

ECAT Physics Chapter 12 Electrostatics Online Test

An electric dipole is at the centre of a hollow sphere of radius r. The total normal electric flux through the sphere is (here Q is the charge and d is the distance between the two charges of the dipole) An electric dipole is at the centre of a hollow sphere of radius r. The total normal electric flux through the sphere is (here Q is the charge and d is the distance between the two charges of the dipole) The dipole is at the centre of a hollow sphere of radius r. The total normal electric flux through the sphere is (here Q is the charge and d is the distance between the two charges of the dipole) The dipole is at the centre of a hollow sphere of radius r. The total normal electric flux through it is a charge shown to size: 18px background-color: rgb(255, 255, 248);">¬π/IP/TS sup>2 An electric dipole is at the centre of a hollow sphere of radius r. The total normal electric flux through it is a charge. The sphere is placed by through it is a charge. The sphere is placed by a charge is color: rgb(25, 255, 248);"¬π/IP/TS sup>2 An electric dipole is at the centre of a hollow sphere of radius r. The total normal electric flux is color: rgb(25, 255, 248);"¬π/IP/TS sup>2 The relation V = IR represents A metal plate of thickness half the separation between the capacitor plates of capacitance C is inserted. The new capacitance is A metal plate of thickness half the separation between the capacitor plates of capacitance C is inserted. The new capacitance is A at electric field is zero A At electric potential is zero C. The electric potential is zero C. The electric potential is zero C. The electric field is perpendicular to the line joining through it			
Fore volt is needed to cause a current of one ampere to flow in a conductor, its resistance C. ner volt D. one ampere	Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
apart. Now the point charges are replaced by sphere of radius 5 cm each having the same it help (1,1 m; then the force of repulsion will in the length of the conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductor is sectional area is halved, its con	1	·	B. one joule C. one volt
### If the length of the conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductance will conductance will conductance will a Resistance will be conducted with the conductivity of the conductor conduc	2	apart. Now the point charges are replaced by sphere of radii 5 cm each having the same charge as that of the respective point charges. The distance between their centre is again	B. Decrease C. Remain F
At ordinary temperature, an increase in temperature increases the conductivity of C. Insulator C	3		B. Become one-fourth C. Become one-half
An electric flux is Bank electric flux is	4	At ordinary temperature, an increase in temperature increases the conductivity of	B. Semiconductor C. Insulator
6 The SI unit of electric flux is 2	5		B. eV C. e/V
An electric dipole is at the centre of a hollow sphere of radius r. The total normal electric flux through the sphere is (here Q is the charge and d is the distance between the two charges of the dipole) An electric dipole is at the centre of a hollow sphere of radius r. The total normal electric flux through the sphere is (here Q is the charge and d is the distance between the two charges of the dipole) Because of the dipole of t	6	The SI unit of electric flux is	B. Nm ² C ⁻¹ C. NmC ⁻¹
8 The concept of field theory was put forward by 9 The relation V = IR represents A Ampere law B. Faraday's law C. Ohm's law D. Len's law D. C. Zero D. 2C A At electric field is zero B. The electric potential is zero D. The electric potential decreases with increasing distance from the centre D. The electric field is perpendicular to the line joining the charges A the quantity of current passing through it B. the voltage applied between its end C. its dimensions, physical state and nature of its material	7	through the sphere is (here Q is the charge and d is the distance between the two charges	" Times New Roman"; font-size: 18px; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 248);">πi>r ² B. 2Q/4 <i style='box-sizing: border-box; color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: " Times New Roman"; font-size: 18px; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 248);'>π</i> r ² C. Q.d
9 The relation V = IR represents B. Faraday's law C. Ohm's law D. Len's law D. Len	8	The concept of field theory was put forward by	B. Kepler C. Oersted
A metal plate of thickness half the separation between the capacitor plates of capacitance C is inserted. The new capacitance is A metal plate of thickness half the separation between the capacitor plates of capacitance C is inserted. The new capacitance is A. At electric field is zero B. The electric potential is zero C. The electric potential decreases with increasing distance from the centre D. The electric field is perpendicular to the line joining the charges A. the quantity of current passing through it B. the voltage applied between its end C. its dimensions, physical state and nature of its material	9	The relation V = IR represents	B. Faraday's law C. Ohm's law
At any point on the right bisector of the line joining two equal and opposite charges At any point on the right bisector of the line joining two equal and opposite charges With increasing distance from the centre D. The electric field is perpendicular to the line joining the charges A. the quantity of current passing through it B. the voltage applied between its end C. its dimensions, physical state and nature of its material	10		B. C/2 C. Zero
through it B. the voltage applied between its end C. its dimensions, physical state and nature of its material	11	At any point on the right bisector of the line joining two equal and opposite charges	B. The electric potential is zero C. The electric potential decreases with increasing distance from the centre D. The electric field is perpendicular
	12	Resistance of a conductor depends upon	through it B. the voltage applied between its end C. its dimensions, physical state and nature of its material

13	The electric intensity at infinite distance from the point charge will be	A. Intinite B. Positive C. Zero D. Negative
14	If we plot graph between potential difference (V) and current (I) obeying ohm's law, it will give us	A. parabola B. straight line C. hyper bola D. ellipse
15	A charge of 0.1 c accelerated through a potential difference of 1000V acquires kinetic energy	A. 200 J B. 100 J C. 1000 J D. 400 J
16	A one microfarad capacitor of a TV is subjected to 4000 V potential difference. The energy stored in capacitor is	A. 8 J B. 16 J C. 4 x 10 ⁻³ J D. 2 x 10 ⁻³ J
17	The capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor depends upon	A. Area of the plates B. Separation between the plates C. Medium between the plates D. All of the above
18	In a voltmeter the conduction takes place due to	A. Electrons only B. Holes only C. Electrons and holes D. Electrons and ions
19	A heater coil rated at (1000 W - 200 V) is connected to 110 volt line. What will be the power consumed?	A. 200 W B. 302.5 C. 250 W D. 350 W
20	A charge Q is divided into two parts q and Q - q and separated by a distance R. The force of repulsion between them will be maximum when	A. $q = Q/4$ B. $q = Q/2$ C. $q = !$ D. None of these