

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	When two spherical conducting balls at different potentials are joined by metallic wire, the current starts:	<p>A. Decreasing from zero to maximum</p> <p>B. Increasing from zero to maximum</p> <p>C. Decreasing from maximum to zero</p> <p>D. Increasing from maximum to zero</p> <p>E. Both (A) and (D)</p>
3	Aluminum is a:	<p>A. Good insulator</p> <p>B. Bad conductor</p> <p>C. Both (A) and (B)</p> <p>D. Excellent conductor</p> <p>E. Semiconductor</p>
4	The passage of current is accompanied by a magnetic field in the surrounding space:	<p>A. Always accompanied</p> <p>B. Sometimes accompanied</p> <p>C. Never accompanied</p> <p>D. Any of above</p>

		<p>line-height: 107%;font-family:" Times New Roman";"serif"";><o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">None of these<o:p></p></p>
5	As the current flows through the wire	<p>A. It generates heat in the wire</p> <p>B. It produces sound in the wire</p> <p>C. Resistance of the wire decrease</p> <p>D. Voltage across the ends is the increase</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
6	A field free region is found:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Near the outer surface of a hollow charged metal sphere<o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">In the interior of solid metal uncharged sphere<o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">In the interior of solid metal charged sphere<o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (A) and (C)<o:p></p></p>
7	Kirchhoff's first rule is also called:	<p>A. Loop rule</p> <p>B. Thumb rule</p> <p>C. Point rule</p> <p>D. Right hand rule</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
8	In case of two identical charges placed certain distance apart, the electric field lines are:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Straight lines<o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Sine curves<o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Curved<o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal">None of these<o:p></p></p>
9	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:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Same<o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Different<o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Opposite to each other<o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">At 60° with each other<o:p></p></p>

		E. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (B) and (C)</p></p>
10	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
11	The current that flows through the coil of a motor causes	A. Its shaft to revolve B. Its brushes to rotate C. Motor to move D. Its shaft to rotate E. None of these
12	The rate at which the free electrons pass through any section of a metallic wire from right to left is:	A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Greater than the speed at which they pass from left to right</p> B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Less than the speed at which they pass from left to right</p> C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">The same speed at which they pass from left to right</p> D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Any of above</p> E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">None of them</p></p></p></p></p></p>
13	Most practical application of electricity involve	A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Charges at the rest</p> B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Charges in the motion</p> C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Electrons at rest</p> D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Atoms in motion</p> E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Molecules in motion</p></p></p></p></p></p>
14	A current of 1 ampere is passing through a conductor. The charge passing through it in half a minute s	A. One coulomb B. 0.5 coulomb C. 30 coulombs D. 2 coulombs E. None of these
15	In a metal, the valence electrons are:	A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Attach to individual atoms</p> B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Not attached to individual atoms</p> C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Free</p></p></p></p>

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Electric flux is:

- </p><p class="MsoNormal">Dot product of two vectors</p><p class="MsoNormal">A vector quantity</p><p class="MsoNormal">A scalar quantity</p><p class="MsoNormal">Both (B) and (D)</p></div>