

ECAT Physics Chapter 13 Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Selenium is:	<p>A. An insulator</p> <p>B. A conductor</p> <p>C. Insulator in the dark and becomes conductor when exposed to light</p> <p>D. Conductor in the dark only</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
2	In order to have a constant current through wire, the potential difference across its end should:	<p>A. Be zero</p> <p>B. Be maintained constant</p> <p>C. Goes on increasing</p> <p>D. Go on decreasing</p> <p>E. Both (A) and (B)</p>
3	The emf is measured in:	<p>A. Newton</p> <p>B. Volt</p> <p>C. J/C</p> <p>D. Both A and B</p> <p>E. Both B and C</p>
4	In gases, the charge carries are:	<p>A. Electrons</p> <p>B. Positive ions</p> <p>C. Negative ions</p> <p>D. None of these</p>

		<p>Both (A) and (C)</p> <p>Both (A) and (B)</p></p> </p>
5	A current of 1 ampere is passing through a conductor. The charge passing through it in half a minute s	<p>A. One coulomb B. 0.5 coulomb C. 30 coulombs D. 2 coulombs E. None of these</p>
6	The inkjet printer ejects a thin stream of:	<p>A. Water</p> <p>B. Oil</p> <p>C. Ink</p> <p>D. Any of above</p> <p>E. None of these</p></p> </p></p></p></p>
7	SI unit of current describes the flow of charge at the rate of	<p>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</p>
8	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></p> </p></p></p></p>
9	A thermistor is a resistor which is:	<p>A. Light Sensitive B. Heat Sensitive C. Sound Sensitive D. All of these E. None of these</p>
		<p>A. Both the conductors are at the same potential</p> <p>B. </p></p> </p>

10	When two spherical conducting balls at different potentials are joined by a metallic wire, after some time:	<p>Roman&quot;, &quot; serif&quot;,">Potential difference across the conductors remain constant<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Potential difference across the conductors becomes zero<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (A) and (C)<o:p></o:p></p></p>
11	In gases, the charge carriers are:	<p>A. Electrons B. Positive ions C. Negative ions D. Both A and C E. Both A and B</p>
12	Thermistors are prepared under	<p>A. High pressure and low temperature B. High pressure and high temperature C. Low pressure and low temperature D. Low pressure and high temperature E. None of these</p>
13	An important part of inkjet printer is:	<p>A. Toner</p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Drum<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Deflection plates<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Heated roles<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal">None of these<o:p></o:p></p></p>
14	The passage of current is accompanied by a magnetic field in the surrounding space:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Always accompanied<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Sometimes accompanied<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Never accompanied<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>D. Any of above<p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"><o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">None of these<o:p></o:p></p></p>

A. Silver
B. Copper

15	The best conductor is:	<p>C. Copper C. Aluminium D. Both B and C E. None of them</p>
16	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>
17	An eV is unit of:	<p>A. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Potential<o:p></o:p></p></code> B. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Energy<o:p></o:p></p></code> C. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Work<o:p></o:p></p></code> D. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Power</p></code> E. <code><p class="MsoNormal">Both (B) and(C)<o:p></o:p></p></code></p>
18	When two spherical conducting balls at different potentials are joined by a metallic wire, after some time:	<p>A. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both the conductors are at the same potential<o:p></o:p></p></code> B. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Potential difference across the conductors remain constant<o:p></o:p></p></code> C. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Potential difference across the conductors becomes zero<o:p></o:p></p></code> D. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (A) and (B) <o:p></o:p></p></code> E. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (A) and (C)<o:p></o:p></p></code></p>
19	Conversion of chemical energy to electrical energy can be achieved by:	<p>A. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Primary cell<o:p></o:p></p></code> B. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Secondary cell<o:p></o:p></p></code> C. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p></code> D. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Photovoltaic cell<o:p></o:p></p></code> E. <code><p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"></p></code></p>

family:", " serif",">Solar cell<o:p>
</o:p></p>

20 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>