

ECAT Physics Chapter 14 Electromagnetism

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The unit of flux density is also given by	<p>A. Weber/m² or Wb . m⁻²</p> <p>B. Weber/mor Wb . m</p> <p>C. Weber/mor Wb . m⁻¹</p> <p>D. Weber or Wb</p>
2	magnetic field is a:	<p>A. Vector quantity</p> <p>B. Scalar quantity</p> <p>C. Scalar as well as scalar quantity</p> <p>D. Any of (A) or (B)</p> <p>E. Neither (A) nor (B)</p>
3	A field is uniform and much stronger:	<p>A. Inside a long solenoid</p> <p>B. Outside a long solenoid</p> <p>C. At the end of a long solenoid</p> <p>D. At the central point of long solenoid</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
4	A current carrying conductor is placed at right angle to the magnetic field. The magnetic force experienced by the conductor is	<p>A. minimum</p> <p>B. maximum</p> <p>C. zero</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
5	$F = I(L \times B)$ is a	<p>A. vector</p> <p>B. scalar</p> <p>C. unit vector</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
6	The direction of lines of force depends upon the direction of	<p>A. voltage</p> <p>B. current</p> <p>C. charges</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
7	NmA^{-1} is commonly called:	<p>A. Weber</p> <p>B. Ampere</p> <p>C. Gauss</p> <p>D. Coulomb</p>

E. None of these

8	Amperean path is a:	<p>A. Closed path</p> <p>B. Rectangular path</p> <p>C. Circular path</p> <p>D. Any of above</p> <p>E. Broken path</p>
9	At a given instant, a photon moves in +x direction in a region where there magnetic field in -z direction. The magnetic force on the proton will be the:	<p>A. -y direction</p> <p>B. +y direction</p> <p>C. +z direction</p> <p>D. -z direction</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
10	The force exerted on a conductor of length L, carrying current I when placed in a magnetic field B is given by	<p>A. $F = IB/L$</p> <p>B. $F = L \times B/I$</p> <p>C. $F = IL \times B$</p> <p>D. $F = IL \cdot B$</p>
11	A current carrying conductor sets up its own:	<p>A. Electric field</p> <p>B. Nuclear field</p> <p>C. Magnetic field</p> <p>D. Both (A) and (C)</p> <p>E. All of these</p>
12	Charge to mass ratio (e/m) of an electron is given by the relation	<p>A. $e/m = 2V/B r^2$</p> <p>B. $e/m = 2V/B^2 r$</p> <p>C. $e/m = 2V/B^2 r^2$</p> <p>D. $e/m = V/2B^2 r^2$</p>
13	The SI unit of flux density is.	<p>A. Tesla</p> <p>B. Weber</p> <p>C. Gaun</p> <p>D. Weber/meter</p>
14	The magnetic field in the middle of a solenoid due to current is	<p>A. weak</p> <p>B. strong and uniform</p> <p>C. none-uniform</p> <p>D. zero</p>
15	Tesla is the unit of	<p>A. Magnetic induction or flux density</p> <p>B. Magnetic flux</p> <p>C. Self inductance</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
16	The magnetic field inside a solenoid can be increased by:	<p>A. Increasing n</p> <p>B. Decreasing I</p> <p>C. Increasing I</p> <p>D. By using iron core within solenoid</p> <p>E. All correct except (B)</p>
17	A resistance used in galvanometer to make it voltmeter is called	<p>A. shunt resistance</p> <p>B. high resistance</p>

17	Resistance used in galvanometer to make it voltmeter is called	C. zero resistance D. none of these
18	The galvanometer constant of a moving coil galvanometer is given by	A. $K=BAN/C$ B. $K=BN/CA$ C. $K=NAC/B$ D. $K=C/BAN$
19	The current in microamperes required to produce one millimeter deflection on a scale placed one meter away from the mirror of the galvanometer, defined the sensitivity of	A. ammeter B. voltmeter C. galvanometer D. avo-meter
20	Ammeter is used to measure	A. voltage B. resistance C. voltage and current D. current