

		</o:p></p>
4	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
5	Which instrument is expensive and difficult to use?	A. Voltmeter B. Potentiometer C. CRO D. Both A and C E. Both A and B
6	Aluminum is a:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Good insulator<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Bad conductor<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Excellent conductor<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal">Semiconductor<o:p></o:p></p>
7	The fourth band is a:	A. Silver band B. Red band C. Gold band D. Either A or C E. Either A or B
8	Thermistors are prepared under	A. High pressure and low temperature B. High pressure and high temperature C. Low pressure and low temperature D. Low pressure and high temperature E. None of these
9	As the current flow through the wire:	A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">It generates heat in the wire<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">It produces sound in the wire<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Resistance of the wire decreases<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Voltage across the ends is increased<o:p></o:p></p> E. None of these
10	In case of metallic conductors, the charge carries are:	A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Protons<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Electrons<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Antiprotons<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Positrons<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">None of these<o:p></o:p></p>

14 Static electricity is produced by the transfer of:

- A. Electrons
- B. Protons
- C. One fluid
- D. Two fluids
- E. None of these

15 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
- B. Potential difference across the conductors remain constant
- C. Potential difference across the conductors becomes zero
- D. Both (A) and (B)
- E. Both (A) and (C)

16 The electric flux through any surface depends upon:

- A. Intensity of electric field
- B. Area of the surface
- C. Angle between intensity and area
- D. All of these
- E. None of these

17 In gases, the charge carries are:

- A. Electrons
- B. Positive ions
- C. Negative ions
- D. Both (A) and (C)
- E. Both

