ECAT Physics Chapter 15 Electromagnetic Induction

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The magnitude of induced emf depends upon the:	A. Rate of decrease of magnetic field B. Rate of change of magnetic field C. Rate of increase of magnetic flux D. Constancy of magnetic field E. None of these
2	The induced current in the loop can be increased by:	A. Using a strong magnetic field B. Moving the loop faster C. Replacing the loop by a coil of many turns D. All of above E. None of these
3	The work is stored in the inductor as	A. Electric potential energy B. Elastic potential energy C. Magnetic energy D. Absolute potential energy
4	The device in which induced emf is statically induced emf is:	A. Transformer B. AC generator C. Alternator D. Dynamo
5	An induced current can be produced by:	A. Constant magnetic field B. Changing magnetic field C. Varying magnetic feild D. Constant electric field E. None of these
6	The induced current in the loop can be increased by:	A. Using a stronger magnetic field B. Moving the loop faster C. Replacing the loop by a coil of many turns D. All above E. Both (A) and (B)
7	The phenomenon of generation of induced emf is called:	A. Electrostatic induced B. Magnetic induced C. Electromagnetic induced D. Electric induced E. Both A and C
8	The current produced by moving a loop of wire across a magnetic field is called	A. Direct current B. Magnetic current C. Alternating current D. Induced current E. None of these
9	An induced current can be produced by:	A. <span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">Constant magnetic field B. <span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">Changing magnetic field C. <span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">Varying magnetic field D. <span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-

		D. <span style= font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">Constant electric field E. <span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">None of these
10	In magnet-coil experiment, emf can be produced by	A. Keeping the coil stationary and moving the magnet B. Keeping the magnet stationary and moving C. Relative motion of the loop and magnet D. Any one of above E. All above
11	In the equilibrium state, the potential difference between two ends of the conductor moving across a magnetic field is called:	A. Both A and C B. Induced emf C. Both A and B D. Motion emf E. Electrostatic emf
12	Plan of a coil makes an angle of 20° with the lines of magnetic field. The angle between B and vector area of plane of coil is:	A. Also 20° <o:p></o:p> B. 70° <o:p></o:p> C. 90° <o:p></o:p> D. 180° <o:p></o:p> E. None of these
13	The direction of induced current is always so as to oppose the cause which produces it. This is	A. Lenz's law B. Ampere's law C. Faraday's law D. Coulomb's law E. None of these
14	The Phenomenon of generation of induced emf is called	A. Electrostatic induction B. Magnetic induction C. Electromagnetic induction D. Electric induction E. Both A and B
		A. Is associated with coil P

15	Referring to above figure, due to change in current in the coil P, the change in magnetic flux:	B. Is associated with coil S C. Causes an induced current is coil S D. All of these E. None of these
16	Instead of moving the coil towards a magnet, the magnet is moved towards the coil with the same speed. The galvanometer shows current	A. Of same magnitude in the same direction B. Of different magnitude in the same direction C. Of same magnitude but in opposite direction D. Of different magnitude in the opposite direction E. None of these
17	Lenz's law is the consequence of	A. Mass B. Energy conservation C. Momentum conservation D. Charge
18	Referring to above figure, current in the coil P grows from zero to its maximum value	A. At the instant the switch is closed B. At the instant the switch is opened C. When switch is kept open D. All of above E. Neither of above
19	The ratio of average e.m.f in the coil tot he time rate of change of current in the same coil is called	A. Mutual induction B. Mutual inductance C. Capacitance D. Self inductance
20	Transformer is used to	A. Increase alternating current B. Increase d.c voltage C. Increase & Decrease emf D. All answers are right