

ECAT Physics Chapter 15 Electromagnetic Induction

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Eddy current is produced when:	A. A metal is kept in varying magnetic field B. A metal is kept in steady magnetic field C. A circular coil is placed in a steady magnetic field D. A current is passed through a circular coil
2	A coil of constant area is placed in a constant magnetic field. An induced current is produced in the coil when:	A. The coil is distorted B. The coil is rotated C. The coil is neither distorted nor rotated D. Both A and B E. None of these
3	A.C. can be measure with the help of	A. Nuclear effect B. Magnetic effect C. Chemical effect D. Heating effect
4	The induced current in the loop can be Increased by	A. Using a stronger magnetic field B. Moving the loop faster C. Replacing the loop by a coil of many turns D. All above E. Both A and B
5	What is the coefficient of mutual inductance, when the magnetic flux changes by 2×10^{-2} Wb, and change in current is 0.01 A?	A. 2 H B. 3 H C. 1/2 H D. Zero
6	The unit of induced emf is:	A. Volt B. Nm/As C. Joule coul ⁻¹ D. Both A and C E. All of these
7	Self induced e.m.f. is also called	A. Motional e.m.f. B. Thermistor C. Electrostatic induction D. Back e.m.f
8	In the equilibrium state, the potential difference between two ends of the conductor moving across a magnetic field is called:	A. Motion emf B. Electrostatic emf C. Induced emf D. Both A and B E. Both A and C
9	The law of electromagnetic induction is related to:	A. Coulomb B. Ampere C. Faraday D. Lenz E. None of these
10	The SI unit of magnetic induction is	A. Weber B. Weber/meter C. Henry D. Tesla
11	Split rings act as	A. Vibrator B. Resistor C. Motor D. Commulator
12	When a conductor is moved across a magnetic field, the redistribution of charge sets up:	A. Magnetic field B. Electrostatic field C. Electromagnetic field D. All of these E. None of these
13	The induced current in a conductor depends upon:	A. Resistance of the loop B. Speed with which the conductor moves C. Area of the loop D. All of these

		<p>C. Any of these D. Both (A) and (B) E. None of these</p>
14	The phenomenon of generation of induced emf is called:	<p>A. Electrostatic induced B. Magnetic induced C. Electromagnetic induced D. Electric induced E. Both A and C</p>
15	Referring to above figure, due to change in current in the coil P, the change in magnetic flux	<p>A. Is associated with coil P B. Is associated with coil S C. Causes and induced current in coil S D. All of these E. None of these</p>
16	When there is no relative motion between the magnet and coil, the galvanometer indicated	<p>A. No current in the circuit B. An increasing current C. A decreasing current D. A constant current E. Either B or C</p>
17	The motional e.m.f depends upon the	<p>A. Length of a conductor B. Strength of a magnet C. Speed of the conductor D. All of the above</p>
18	An induced current can be produced by	<p>A. Constant magnetic field B. Changing magnetic field C. Varying electric field D. Constant electric field E. None of these</p>
19	When there is no relative motion between the magnet and coil, the galvanometer indicates:	<p>A. No current in circuit B. An increasing current C. A decreasing current D. Either B or C</p>
20	Plan of a coil makes an angle of 20° with the lines of magnetic field. The angle between B and vector area of plane of coil is:	<p>A. Also 20° B. 70° C. 90° D. 180° E. None of these</p>