ECAT Physics Chapter 13 Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In gases, the charge carriers are:	A. Electrons B. Positive ions C. Negative ions D. Both A and C E. Both A and B
2	The obvious effect/s of current is/are:	A. Heating effect<o:p></o:p> B. Magnetic effect<o:p></o:p> C. Chemical effect<o:p></o:p> D. Both (C) and (B) <o:p></o:p> E. All of these
3	When resistance of a current carrying wire increases due to rise in temperature, the drift velocity of electrons:	A. Decreases<o:p></o:p> B. Increases<o:p></o:p> C. Remains the constant<o:p></o:p> D. Either of these<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
4	A thermistor is a resistor which is:	A. Light Sensitive B. Heat Sensitive C. Sound Sensitive D. All of these E. None of these
5	The example/s of non-electrical energy to electrical is/are:	A. Chemical energy<o:p></o:p> B. Mechanical energy<o:p></o:p> C. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New

		family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Heat energy<o:p></o:p> D. Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p> E. All of these<o:p></o:p>
6	An electric field is generated along the wire when:	A. Its resistance is very high<o:p></o:p> B. A constant potential is maintained across the wire<o:p></o:p> C. Net current through the wire is zero<o:p></o:p> D. A constant potential difference is maintained across the wire<o:p></o:p> E. Either (A) or (D)<o:p></o:p>
7	Most practical application of electricity involve	A. Charges at the rest<o:p></o:p> B. Charges in the motion<o:p></o:p> C. Electrons at rest<o:p></o:p> D. Atoms in motion<o:p></o:p> E. Molecules in motion<o:p></o:p>
8	An example of photoconductor is:	A. Boron<o:p></o:p> B. Carbon<o:p></o:p> C. Iron<o:p></o:p> D. Aluminum<o:p></o:p> E. Selenium<o:p></o:p>
		A. <span style="font-size: 12pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New

		Roman", serif;">Equal<o:p></o:p> 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">Zero<o:p></o:p> 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">First is greater than the second<o:p></o:p> 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">Second is greater than the first<o:p></o:p> 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">Both (A) and (B) <o:p></o:p>
9	The earth's potential and potential at infinity are taken:	
10	In order to have a constant current through wire, the potential difference across its end should:	A. Be zero<o:p></o:p> B. Be maintained constant<o:p></o:p> C. Goes on increasing<o:p></o:p> D. Go on decreasing<o:p></o:p> E. Both (A) and (B) <o:p></o:p>
11	Kirchhoff's first rule is also called:	A. Loop rule B. Thumb rule C. Point rule D. Right hand rule E. None of these
12	The flux through a closed surface depends upon:	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">Shape of geometry of the closed surface<o:p></o:p> 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">Charge enclosed<o:p></o:p> 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">Nature of the medium<o:p></o:p> 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">Both (A) and (B) <o:p></o:p> 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">Both (B) and (C) <o:p></o:p>

13	Field lines are closer to each other in the region where the field is:	A. Stronger<o:p></o:p> B. Weaker<o:p></o:p> C. Much weaker<o:p></o:p> D. Absent<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
14	Two dissimilar metals joined at their ends kept at constant temperature constitute:	A. Cell<o:p></o:p> B. Voltmeter<o:p></o:p> C. Thermocouple<o:p></o:p> D. Potentiometer<o:p></o:p> E. None of these
15	The emf is measured in:	A. Newton B. Volt C. J/C D. Both A and B E. Both B and C
16	When certain area A is held parallel to the field lines, then:	A. No lines cross this area<o:p></o:p> B. Maximum lines pass through this area<o:p></o:p> C. The number of lines are between zero and maximum<o:p></o:p> D. Both (A) and (B) correct<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
17	The quantity having the same unit as that of emf is:	A. Force B. Energy C. Potential D. Current E. Charge
18	The value of resistivity is the least for:	A. Copper B. Aluminimum C. Silver D. Tungsten E. Iron
		A. Dry writing<o:p></o:p> B. Wet

19	Xerography means:	writing <o:p></o:p> C. Poor writing<o:p></o:p> D. Excellent writing<o:p></o:p> E. Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p>
20	As the current flows through the wire	A. It generates heat in the wire B. It produces sound in the wire C. Resistance of the wire decrease D. Voltage across the ends is the increase E. None of these