ECAT Physics Chapter 14 Electromagnetism

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When the charged particle is projected at right angles to the field, then experienced by it will be:	A. Maximum B. Zero C. qvB D. Both (A) and (B) E. Both (A) and (C)
2	NmA^{-1} is commonly called:	A. Weber B. Apmere C. Guass D. Coulomb E. None of these
3	In order to make a voltmeter, high resistance is connected with galvanometer, in	A. perpendicular B. may be paralled or pendicular C. series D. none of these
4	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
5	A galvanometer in which the coil comes to rest quickly after the current passed through it, or the current stopped form flowing through it, is called	A. dead beat galvanometer B. stable galvanometer C. shunt galvanometer D. sensitive galvanomter
6	The SI unit of flux density is	A. Newton/Amp-meter B. Newton-m/Ampere C. Newton-m/Amp² D. Newton-Amp/meter
7	In a moving coil galvanometer, the deflecting couple depends upon	A. area of the coil B. number of turns of coil C. value of magnetic field D. all of the above
8	In the formula $B= \mu_0 nI$, the symbol n denotes:	A. Total number of turns of solenoid<o:p></o:p> B. Number of turns per unit length<o:p></o:p> C. Number of turns per unit volume<o:p></o:p> D. Numbers of turns per unit area<o:p></o:p> E. Number of moles<o:p></o:p>
9	The e/m of an electron moving in a circular path in a magnetic field is equal to	A. V/Br B. V/B²r² C. V²/Br² D. V²/Br
10	The voltage increases linearly with	A. time B. velocity C. acceleration D. torque
11	The gavanometer constant of a moving coil galvanometer is given by	A. K=BAN/C B. K=BN/CA C. K=NAC/B

		C. K=NAC/B D. K=C/BAN
12	The SI unit of flux density is.	A. Tesla B. Weber C. Gaun D. Weber/meter
13	The SI unit of magnetic permeability is	A. WB A⁻¹m⁻¹ B. WB mA⁻¹ C. WB Am⁻¹ D. None of these
14	Resistance is measured in	A. volts B. ampere C. ohm D. watt
15	Total number of turns on 0.15 m length solenoid is 300. the value of n is:	A. Greater than 300 B. Smaller than 300 C. Equal to 300 D. Any of (A) or (B) E. Any of (A) or(C)
16	If the number of turns of a solenoid (carrying a steady current I) is doubled without changing the length of a solenoid, then magnetic field:	A. Becomes Half B. Becomes double C. Is not affected D. Becomes one fourth E. None of these
17	Magnetic induction is also called as:	A. Ampere's law<o:p></o:p> B. Faraday's law<o:p></o:p> C. Lenz's law<o:p></o:p> D. Newton's law<o:p></o:p> E. Coulomb's law<o:p></o:p>
18	The SI unit of magnetic flux is	A. NmA⁻² B. NmA⁻¹ C. NAm⁻¹ D. Nm²A⁻¹
19	The force acting on a charge moving in a magnetic field	A. is perpendicular to the both magnetic field and direction of motion B. is proportional to the magnetic of charges C. vanishes when the motion is directly opposite to the direction of field D. all of the above
20	the current is pass through the straight wire. The magnetic field established around it has its lines of force:	A. Circular and endless<o:p></o:p> B. Oval in shape and endless<o:p></o:p> C. Straight<o:p></o:p> D. Parabolic<o:p></o:p> E. All are true