

ECAT Physics Chapter 13 Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In case of metallic conductors, the charge carriers are	<p>A. Protons B. Electrons C. Antiprotons D. Positrons E. Both A and B</p>
2	An important part of photocopier is:	<p>A. Charging electrode B. Deflection plates C. Toner cartridge D. Print head E. None of these</p>
3	Static electricity is produced by the transfer of	<p>A. Electrons B. Protons C. One fluid D. Two fluids E. None of these</p>
4	The fourth band is a:	<p>A. Silver band B. Red band C. Gold band D. Either A or C E. Either A or B</p>
5	Two dissimilar metals joined at their ends kept at constant temperature constitute:	<p>A. Cell B. Voltmeter C. Thermocouple D. Detector</p>

Roman", " serif" > Potentiometer<o:p></o:p></p>
E. None of these

6 The quantity having the same unit as that of emf is:

- A. Force
- B. Energy
- C. Potential
- D. Current
- E. Charge

7 The device which can convert heat energy into electrical energy is called:

- A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Thermistor<o:p></o:p></p>
- B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Thermometer<o:p></o:p></p>
- C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Thermostat<o:p></o:p></p>
- D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Thermocouple<o:p></o:p></p>
- E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (C) and (D)<o:p></o:p></p>

8 An inkjet printer uses in its operation:

- A. <p class="MsoNormal">Neutrons only<o:p></o:p></p>
- B. <p class="MsoNormal">Mesons only<o:p></o:p></p>
- C. <p class="MsoNormal">Positrons and photons<o:p></o:p></p>
- D. <p class="MsoNormal">An electric charge<o:p></o:p></p>
- E. <p class="MsoNormal">None of these<o:p></o:p></p>

9 The value of resistivity is the least for:

- A. Copper
- B. Aluminium
- C. Silver
- D. Tungsten
- E. Iron

10 Another mean of electric potential energy per unit charge is given by:

- A. <p class="MsoNormal">Electric intensity<o:p></o:p></p>
- B. <p class="MsoNormal">Potential gradient<o:p></o:p></p>
- C. <p class="MsoNormal">Electric Flux<o:p></o:p></p>
- D. <p class="MsoNormal">Potential difference<o:p></o:p></p>
- E. <p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family: "Times New Roman", " serif"; mso-fareast-

font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font: minor-fareast!>None of these<o:p></o:p></p>

11	A current of 1 ampere is passing through a conductor. The charge passing through it in half a minute s	A. One coulomb B. 0.5 coulomb C. 30 coulombs D. 2 coulombs E. None of these
12	The electric flux through any surface depends upon:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Intensity of electric field<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Area of the surface<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Angle between intensity and area<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">All of these<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal">None of these<o:p></o:p></p>
13	SI unit of current describes the flow of charge at the rate of	A. One ampere per second B. One coulomb per second C. One electron per second D. 6.25×10^{18} electrons per second E. Both B and D
14	Heating effect of current utilized in:	A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Electric motor<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Electric toaster<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Electroplating<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Electric kettle<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (B) and (D)<o:p></o:p></p>
15	Xerography means:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Dry writing<o:p></o:p></p> B. Wet writing<p class="MsoNormal"><o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Poor writing<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Excellent writing<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p>
		A. <p class="MsoNormal">Flux in that region<o:p></o:p></p>

16	The number of field lines passing through unit area held perpendicular to the field lines represent:	<p>B. Intensity of the field</p> <p>C. Charge</p> <p>D. Area of the region</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
17	An eV is unit of:	<p>A. Potential</p> <p>B. Energy</p> <p>C. Work</p> <p>D. Power</p> <p>E. Both (B) and (C)</p>
18	The conventional current is the name given to current due to flow of:	<p>A. Positrons</p> <p>B. Positive charges</p> <p>C. Negative charges</p> <p>D. Both (A) and (C)</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
19	Flux through a closed surface of any shape and flux through the surface of a sphere drawn around a charge are:	<p>A. Different</p> <p>B. Same</p> <p>C. Such that it is greater in the first case</p> <p>D. Such that it is greater in the second case</p> <p>E. None of these</p>

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The charge carriers in an electrolyte are

- A. Positive ions
- B. Negative ions
- C. Either A or B
- D. Both A and B
- E. Neither A nor B