

ECAT Physics Chapter 14 Electromagnetism

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The force experienced by charged particle is maximum, if it moves	<p>A. parallel to magnetic field</p> <p>B. perpendicular to magnetic field</p> <p>C. opposite to the magnetic field</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
2	The unit of magnetic flux is	<p>A. Weber-m²</p> <p>B. Weber-m³</p> <p>C. Henry</p> <p>D. Weber</p>
3	A current carrying conductor sets up its own:	<p>A. Electric field</p> <p>B. Nuclear field</p> <p>C. Magnetic field</p> <p>D. Both (A) and (C)</p> <p>E. All of these</p>
4	The gavanometer constant of a moving coil galvanometer is given by	<p>A. $K=BAN/C$</p> <p>B. $K=BN/CA$</p> <p>C. $K=NAC/B$</p> <p>D. $K=C/BAN$</p>
5	The magnetic field in the middle of a solenoid due to current is	<p>A. weak</p> <p>B. strong and uniform</p> <p>C. none-uniform</p> <p>D. zero</p>
6	A shunt resistance parallel to the galvanometer is used to convert it into	<p>A. avometer</p> <p>B. millimeter</p> <p>C. voltmeter</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
7	Galvanometer is a device used for the detection of	<p>A. voltage</p> <p>B. current</p> <p>C. temperature</p> <p>D. pressure</p>
8	For the conversion of galvanometer into voltmeter, we connect a	<p>A. small resistance in series with galvanometer</p> <p>B. small resistance in parallel with galvanometer</p> <p>C. high resistance in parallel with galvanometer</p> <p>D. high resistance series with galvanometer</p>
9	For measuring large currents, an ordinary galvanometer cannot be used without proper, then both relates with each other as	<p>A. modification</p> <p>B. voltage</p> <p>C. current</p> <p>D. resistance</p>
10	Centripetal force for electron is given by	<p>A. mv^2/r</p> <p>B. mv/r^2</p> <p>C. mv^2/r</p> <p>D. mr^2/v</p>

A. $\frac{mv^2}{r}$

11	Magnetic induction is also called as:	<p>A. Ampere's law</p> <p>B. Faraday's law</p> <p>C. Lenz's law</p> <p>D. Newton's law</p> <p>E. Coulomb's law</p>
12	The CRO is used for displaying the waveform of a given	<p>A. current</p> <p>B. voltage</p> <p>C. both of them</p> <p>D. none of them</p>
13	The SI unit of flux density is	<p>A. Newton/Amp-meter</p> <p>B. Newton-m/Ampere</p> <p>C. Newton-m/Amp²</p> <p>D. Newton-Amp/meter</p>
14	The direction of lines of force depends upon the direction of	<p>A. voltage</p> <p>B. current</p> <p>C. charges</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
15	It is customary represent a current flowing towards the reader by a symbol	<p>A. (x)</p> <p>B. (+)</p> <p>C. (.)</p> <p>D. (-)</p> <p>E. (—)</p>
16	Gauss(G) is smaller unit of magnetic induction which is related to tesla(T) as	<p>A. $1\text{T} = 10^4\text{G}$</p> <p>B. $1\text{T} = 10^5\text{G}$</p> <p>C. $1\text{T} = 10^3\text{G}$</p> <p>D. $1\text{T} = 10^4\text{G}$</p>
17	The working of galvanometer depends upon torque exerted on a current carrying coil in	<p>A. magnetic field</p> <p>B. electric field</p> <p>C. gravitational field</p> <p>D. nuclear field</p>
18	In the expression of force experienced by electron, the direction of both \underline{v} and \underline{B} are	<p>A. parallel</p> <p>B. zero</p> <p>C. perpendicular</p> <p>D. none of them</p>
19	The field around a moving charge is called	<p>A. magnetic field</p> <p>B. conservative field</p> <p>C. non-conservative field</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
20	A magnetic force on an electron travelling with 10^8ms^{-1} parallel to a field of strength 1Wb m^{-2} is	<p>A. Zero</p> <p>B. 10^5N</p> <p>C. 10^{-10}N</p> <p>D. 10^8N</p>