

Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Electric current in conductors is due to the flow of:	<p>A. Positive ions</p> <p>B. Negative ions</p> <p>C. Positive charge</p> <p>D. Free electrons</p>
2	As the temperature of a conductor rises, its resistance.	<p>A. Increase</p> <p>B. Decrease</p> <p>C. Does not change</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
3	An object is 14 cm in front of a convex mirror. The image is 5.8 cm behind the mirror. What is the focal length of the mirror:	<p>A. -4.1 cm</p> <p>B. -8.2 cm</p> <p>C. -9.9 cm</p> <p>D. -20 cm</p>
4	That period in which voltage repeats its value in equal intervals is called:	<p>A. cycle</p> <p>B. Time period</p> <p>C. Frequency</p> <p>D. Amplitude</p>
5	The sensation of sound persists in our brain for:	<p>A. 0.1 sec</p> <p>B. 0.01 sec</p> <p>C. 1 sec</p> <p>D. 10 sec</p>
6	An electric current in conductors is due to the flow of:	<p>A. Positive ions</p> <p>B. Negative ions</p> <p>C. Positive charge</p> <p>D. free electron</p>
7	The mirror whose inner surface is reflecting is called:	<p>A. Concave mirror</p> <p>B. Convex mirror</p> <p>C. Mirror</p> <p>D. Lens</p>
8	What should household appliances be connected in parallel with the voltage source?	<p>A. to increase the resistance of the circuit</p> <p>B. to decrease the resistance of the circuit</p> <p>C. to provide each appliance the same voltage as the power source</p> <p>D. to provide each appliance the same current as the power source</p>
9	A conductor of electric current is:	<p>A. Wood</p> <p>B. Rubber</p> <p>C. Plastic</p> <p>D. Copper</p>
10	The distance between principal focus and pole of mirror is called:	<p>A. Principal focus</p> <p>B. Focal length</p> <p>C. Aperture</p> <p>D. Image</p>
11	The center of curved surface of spherical mirror is called:	<p>A. Focus</p> <p>B. Axis</p>

11	The center of curved surface of spherical mirror is called:	<p>C. Centre</p> <p>D. Pole</p>
12	The current which changes its direction is called:	<p>A. Current</p> <p>B. A.C.</p> <p>C. Conventional current</p> <p>D. D.C.</p>
13	Mathematical formula of electromotive force (e.m.f) is:	<p>A. $E = W/Q$</p> <p>B. $E = Q/W$</p> <p>C. $E = WQ$</p> <p>D. $E = W^2Q$</p>
14	The A.C. used in our houses has frequency _____ cycle/sec	<p>A. 60</p> <p>B. 30</p> <p>C. 50</p> <p>D. 130</p>
15	According to Ohm's law $V =$ _____	<p>A. I^2R</p> <p>B. IR^2</p> <p>C. IR</p> <p>D. I/R</p>
16	The ampere is a unit of:	<p>A. Energy</p> <p>B. Potential difference</p> <p>C. Electric potential</p> <p>D. Electric current</p>
17	The characteristics of sound by which we can distinguish between two sounds of same loudness and pitch is called.	<p>A. Intensity</p> <p>B. Quality</p> <p>C. Loudness</p> <p>D. Pitch</p>
18	The point through which rays of light pass after reflection from concave mirror is called principal:	<p>A. Focus</p> <p>B. Circle</p> <p>C. Axis</p> <p>D. Radius</p>
19	The diameter of spherical mirror is called:	<p>A. Curvature</p> <p>B. Aperture</p> <p>C. Sphere</p> <p>D. Both a and b</p>
20	The S.I unit of electric power is:	<p>A. Volt</p> <p>B. Watt</p> <p>C. Ampere</p> <p>D. Joule</p>