

ECAT Physics Chapter 13 Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A thermistor is a resistor which is:	<p>A. Light Sensitive B. Heat Sensitive C. Sound Sensitive D. All of these E. None of these</p>
2	An example of photoconductor is:	<p>A. Boron</p> <p>B. Carbon</p> <p>C. Iron</p> <p>D. Aluminum</p> <p>E. Selenium</p>
3	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. Same</p> <p>B. Different</p> <p>C. Opposite to each other</p> <p>D. At 60° with each other</p> <p>E. Both (B) and (C)</p>
4	Electric field lines emerge from the charge in:	<p>A. One dimension</p> <p>B. Two dimensions</p> <p>C. Three dimensions</p> <p>D. Four dimensions</p> <p>E. None of them</p>
		<p>A. Increases</p> <p>B. Decreases</p>

5	When a constant potential difference is applied across the conductor, the drift velocity of electrons:	<p>Decreases</p> <p>C. Remains the constant</p> <p>D. Either of these</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
6	An electric field is generated along the wire when:	<p>A. Its resistance is very high</p> <p>B. A constant potential is maintained across the wire</p> <p>C. Net current through the wire is zero</p> <p>D. A constant potential difference is maintained across the wire</p> <p>E. Either (A) or (D)</p>
7	The flux through a closed surface depends upon:	<p>A. Shape of geometry of the closed surface</p> <p>B. Charge enclosed</p> <p>C. Nature of the medium</p> <p>D. Both (A) and (B)</p> <p>E. Both (B) and (C)</p>
8	In a metal, the valence electrons are:	<p>A. Attached to individual atoms</p> <p>B. Not attached to individual atoms</p> <p>C. Free to move within the metal</p> <p>D. Both A and B</p> <p>E. Both A and C</p> <p>A. Positive ions</p> <p>B. Negative ions</p>

9	The charge carries in the electrolyte are:	<p>family:&quot;Times New Roman&quot;,&quot;serif&quot;,>Negative ions<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Either (A) or (B)<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Neither (A) nor (B)<o:p></o:p></p></p>
10	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>
11	Aluminum is a:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Good insulator<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Bad conductor<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Both (A) and (B)<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Excellent conductor<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal">Semiconductor<o:p></o:p></p></p>
12	The current that flows through the coil of a motor causes:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Its shaft to revolve<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Its brushes to rotate<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Motor to move<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">Its shafts to rotate<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>E. <p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align:justify">None of these<o:p></o:p></p></p>
13	The conventional current is the name given to current due to flow of	<p>A. Positrons</p> <p>B. Positive charges</p> <p>C. Negative charges</p> <p>D. Both A and C</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
14	An important part of inkjet printer is:	<p>A. mso-fareast-font-family:Calibri; mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-ansi-language:EN-US;mso-fareast-language: EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Toner</p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Drum<o:p></o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Inkjet<o:p></o:p></p></p>

		<p>size: 12.0pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", "serif";>Deflection plates</p></p></p> <p>D. < p class="MsoNormal">Heated roles</p></p> <p>E. < p class="MsoNormal">None of these</p></p>
15	Which instrument is expensive and difficult to use?	<p>A. Voltmeter</p> <p>B. Potentiometer</p> <p>C. CRO</p> <p>D. Both A and C</p> <p>E. Both A and B</p>
16	The electric flux through any surface depends upon:	<p>A. < p class="MsoNormal">Intensity of electric field</p></p> <p>B. < p class="MsoNormal">Area of the surface</p></p> <p>C. < p class="MsoNormal">Angle between intensity and area</p></p> <p>D. < p class="MsoNormal">All of these</p></p> <p>E. < p class="MsoNormal">None of these</p></p>
17	The best conductor is:	<p>A. Silver</p> <p>B. Copper</p> <p>C. Aluminium</p> <p>D. Both B and C</p> <p>E. None of them</p>
18	The device which can convert heat energy into electrical energy is called:	<p>A. < p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Thermistor</p></p> <p>B. < p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Thermometer</p></p> <p>C. < p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Thermostat</p></p> <p>D. < p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Thermocouple</p></p> <p>E. < p class="MsoNormal" style="text-align: justify">Both (C) and (D)</p></p>
19	Thermistors are prepared under	<p>A. High pressure and low temperature</p> <p>B. High pressure and high temperature</p> <p>C. Low pressure and low temperature</p> <p>D. Low pressure and high temperature</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
		<p>A. < p class="MsoNormal">Equal</p></p> <p>B. < p class="MsoNormal">Zero</p></p> <p>C. < p class="MsoNormal"><span style="font-size: 12.0pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: "Times New Roman", "serif";; mso-fareast-font-</p>

family:" Times New Roman";mso-fareast-theme-font: minor-fareast">First is greater than the second</p></o:p></p></div>
<div data-bbox="595 60 928 126" data-label="Text">
<p class="MsoNormal">Second is greater than the first</p></o:p></p></div>
<div data-bbox="595 124 928 188" data-label="Text">
<p class="MsoNormal">Both (A) and (B)</p></o:p></p></div>