

Current Electricity

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which instrument is used to detect current?	<p>A. Galvanometer</p> <p>B. Voltmeter</p> <p>C. Ammeter</p> <p>D. Electroscop</p>
2	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>
3	In mathematical form of Ohm's law, "R" is:	<p>A. Resistance</p> <p>B. Specific resistance</p> <p>C. Resistor</p> <p>D. Resistivity</p>
4	Which we double the voltage in a simple electric circuit. We double the	<p>A. Current</p> <p>B. Power</p> <p>C. Resistance</p> <p>D. both a and b</p>
5	The mirror whose inner surface is reflecting is called:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Concave mirror</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Convex mirror</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Mirror</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Lens</p></p>
6	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. <p class="MsoNormal">Absorbed</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Totally reflected</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Partially reflected and partially transmitted</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Totally transmitted</p></p>
7	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>
8	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>
9	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>
10	Specific resistance of copper is _____ x 10 ⁻⁸ Ohm-meter	<p>A. 1.62</p> <p>B. 1.69</p> <p>C. 5.25</p> <p>D. 2.75</p>
11	The S.I unit of electric current is:	<p>A. Volt</p> <p>B. Ampere</p> <p>C. Coulomb</p> <p>D. Watt</p>
12	The screen of a cathode ray tube consists of a thin layer of:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Sodium</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Nitrogen</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Oxygen</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Phosphor</p></p>

class= "MsoNormal" >Pnoosphorus<o:p>
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13	Which of the following quantities is not change during refraction of light:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Its direction<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Its speed<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Its frequency<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Its wavelength<o:p></o:p></p>
14	The ampere is a unit of:	A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current
15	The resistance of conductors is due to:	A. Protons B. Fixed atoms C. Molecules D. Neutrons
16	Electron gun has an electrode called for controlling the flow of electrons in the beam:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Plate<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Grid<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Screen<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Filament<o:p></o:p></p>
17	The diameter of spherical mirror is called:	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Curvature<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Aperture<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Sphere<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Both a and b<o:p></o:p></p>
18	The characteristics of sound by which we can distinguish between two sounds of same loudness and pitch is called.	A. <p class="MsoNormal">Intensity<o:p></o:p></p> B. <p class="MsoNormal">Quality<o:p></o:p></p> C. <p class="MsoNormal">Loudness<o:p></o:p></p> D. <p class="MsoNormal">Pitch<o:p></o:p></p>
19	According to Ohm's law $V =$ _____	A. $I \times R^2$ B. $I R^2$ C. IR D. I/R
20	If we double both the current and the voltage in a circuit while keeping its resistance constant, the power.	A. remains unchanged B. halves C. doubles D. four time