# ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 13 Current Electricity

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | When two spherical conducting balls at different potentials are joined by a metallic wire, after some time: | A.  Both the conductors are at the same potential<o:p></o:p> <br>B.  Potential difference across the conductors remain constant<o:p></o:p> <br>C.  Potential difference across the conductors becomes zero<o:p></o:p> <br>D.  Both (A) and (B) <o:p></o:p> <br>E.  Both (A) and (C)<o:p></o:p> |
| 2 | When a constant potential difference is applied across the conductor, the drift velocity of electrons: | A.  Increases<o:p> </o:p> <br>B.  Decreases<o:p> </o:p> <br>C.  Remains the constant<o:p></o:p> <br>D.  Either of these<o:p></o:p> <br>E.  None of these<o:p> </o:p> |
| 3 | When two spherical conducting balls at different potentials are joined by metallic wire, the current starts: | A.  Decreasing from zero to maximum<o:p></o:p> <br>B.  Increasing from zero to maximum<o:p></o:p> <br>C.  Decreasing from maximum to zero<o:p> </o:p> <br>D.  Increasing from maximum to zero<o:p></o:p> <br>E. <span style="font-family: "Times New |

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| | | Roman", serif; font-size: 12pt; text-align: justify;">Both (A) and (D) <o:p></o:p>  |
| 4 | Tick the correct statement: | 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">Both the potential and potential difference is scalars<o:p></o:p> <br>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">Potential is a scalar but potential difference is a vector<o:p></o:p> <br>C. Both are vectors <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"><o:p></o:p> <br>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">Potential is vector but potential difference is scalar<o:p></o:p> <br>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">None of these<o:p></o:p> |
| 5 | As the current flows through the wire | A. It generates heat in the wire<br>B. It produces sound in the wire<br>C. Resistance of the wire decrease<br>D. Voltage across the ends is the increase<br>E. None of these |
| 6 | The charge carries in the electrolyte are: | A.  Positive ions<o:p> </o:p> <br>B.  Negative ions<o:p> </o:p> <br>C.  Either (A) or (B) <o:p></o:p> <br>D.  Both (A) and (B) <o:p></o:p> <br>E.  <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New<br>Roman","serif"">Neither (A) nor (B) <o:p></o:p> |
| 7 | A current of 1 ampere is passing through a conductor. The charge passing through it in half a minute s | A. One coulomb<br>B. 0.5 coulomb<br>C. 30 coulombs<br>D. 2 coulombs<br>E. None of these |
| | | 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">Electric intensity<o:p></o:p> <br>B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%;font-family: "Times |

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| 8 | Another mean of electric potential energy per unit charge is given by: | New Roman","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font: minor-fareast">Potential gradient<o:p></o:p> <br>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">Electric Flux<o:p></o:p> <br>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">Potential difference<o:p></o:p> <br>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">None of these<o:p></o:p> |
| 9 | The device which can convert heat energy into electrical energy is called: | A. <br>Thermistor<o:p></o:p> <br>B. <br>Thermometer<o:p></o:p> <br>C. <br>Thermostat<o:p></o:p> <br>D. <br>Thermocouple<o:p></o:p> <br>E. <br>Both (C) and (D)<o:p></o:p> |
| 10 | The conventional current is the name given to current due to flow of: | A. Positrons<br>B. <br>Positive charges<o:p></o:p> <br>C. <br>Negative charges<o:p></o:p> <br>D. <br>Both (A) and (C)<o:p></o:p> <br>E. <br>None of these<o:p></o:p> |
| 11 | When a constant potential difference is applied across the conductor, the drift velocity of electrons: | A. <br>Increases<o:p></o:p> <br>B. <br>Decreases<o:p></o:p> <br>C. <br>Remains the constant<o:p></o:p> <br>D. <br><span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font- |

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| | | Either of these<o:p></o:p> <br>E. <br>None of these<o:p></o:p> |
| 12 | Electrolysis is the study of conduction of electricity through: | A. Solids<br>B. Liquids<br>C. Gases<br>D. Plasma |
| 13 | In a metal, the valence electrons are: | A. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Attach to individual atoms<o:p></o:p> <br>B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Not attached to individual atoms<o:p></o:p> <br>C. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Free to move within the metal<o:p></o:p> <br>D. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Both (A) and (C)<o:p></o:p> <br>E. <span style="font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;">Both (B) and (C)<o:p></o:p> |
| 14 | Two dissimilar metals joined at their ends kept at constant temperature constitute: | A. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Cell<o:p></o:p> <br>B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Voltmeter<o:p></o:p> <br>C. <span style="font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;">Thermocouple<o:p></o:p> <br>D. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Potentiometer<o:p></o:p> <br>E. None of these |
| 15 | The magnitude of chemical Effects depends upon: | A. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Nature of liquid<o:p></o:p> <br>B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Quantity of Electricity passed through the liquid<o:p></o:p> <br>C. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Color of the liquid<o:p></o:p> <br>D. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Both (A) and (C)<o:p></o:p> <br>E. <span style="font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p> |
| | | A. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font- |

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| 16 | In order to have a constant current through wire, the potential difference across its end should: | family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Be zero<o:p></o:p> <br>B.  Be maintained constant<o:p></o:p> <br>C.  Goes on increasing<o:p></o:p> <br>D.  Go on decreasing<o:p></o:p> <br>E.  Both (A) and (B) <o:p></o:p> |
| 17 | An important part of inkjet printer is: | A. <span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Times New Roman","serif";mso-fareast-font-family:Calibri; mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-ansi-language:EN-US;mso-fareast-language: EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Toner<br>B. Drum<o:p> </o:p> <br>C. Deflection plates<o:p></o:p> <br>D. Heated roles<o:p></o:p> <br>E. None of these<o:p></o:p> |
| 18 | In gases, the charge carriers are: | A. Electrons<br>B. Positive ions<br>C. Negative ions<br>D. Both A and C<br>E. Both A and B |
| 19 | Thermistors are prepared under | A. High pressure and low temperature<br>B. High pressure and high temperature<br>C. Low pressure and low temperature<br>D. Low pressure and high temprature<br>E. None of these |
| 20 | An important part of photocopier is: | A. Toner cartridge<o:p></o:p> <br>B. Deflection plates <o:p></o:p> <br>C. Charging electrode<o:p></o:p> <br>D. Print head<o:p></o:p> <br>E. None of these<o:p></o:p> |