Physics FSC Part 2 Chapter 16 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In A.C circuit of inductor which one is true	A. Voltage leads current by phase angle π/2 B. Voltage lags current by π/2 C. Current leads voltage by π/2 D. Both remain in phase
2	The main use of A.C is	A. Minimum line losses B. Long distance transmission C. Stepping up to required voltage only D. Steeping down to required voltage only
3	The circuit in which current and voltage are in phase, the power factor is:	A. Zero B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
4	In case of A.C. through resistor V and I are	A. At 0^o with each other B. At 180 ^o with each other C. At 90^o with each other D. At 270 ^o with each other
5	In three phase voltage across any two lines is about.	A. 220 V B. 230 V C. 400 V D. 430 V
6	Which consumes small power.	A. Inductor B. Resistor C. Motor D. All of these
7	The main reason for world wide use of A.C is because:	A. It is very high power B. It can be transmitted over long distance C. It is cheaper to use D. ALl of above
8	Impedance is denoted by:	A. A B. Z C. P D. Q
9	The condition of resonance is:	A. XL = 1/2 Xc B. X_L = X_c C. X_c = 4_{x2} D. None of above
10	In modulation, low frequency signal is known as	A. Carrier wave B. fluctuated signal C. Modulated carrier signal D. Modulation signal
11	In purely resistive A.C circuit, instantaneous value of voltage and current:	A. Current lags behind voltage B. Current leads voltage by π/2 C. Both are in Phase D. Voltage leads current by Pase θ=π/2
12	An inductor of 1 henry inductance has a reactance 500 ohms, then the frequency required is approximately	A. 50 Hz B. 100 Hz C. 80 Hz D. 120 Hz
13	The natural frequency of L.C circuit is equal to	
14	The flow of D.C current is opposed by	A. Resistor B. Induction C. Capacitor

		D. All of these
15	The reactance of inductor depends upon	A. L D. All of the above
16	In frequency modulation, the amplitude of carrier waves is	A. Increases B. Remains constant C. Decreases D. None of these
17	The peak value of A.C source is 20 A, then its rms value will be.	A. 14.1 A B. 10 A C. 20 A D. 28.2 A
18	In a pure inductive A.C. circuit the current.	A. Lags behind voltage by 90 ^o B. Leads the voltage by 90 ^o C. In phase with voltage D. Leads the voltage by 270 ^o
19	Main reason for world wide use of A.C. is	A. It is cheaper B. Transmitted C. Botha a and b D. Reaches in short time
20	In three phase A.C supply coils are inclined at an angle of.	A. 0^o B. 90^o C. 120^o D. 80^o