

ECAT Physics Chapter 13 Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The conventional current is the name given to current due to flow of	<p>A. Positrons B. Positive charges C. Negative charges D. Both A and C E. None of these</p>
2	Electrolysis is the study of conduction of electricity through:	<p>A. Solids B. Liquids C. Gases D. Plasma</p>
3	The emf is measured in:	<p>A. Newton B. Volt C. J/C D. Both A and B E. Both B and C</p>
4	While finding the electric intensity at a point between two oppositely charged parallel plates, the Gaussian surface is taken in the form of a hollow:	<p>A. Circle</p> <p>B. Rectangle</p> <p>C. Sphere</p> <p>D. Box</p> <p>E. Cylinder</p>
5	Which instrument is expensive and difficult to use?	<p>A. Voltmeter B. Potentiometer C. CRO D. Both A and C E. Both A and B</p>
6	When two spherical conducting balls at different potentials are joined by a metallic wire, after some time:	<p>A. Both the conductors are at the same potential</p> <p>B. Potential difference across the conductors remain constant</p> <p>C. Potential difference across the conductors becomes zero</p> <p>D. Potential difference across the conductors becomes double</p>

		<p>Roman&quot;, &quot; serif&quot; >Both (A) and (B) <o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> Both (A) and (C)<o:p></o:p></p></p>
7	The effects of bends in a wire on its electrical resistance are:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> Zero<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> Much larger<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> Larger<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> Smaller<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> None of these<o:p></o:p></p></p>
8	Kirchhoff's first rule is also called:	<p>A. Loop rule B. Thumb rule C. Point rule D. Right hand rule E. None of these</p>
9	The quantity having the same unit as that of emf is:	<p>A. Force B. Energy C. Potential D. Current E. Charge</p>
10	The current of 1 ampere is passing through a conductor. The charge passing through it in half a minute is:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> One coulomb<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> 0.5 coulomb<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> 30 coulomb<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> 2 coulombs<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"> None of these<o:p></o:p></p></p>
11	An example of photoconductor is:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Boron<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Carbon<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Iron<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Aluminum<o:p></o:p></p> E. <p class="MsoNormal">Selenium<o:p></o:p></p></p>

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Certain charge $+q$ is placed at the center of a sphere. At each of the sphere, The directions of electric intensity and vector area are:

- A. Same<o:p></o:p></p>
B. Different<o:p></o:p></p>
C. Opposite to each other<o:p></o:p></p>
D. At 60° with each other<o:p></o:p></p>
E. Both (B) and (C)<o:p></o:p></p>

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The flux through a closed surface depends upon:

- A. Shape of geometry of the closed surface<o:p></o:p></p>
B. Charge enclosed<o:p></o:p></p>
C. Nature of the medium<o:p></o:p></p>
D. Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p>
E. Both (B) and (C)<o:p></o:p></p>

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Static electricity is produced by the transfer of:

- A. Electrons<o:p></o:p></p>
B. Protons<o:p></o:p></p>
C. One fluid<o:p></o:p></p>
D. Two fluids<o:p></o:p></p>
E. None of these<o:p></o:p></p>

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An ideal voltmeter has:

- A. Zero resistance
B. Small resistance
C. Large resistance
D. Infinite resistance
E. Both A and B

- A. Electric motor<o:p></o:p></p>
B. None of these<o:p></o:p></p>

16	Heating effect of current utilized in:	<p>Electric toaster</p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Electroplating</p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Electric kettle</p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (B) and (D)</p></p> </p></p></p>
17	The passage of current is accompanied by a magnetic field in the surrounding space:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Always accompanied</p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Sometimes accompanied</p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Never accompanied</p> <p>D. Any of above<p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">None of these</p></p> </p></p></p></p>
18	The term drift velocity is used when the ends of a wire are:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Connected to a laser source</p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Connected to a voltage source</p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Not connected to a voltage source</p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">At different values of potential</p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (B) and (D)</p></p> </p></p></p></p>
19	The magnitude of chemical Effects depends upon:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Nature of liquid</p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Quantity of Electricity passed through the liquid</p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Color of the liquid</p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify"></p></p> </p></p></p>

Both (A) and (C)
<o:p></o:p></p>
<p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">
Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p>

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Two dissimilar metals joined at their ends kept at constant temperature constitute:

- A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Cell<o:p></o:p></p>
B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Voltmeter<o:p></o:p></p>
C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Thermocouple<o:p></o:p></p>
D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Potentiometer<o:p></o:p></p>
E. None of these