Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Mathematical formula of electromotive force (e.m.f) is:	A. E = W/Q B. E = Q/W C. E = WQ D. E = W2Q
2	The A.C. used in our houses has frequency _____ cycle/sec	A. 60 B. 30 C. 50 D. 130
3	When resistance are connected in series the current passing through them is .	A. Different B. Zero C. The same D. None of these
4	The mirror whose inner surface is reflecting is called:	A. Concave mirror<o:p></o:p> B. Convex mirror<o:p></o:p> C. Mirror<o:p></o:p> D. Lens<o:p></o:p>
5	Which gate is used for safety alarm:	A. AND<o:p></o:p> B. NANAD<o:p></o:p> C. OR<o:p></o:p> D. NOR<o:p></o:p>
6	The equivalent resistance of a parallel combination is	A. equal to sum of all resistance B. is greater than the largest resistance of combination C. is smaller than the smallest resistance of combination D. All of these
7	Electric current in conductors is due to the flow of:	A. Positive ions B. Negative ions C. Positive charge D. Free electrons
8	Which we double the voltage in a simple electric circuit. We double the	A. Current B. Power C. Resistance D. both a and b
9	Mathematical form of Ohm's law is:	A. V = IR B. V = I2R C. V = Qt D. V = IR2
10	Electron gun has an electrode called for controlling the flow of electrons in the beam:	A. Plate<o:p></o:p> B. Grid<o:p></o:p> C. Screen<o:p></o:p> D. Filament<o:p></o:p>
11	Image formed on a camera is:	A. Real, inverted, and diminished<o:p></o:p> B. Virtual, upright and diminished<o:p></o:p> C. Virtual, upright and magnified<o:p></o:p>

		D. Real, inverted and magnified<o:p></o:p>
12	The diameter of spherical mirror is called:	A. Curvature<o:p> </o:p> B. Aperture<o:p> </o:p> C. Sphere<o:p> </o:p> D. Both a and b<o:p></o:p>
13	The ampere is a unit of:	A. Energy B. Potential differrence C. Electric potential D. Electric current
14	What is the voltage across a 6Ω resistor when 3 A of current passes through it?	A. 2 V B. 9 V C. 18 V D. 36 V
15	Which instrument measures the potential difference:	A. Voltmeter B. Barometer C. Galvanometer D. Ammeter
16	Resistance of conductor is directly proportional to:	A. Length B. Pressure C. Area D. All of these
17	AND operation is represented by:	A. Dot (.)<o:p> </o:p> B. Addition (+) <o:p></o:p> C. Division (<span style="font-family: Arial, sans-serif; color: rgb(34, 34, 34); background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">÷) <o:p></o:p> D. Minus (-) <o:p></o:p>
18	As the temperature of a conductor rises, its resistance.	A. Increase B. Decrease C. Does not change D. None of these
19	The unit of potential difference is:	A. Volt B. Coulomb C. Ampere D. Joule
20	The S.I unit of electric current is:	A. Volt B. Ampere C. Coulomb D. Watt