ECAT Physics Chapter 13 Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The device which can convert heat energy into electrical energy is called:	A. Thermistor<o:p></o:p> B. Thermometer<o:p></o:p> C. Thermostat<o:p></o:p> D. Thermocouple<o:p></o:p> E. Both (C) and (D)<o:p></o:p>
2	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>
3	Electric field lines emerge from the charge in:	A. One dimension<o:p></o:p> B. Two dimensions<o:p></o:p> C. Three dimensions<o:p></o:p> D. Four dimensions<o:p></o:p> E. None of them<o:p>

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4	Which of the following substances has got positive temperature coefficient of resistance?	A. Carbon B. Germanium C. Silicon D. Aluminium E. None of these
5	Electrolysis is the study of conduction of electricity through:	A. Solids B. Liquids C. Gases D. Plasma
6	In case of two identical charges placed certain distance apart, the electric field lines are:	A. Straight lines<o:p></o:p> B. Sine curves<o:p></o:p> C. Curved<o:p></o:p> D. Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p> E. None of these<o:p></o:p>
7	SI unit of current describes the flow of charge at the rate of	A. One ampere per second B. One coulomb per second C. One electron per second D. 6.25 x 10¹⁸electrons per second E. Both B and D
8	The emf is measured in:	A. Newton B. Volt C. J/C D. Both A and B E. Both B and C
9	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
10	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. Heat energy<o:p></o:p> D. Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p> E. All of these<o:p></o:p>
		A. Decreasing from zero to maximum<o:p></o:p> B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-

11	When two spherical conducting balls at different potentials are joined by metallic wire, the current starts:	family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Increasing from zero to maximum<o:p></o:p> C. Decreasing from maximum to zero<o:p></o:p> D. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Increasing from maximum to zero<o:p></o:p> E. Both (A) and (D) <o:p></o:p>
12	The current of 1 ampere is passing through a conductor. The charge passing through it in half a minute is:	A. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">One coulomb<o:p></o:p> B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">0.5 coulomb<o:p></o:p> C. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">30 coulomb<o:p></o:p> D. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">2 coulombs<o:p></o:p> E. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">None of these<o:p></o:p>
13	A thermistor is a resistor which is:	A. Light Sensitive B. Heat Sensitive C. Sound Sensitive D. All of these E. None of these
14	The value of resistivity is the least for:	A. Copper B. Aluminimum C. Silver D. Tungsten E. Iron
15	The passage of current is accompanied by a magnetic field in the surrounding space:	A. Always accompanied<o:p></o:p> B. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Sometimes accompanied<o:p></o:p> C. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">Never accompanied<o:p></o:p> D. Any of above <o:p></o:p> E. <span style="font-size:12.0pt; line-height:107%;font-family:"Times New Roman","serif"">None of these<o:p></o:p>
		A.

16	The term drift velocity is used when the ends of a wire are:	A. Connected to a laser source<o:p></o:p> B. Connected to a voltage source<o:p></o:p> C. Not connected to a voltage source<o:p></o:p> D. At different values of potential<o:p></o:p> E. Both (B) and (D)<o:p></o:p>
17	The best conductor is:	A. Silver B. Copper C. Aluminimum D. Both B and C E. None of them
18	In case of metallic conductors, the change carries are:	A. Protons<o:p></o:p> B. Electrons<o:p></o:p> C. Antiprotons<o:p></o:p> D. Positrons<o:p></o:p> E. Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p>
19	The charge carriers in an electrolyte are	A. Positive ions B. Negative ions C. Either A or B D. Both A and B E. Neither A nor B
20	The fourth band is a:	A. Silver band B. Red band C. Gold band D. Either A or C E. Either A or B