

# Matric Model Paper 2024 – Solved Version (Physics)

Prepared by LearnWithQazi.online

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## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (Answers)

**Q No Answer**

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | B |
| 2  | C |
| 3  | A |
| 4  | D |
| 5  | B |
| 6  | C |
| 7  | A |
| 8  | D |
| 9  | B |
| 10 | C |
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## Section B: Short Questions (Answers)

**Q11: Define acceleration.**

Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity with respect to time.

**Q12: What is meant by scalar quantity?**

A quantity that has only magnitude but no direction; e.g., mass.

**Q13: State Newton's First Law of Motion.**

An object at rest remains at rest, and an object in motion continues in motion with uniform velocity unless acted upon by an external force.

**Q14: What is the difference between mass and weight?**

Mass is the amount of matter in a body; weight is the force with which gravity attracts that mass.

**Q15: What is meant by inertia?**

The tendency of a body to resist any change in its state of motion.

**Q16: Define momentum.**

Momentum = mass  $\times$  velocity.

**Q17: What is gravitational acceleration?**

The acceleration produced in a body due to the force of gravity; on Earth, it is approximately  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

**Q18: What is meant by elastic limit?**

The maximum extent to which a solid can be stretched without permanent deformation.

**Q19: Define force.**

A push or pull which produces or tends to produce a change in the motion of an object.

**Q20: What is Hooke's Law?**

The extension of a spring is directly proportional to the force applied, provided the elastic limit is not exceeded.

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## Section C: Long Questions / Numerical (Answers)

**Q21: Explain Hooke's Law.**

Hooke's Law states that the deformation (extension or compression) of an elastic object is directly proportional to the applied force, as long as the elastic limit is not exceeded.

Mathematically:  $F = k \times x$ , where  $k$  is the spring constant and  $x$  is the change in length.

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**Q22: Solve the numerical:**

*A car accelerates from rest at  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$  for 5 seconds. Find its final velocity.*

Given:

Initial velocity ( $u$ ) = 0

Acceleration ( $a$ ) =  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$

Time ( $t$ ) = 5 s

Final velocity ( $v$ ) =  $u + a \times t$

=  $0 + 2 \times 5$

=  $10 \text{ m/s}$

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**End of solved version.**

*Compiled and prepared by LearnWithQazi.online for students' practice.*