

Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	J.J Thomson observed deflection of cathode rays in:	<p>A. 1895</p> <p>B. 1896</p> <p>C. 1897</p> <p>D. 1998</p>
2	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>
3	Which wire has lowest resistance?	<p>A. Thick wire</p> <p>B. Thin wire</p> <p>C. Very thin wire</p> <p>D. All</p>
4	What is the voltage across a 6Ω resistor when 3A current passes through it?	<p>A. 2V</p> <p>B. 9V</p> <p>C. 18V</p> <p>D. 36V</p>
5	The property of substance, which opposes the flow of current through it is called.	<p>A. Resistance</p> <p>B. Reactance</p> <p>C. Resistivity</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
6	What is the voltage across a 6Ω resistor when 3 A of current passes through it?	<p>A. 2 V</p> <p>B. 9 V</p> <p>C. 18 V</p> <p>D. 36 V</p>
7	A conductor of electric current is:	<p>A. Wood</p> <p>B. Rubber</p> <p>C. Plastic</p> <p>D. Copper</p>
8	Resistance of conductor is directly proportional to:	<p>A. Length</p> <p>B. Pressure</p> <p>C. Area</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
9	We can distinguish between the notes of a piano and flute due to of sound.	<p>A. Loudness</p> <p>B. Pitch</p> <p>C. Quality</p> <p>D. Intensity</p>
10	The unit of power is _____	<p>A. Volt</p> <p>B. Watt</p> <p>C. Joule</p> <p>D. Coulomb</p>
11	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>
12	Which instrument is used to detect current?	<p>A. Galvanometer</p> <p>B. Voltmeter</p> <p>C. Ammeter</p> <p>D. Electroscopes</p>

13	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>
14	Which combination forms NAND gate:	<p>A. $AND \ \&$</p> <p>B. $AND \ \&$</p> <p>NOT</p> <p>C. $NOT \ \&$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>D. $NAND \ \&$; NOT</p>
15	The critical angle for a beam of light passing from water into air is 48.8 degrees. This mean that all light rays with an angle of incidence greater than this angle will be:	<p>A. Absorbed</p> <p>B. Totally reflected</p> <p>C. Partially reflected and partially transmitted</p> <p>D. Totally transmitted</p>
16	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>
17	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>
18	If we double both the current and the voltage in a circuit while keeping its resistance constant, the power.	<p>A. remains unchanged</p> <p>B. halves</p> <p>C. doubles</p> <p>D. four time</p>
19	When resistance are connected in series the current passing through them is .	<p>A. Different</p> <p>B. Zero</p> <p>C. The same</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
20	Current is equal to:	<p>A. IR^2</p> <p>B. CV</p> <p>C. Q/t</p> <p>D. IR</p>