

## ECAT Physics Chapter 12 Electrostatics

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice   |
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| 1  | A conducting wire is drawn to double its length. Final resistivity of the material will be  | A. Double of the original one<br>B. Half of the original one<br>C. One fourth of the original one<br>D. Same as original one                           |
| 2  | The current through a metallic conductor is due to the motion of  | A. protons<br>B. neutrons<br>C. electrons<br>D. free electrons   |
| 3  | One joule is equal to   | A. $1.6 \times 10^{19} \text{ eV}$<br>B. $6.25 \times 10^{18} \text{ eV}$<br>C. $1.6 \times 10^{18} \text{ eV}$<br>D. $6.25 \times 10^{19} \text{ eV}$ |
| 4  | The unit of resistance is   | A. volt<br>B. ampere<br>C. ohm<br>D. coat  |
| 5  | If two bulbs one of 60 W and other of 100 W are connected in parallel, then which one of the following will flow more?  | A. 60 W bulb<br>B. 100 W bulb<br>C. Both equally<br>D. None of these   |
| 6  | One electron volt is equal to   | A. $1.6 \times 10^{19} \text{ eV}$<br>B. $6.25 \times 10^{18} \text{ eV}$<br>C. $1.6 \times 10^{18} \text{ eV}$<br>D. $6.25 \times 10^{19} \text{ eV}$ |
| 7  | The electric intensity outside the two oppositely charged parallel metal plates is  | A. Maximum<br>B. Minimum<br>C. Zero<br>D. Infinite   |
| 8  | At ordinary temperature, an increase in temperature increases the conductivity of   | A. Conductor<br>B. Semiconductor<br>C. Insulator<br>D. Alloy   |
| 9  | The unit of resistivity is  | A. ohm<br>B. $\text{ohm-m}^2$<br>C. ohm-meter<br>D. $\text{ohm-m}^{-1}$  |
| 10 | Physicist George Simon ohm was a  | A. German physical<br>B. French physicist<br>C. Chinese physicist<br>D. Russian physicist  |
| 11 | For two resistance wires joined in parallel, the resultant resistance is $\frac{6}{5}$ ohm. When one of the resistance wire breaks, the effective resistance becomes 2 ohm. The resistance of the broken wire is  | A. $\frac{3}{5}$ ohm<br>B. 2 ohm<br>C. $\frac{6}{5}$ ohm<br>D. 3 ohm   |
| 12 | If a charged spherical conductor of radius 10 cm has potential V at a point distance 5 cm from its centre, then the potential at a point distance 15 cm from the centre will be   | A. $\frac{1}{3}$ V<br>B. $\frac{2}{3}$ V<br>C. $\frac{3}{2}$ V<br>D. 3V  |
| 13 | The force between two chares 0.06 m apart is 5 N. If each charge is moved towards the other by 0.01 m, then the force between them will become  | A. 7.20 N<br>B. 11.25 N<br>C. 22.50 N<br>D. 45.00  |
| 14 | The force of repulsion between two point charges is F, when these are at a distance 0.1 m 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 kept 0.1 m ; then the force of repulsion will | A. Increase<br>B. Decrease<br>C. Remain F<br>D. Become $10F/9$   |
| 15 | The unit of intensity of electric field is  | A. newton/coluomb<br>B. jule/coluomb<br>C. volt x metre<br>D. newton/metre   |

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| 16 | A one microfarad capacitor of a TV is subjected to 4000 V potential difference. The energy stored in capacitor is              | <p>A. 8 J</p> <p>B. 16 J</p> <p>C. <math>4 \times 10^{-3}</math> J</p> <p>D. <math>2 \times 10^{-3}</math> J</p> |
| 17 | The electric potential at the surface of an atomic nucleus ( $Z = 50$ ) of radius $9.0 \times 10^{-15}$ is                     | <p>A. <math>9 \times 10^5</math> V</p> <p>B. 9 V</p> <p>C. <math>8 \times 10^6</math> V</p> <p>D. 80 V</p>       |
| 18 | If 2.2 kilowatt power is transmitted through a 10 ohm line at 22000 volt, the power loss in the form of heat will be           | <p>A. 0.1 watt</p> <p>B. 1 watt</p> <p>C. 10 watt</p> <p>D. 100 watt</p>   |
| 19 | The nature of capacity of electrostatic capacitor depends on   | <p>A. Shape</p> <p>B. Size</p> <p>C. Thickness of plates</p> <p>D. Area</p>                                      |
| 20 | Three resistance 500, 500 and 50 ohms are connected in series across 555 volts mains. The current flowing through them will be | <p>A. 0.52 A</p> <p>B. 1 mA</p> <p>C. 0.7 mA</p> <p>D. 1.4 A</p>   |