

## Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 13 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A rheostat can be used as variable resistor as well as a-----	A. Potential divider B. Current divider C. Wheat stone bridge D. Power divider
2	Three resistors of resistance R each are combined in various ways, Which of the following cannot be obtained?	A. 3 RΩ B. 2R /4Ω C. R/3Ω D. 2R /3Ω
3	Semiconductor diodes are called:	A. Ohmic B. non ohmic C. Both a & b D. none of above
4	The unit of temperature co efficient of resistivity is.	A. Ohm -m B. K-1 C. K D. Ohm
5	Ampere second stands for the unit of.	A. Charge B. emf C. energy D. Power
6	The conventional current is due to the flow of	A. Atoms and molecules B. Positive charge C. Negative charge D. Bot (b) and (c)
7	Electric power:	A. $V \times I$ B. $V^2 \times I$ C. $V/I$ D. $V/I^2$
8	Kirchhoff's first rule is the manifestation of the law of conservation of.	A. Mass B. Charge C. Energy D. Momentum
9	A certain wire has a resistance R, the resistivity of an other wire of an identical material with the first, except for twice its diameter is.	A. 1/4 R B. 4R C. 2R D. Same as R
10	e.m.f is the conversion of ----- energy into electrical energy	A. Chemical B. Solar C. Light D. None of these
11	The unit of conductivity is:	A. $\text{Ohm}^{-3} \text{m}^{-1}$ B. $\text{Ohm}^{-1}$ C. Both a and b D. $\text{Ohm}^{-1}$
12	In gas the charge carriers are:	A. Electrons B. Ions C. Both a & b D. None of above
13	One ohm is equal to	A. VC-1 B. CV-1 C. AC-1 D. $V A^{-1}$
14	A rheostat can operate as.	A. Amplifier B. Potential divider C. Oscillator D. Transformer
15	The electric heater converts	A. Two convert heat energy into electrical energy B. To produce more heat

15	Thermocouple is an arrangement of two different metals:	C. To convert heat energy into chemical energy D. To convert electrical energy into heat energy
16	A battery move a charge of 40 C around a circuit at constant rate in 20 Sec. The current will be.	A. 2 A B. 0.5 A C. 80 A D. 800 A
17	A charged conductor has charge on its.	A. Inner surface B. Outer surface C. Middle surface D. Surrounding space
18	By increasing the temperature of conductor, the flow rate of charges.	A. Increase B. Remains constant C. Decreases D. Changes exponentially
19	The thermistors convert changes of temperature into.	A. Light energy B. Electric voltage C. Heat D. Sound
20	the current which flows from a point at higher. potential to point at lower potential is called.	A. Electric current B. Conventional current C. Either of these D. None of above