be

A. 6000A
B. 100A
C. 10A
D. 1A

14. Shadows and eclipses result from the

A. refraction of light
B. reflection of light.
C. defraction of light
D. rectilinear propagation of light

15. Which of the following obeys Ohm's Law?

A. All metals
B. Diode only
C. All electrolytes
D. Glass

16. Which of the following statements are ***TRUE*** OF ISOTOPES?

I. Isotopes of an element havethe same chemical properties because they have the same number of electrons

II. Isotopes of elements are normally separated using physical properties

III. Isotopes of an element hasthe same number of protons in their nuclei.

A. **I** and **II** only
B. **I** and **III** only
C. **II** and **III** only
D. I, II and **III.**

17.



In the diagram above, the hanging mass m is adjusted until m is on the verge of sliding. The coefficient of static friction between mass m and the table is

A. $\frac{m1}{m_2}$
B. $\frac{m_1 g}{m_2}$
C. $\frac{m2}{m_1}$
D. $\frac{m_2 g}{m_1}$

18. Which of the following may be used to explain a mirage?

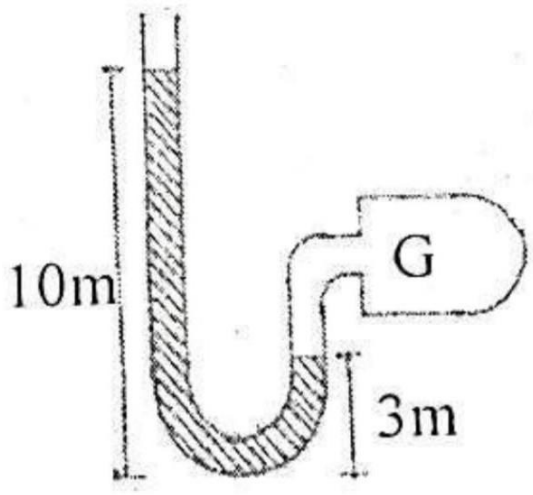
I. Layers of air near the road surface have varying refractive indices in hot weather

II. Road surfaces sometimes become good reflectors in hot weather.

III. Light from the sky can be reflected upwards after coming close to and the road surface.

A. **I** and **III** only
B. **II** and **III** only
C. **II** only
D. I, II and **III**

19. In the diagram below, if the atmosphere pressure is 760mm, the pressure in the chamber G is



A. 660mm
B. 830mm
C. 690mm
D. 860mm

20. Which of the following has the lowest internal resistance when new?

A. Leclanche cell
B. Daniel cell
C. Torch battery
D. Accumulator

21. The pitch of an acoustic device can be increased by

A. decreasing the loudness
B. increasing the amplitude
C. increasing the frequency
D. decreasing the intensity.

22. One of the features of the fission process is that

A. it leads to chain reaction
B. its products are not radioactive
C. neutrons are not released.
D. the sum of the masses of the reactants equals the sum of the masses of the products.

23. The linear expansivity of brass is 2 x $10^{-5}C^{-1}$. If the volume of a piece of brass is 15.00cm^3 at 0°C, what is the volume at 100°C?

A. 16.03$cm3$
B. 15.09$cm3$
C. 16.00$cm3$
D. 15.03$cm3$

24. A lead bullet of mass 0.05kg is fired with a velocity of 200ms^{-1} into a lead block of mass 0.95kg. Given that the lead block can move freely, the final kineticenergy after impact is

A. 150 J

B. 100 J

C. 50 J

D. 200 J

25. In a series R-L-C circuit at resonance, the voltages across the resistor and the inductor are 20V and 40V respectively. What is the voltage across the capacitor?

A. 30 V

B. 70 V

C. 50 V

D. 40 V

26. If the fraction of the atoms of a radioactive material left after 120 years is 1/64, what is thehalf-life of the material?

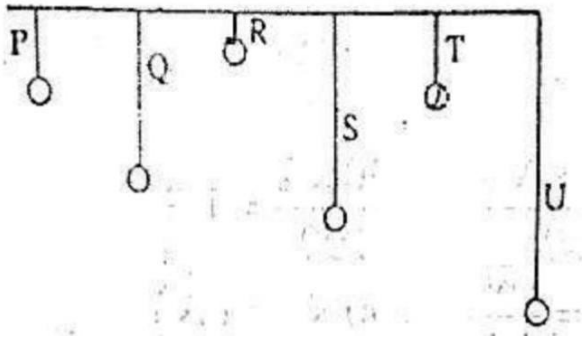
A. 20 years

B. 10 years

C. 2 years

D. 24 years

27. In the diagram below, which of the simple pendula will resonate with **P** when set into oscillation?



A. U

B. T

C. R and T

D. Q and R

28. The time rate of loss of heat by a body is proportional to the

A. temperature of its surroundings

B. temperature of the body

C. difference in temperature between the body and its surroundings

D. ration of the temperature ofthe boy to that of itssurroundings.

29. A positive charged rod X is brought near an uncharged metal sphere Y and is then touched by a finger with X still in place. When

the finger is removed, the result is that Y has

A. no charge and a zero potential
B. a positive charge and a zero potential.
C. a negative charge and a positive potential.
D. a negative charge and a negative potential.

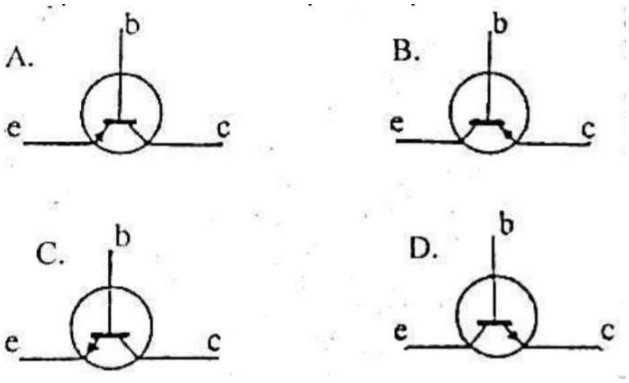
30. Electrical appliances in homes are normally earthed so that

A. a person touching the appliances is safe from electric shock.
B. both the a.c. and d.c. sources can be used.
C. the appliances are maintained at a higher p.d. than the earth.
D. the appliances are maintained at a lower p.d. than the earth.

31. The process whereby a liquid turns spontaneously into vapouris called

A. regelation
B. evaporation.
C. boiling.
D. sublimation.

32. Which of the following diagrams represents correctly an n-p-n transistor?



33. The differences observed in solids, liquids and gases may be accounted for by

A. their relative masses.
B. their melting points.
C. the spacing and forces acting between the molecules.
D. the different molecules in each of them.

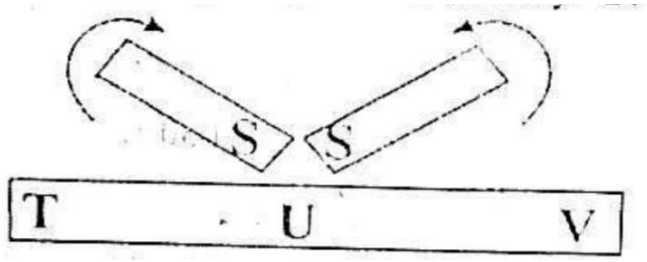
34. Convex mirrors are used as driving mirrors because images formed are

A. erect, virtual and diminished
B. erect, real and diminished
C. erect, virtual and magnified
D. inverted, virtual and diminished.

35. Musical instruments playing the same note can be distinguished from one another owing to the differences in their

A. quality.
B. pitch.
C. intensity
D. loudness

36.



In the diagram above, if the south-poles of two magnets stroke a steel bar, the polarities at T and V will respectively be

A. north and south.
B. south and south.
C. north and north.
D. south and north.

37. In homes, electrical appliances and lamps are connected in parallel because

A. less current will be used
B. less voltage will be used.
C. parallel connection does not heat up the wires
D. series connection uses high voltage

38. An object moves in a circular path of radius 0.5m with a speed of $1\text{m}s^{-1}$. What is its angular velocity?

A. $8rads^{-1}$
B. $4rads^{-1}$
C. $1rads^{-1}$
D. $2rads^{-1}$

39. What effort will a machine of efficiency 90% apply to lift a load of 180N if its efforts arm is twice as long as its load arm?

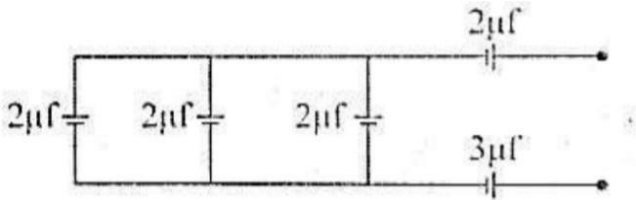
A. 100N

B. 90N

C. 80N

D. 120N

40.



Calculate the effective capacitance of the circuit above.

A. 4μf

B. 3 μf

C. 2 μf

D. 1 μf.

ANSWER KEY

1. A **2.** B **3.** D **4.** C **5.** D **6.** A **7.** B **8.** D **9.** C **10.** B **11.** A **12.** C **13.** B **14.** D **15.** A **16.** C **17.** D **18.** A **19.** B **20.** D

21. C **22.** A **23.** B **24.** C **25.** D **26.** A **27.** B **28.** C **29.** D **30.** A **31.** B **32.** D **33.** C **34.** A **35.** B **36.** C **37.** D **38.** D **39.** A **40.** D

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