ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 13 Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The earth's potential and potential at infinity are taken:	A. Equal<o:p></o:p> B. <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">Zero<o:p></o:p> C. <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">First is greater than the second<o:p></o:p> D. <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">Second is greater than the first<o:p></o:p> E. <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">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p>
2	The inkjet printer ejects a thin stream of:	A. Water<o:p></o:p> B. Oil<o:p></o:p> C. Ink<o:p></o:p> D. Any of above<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
3	Static electricity is produced by the transfer of:	A. Electrons<o:p></o:p> B. Protons<o:p></o:p> C. One fluid<o:p></o:p> D. Two fluids<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
4	The third band of the colour code:	A. Gives the number of zeroes B. Is decimal multiplier C. Gives the resistance tolerance

		D. Gives the third digit E. Both (A) and (B)
5	Electrostatics is the branch of physics which deals with the study of electro charges:	A. At rest<o:p></o:p> B. At rest under the action of electric forces<o:p></o:p> C. In motion under the action of electric forces<o:p></o:p> D. In motion<o:p></o:p> E. At rest under the action of nuclear forces<o:p></o:p>
6	The free electrons in metals:	A. Are in random motion and their speed depends upon temperature<o:p></o:p> B. Move in particular direction<o:p></o:p> C. Move with speed of light<o:p></o:p> D. Move such that their speed does not depend on their temperature<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
7	A thermistor is a resistor which is:	A. Light Sensitive B. Heat Sensitive C. Sound Sensitive D. All of these E. None of these
8	Two dissimilar metals joined at their ends kept at constant temperature constitute:	A. Cell<o:p></o:p> B. Voltmeter<o:p></o:p> C. Thermocouple<o:p></o:p> D. Potentiometer<o:p></o:p> E. None of these
		A. Positrons B. Positive charges<o:p></o:p> C. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-

9	The conventional current is the name given to current due to flow of:	family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Negative charges<o:p></o:p> D. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Both (A) and (C) <o:p></o:p> E. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">None of these<o:p> </o:p>
10	The surface destiny of charge is defined is:	A. <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">Charge per volume<o:p></o:p> B. <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">Mass per volume<o:p></o:p> C. <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">Charge per area<o:p></o:p> D. <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">Mass per area<o:p></o:p> E. <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">Both (B) and (C) <o:p></o:p>
11	The rate at which the free electrons pass through any section of a metallic wire from right to left is:	A. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Greater than the speed at which they pass from left to right<o:p> </o:p> B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Less than the speed at which they pass from left to right<o:p> </o:p> C. <span style="font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;">The same speed at which they pass from left to right <o:p></o:p> D. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Any of above<o:p> </o:p> E. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">None of them<o:p> </o:p>
12	Most practical applications of electricity involve	A. Charges at rest B. Charges in motion C. Electrons at rest D. Atoms in motion E. Molecules in motion
		A. <span style="font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;">Decreases<o:p></o:p> B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Increases<o:p> </o:p> C. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-

13	When resistance of a current carrying wire increases due to rise in temperature, the drift velocity of electrons:	Remains the constant<o:p></o:p> D. Either of these<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
14	In case of metallic conductors, the charge carriers are	A. Protons B. Electrons C. Antiprotons D. Positrons E. Both A and B
15	When a constant potential difference is applied across the conductor, the drift velocity of electrons:	A. Increases<o:p></o:p> B. Decreases<o:p></o:p> C. Remains the constant<o:p></o:p> D. Either of these<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
16	In order to have a constant current through wire, the potential difference across its end should:	A. Be zero<o:p></o:p> B. Be maintained constant<o:p></o:p> C. Goes on increasing<o:p></o:p> D. Go on decreasing<o:p></o:p> E. Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p>
17	Electric flux is:	A. Cross product of two vector <o:p></o:p> B. Dot product of two vectors<o:p></o:p> C. A vector quantity<o:p></o:p> D. A scalar quantity<o:p></o:p>

		E. Both (B) and (D)<o:p></o:p>
18	Certain charge +q is placed at the center of a sphere. At each of the sphere,The directions of electric intensity and vector area are:	A. Same<o:p></o:p> B. Different<o:p></o:p> C. Opposite to each other<o:p></o:p> D. At 60º with each other<o:p></o:p> E. Both (B) and (C)<o:p></o:p>
19	The passage of current is accompanied by a magnetic field in the surrounding space:	A. Always accompanied<o:p></o:p> B. Sometimes accompanied<o:p></o:p> C. Never accompanied<o:p></o:p> D. Any of above <o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
20	The value of relative permittivity of different dielectrics are:	A. Equal B. Different C. Greater than one D. Smaller than one E. Both (B) and (C)<o:p></o:p>