

Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 14 Electromagnetism

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The galvanometer can be made sensitive if the value of the factor C/BAN is	A. constant B. small C. large D. none of these
2	The unit of magnetic flux is	A. Weber- m^2 B. Weber- m^3 C. Henry D. Weber
3	Avo-meter is used of measure the	A. current, voltage B. voltage, resistance C. resistance, current D. current, voltage and resistance
4	Gauss(G) is smaller unit of magnetic induction which is related to tesla(T) as	A. $1T = 10^{-4}G$ B. $1T = 10^{-5}G$ C. $1T = 10^{-3}G$ D. $1T = 10^{-4}G$
5	The gavanometer constant of a moving coil galvanometer is given by	A. $K=BAN/C$ B. $K=BN/CA$ C. $K=NAC/B$ D. $K=C/BAN$
6	Magnetic flux passing through the an element of are A placed perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field Bis:	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Zero D. Very small E. None of these
7	the current is pass through the straight wire. The magnetic field established around it has its lines of force:	A. <p style="margin: 0;">Circular and endless</p> B. <p style="margin: 0;">Oval in shape and endless</p> C. <p style="margin: 0;">Straight</p> D. <p style="margin: 0;">Parabolic</p> E. All are true
8	Tesla is the unit of	A. Magnetic induction or flux density B. Magnetic flux C. Self inductance D. None of these
9	The SI unit of magnetic induction is tesla which is equal to	A. Newton/ampere-meter or $N/A\cdot m$ B. Newton/ampere ² -meter or $N/A^2\cdot m$ C. Newton/ampere ² -meter ² or $N/A^2\cdot m^2$ D. Newton/ampere ² -meter ² or $N/A^2\cdot m^2$
10	For measuring large currents, an ordinary galvanometer cannot be used without proper, then both relates with each other as	A. modification B. voltage C. current D. resistance
11	How many number of anodes used in electron gun	A. one B. two C. three

		C. three D. six
12	The SI unit of magnetic flux is.	A. weber B. $\text{Nm}^{-1}\text{A}^{-1}$ C. tesla D. gauss
13	The e/m of an electron moving in a circular path in a magnetic field is equal to	A. V/Br B. V/B^2r^2 C. V^2/Br^2 D. V^2/Br
14	The force exerted on a conductor of length L, carrying current I when placed in a magnetic field B is given by	A. $F=IB/L$ B. $F= L \times B/I$ C. $F = IL \times B$ D. $F = IL \cdot B$
15	A solenoid is a coil of wire which is:	A. <p>Short, loosely wound, cylindrical</p> B. <p>Long, tightly wound, spherical</p> C. <p>Long, loosely wound, cylindrical</p> D. <p>Long, tightly wound, cylindrical</p> E. <p>None of these</p>
16	The SI unit of magnetic permeability is	A. $\text{WB A}^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}$ B. WB mA^{-1} C. WB Am^{-1} D. None of these
17	The permeability of free space is measured in:	A. Wb/Am B. Wb A/m C. Am/Wb D. m/Web A E. None of these
18	To convert galvanometer into ammeter we connect	A. small resistance in parallel with galvanometer B. small resistance in series with galvanometer C. high resistance in series with galvanometer D. high resistance in parallel with galvanometer
19	The magnetic field outside the solenoid due to current is	A. strong B. zero C. weak D. uniform
20	Lorentz force is defined as	A. $q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{B})$ B. $q(\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{V})$ C. $q(\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{B})$ D. $q(\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})$