

Physics FSC Part 2 Chapter 16 Online MCQ's Test

		A. 0 B. π
13	The wave form of alternating voltage is a	A. Cotangent curve B. Cosine curve C. Sine curve D. Tangent curve
12	The natural frequency of L.C circuit is equal to	
11	At resonance frequency, the impedance of RLC series circuit is.	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Zero D. Infinite
10	The power factor of RL series circuit is.	A. 0 B. 1 C. Less then 1 D. More than one
9	The internal resistance of a capacitor is called:	A. Impedance B. Resistance C. Reactance D. Conductance
8	In Series resonance circuit the impedance of circuit art resonance frequency, is	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. It is unequal to R D. None of above
7	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
6	The peak value of alternating current is $5\sqrt{2}$ A. The mean square value of current will be:	A. 5A B. 2.5A C. 5 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size 16px;">√2A D. 5 ²
5	In LR circiut which one of the following statements is correct?	A. L and R opposes each other B. R value increases with frequency C. The inductive reactance increase with frequency D. The inductive reactance decreases with frequency
4	X ₁ is low for low frequency Fy but Xc is.	A. Zero B. Low C. High D. Same is H
3	Phase difference between V and I of an A.C through resistor is.	A. Zero Degree B. 90 ^o C. 80 ^o D. 120 ^o
2	100 micro F capacitor is connects to an AC voltage 24 V and frequency 50 Hz. The reactance of the capacitor is.	A. 30.8 Ohm B. 31.8 Ohm C. 34.8 Ohm D. 40 Ohm
1	If the frequency of A.C. supplied is doubled then the capacitive reactance becomes.	A. Half B. Two C. Four times D. One fourth
Sr	Questions	Answers Choice

34), font-family. arial, sails-seril, font-size: 16px,">π
C. -π
D. π

		34); ront-ramily: anal, sans-serii; ront-size: $16px$,"> $\pi/2$
15	when an inductor comes close to a metallic object, its inductance is.	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Becomes half D. Becomes 4 times
16	In chopke coil the resistance X_L an resistance R are:	A. X _L =R B. X _L <<R C. X _L >>R D. X _L = ∞
17	The highest value reached by the voltage or current in one cycle is called.	A. Peak ot peak valueB. Peak valueC. Instantaneous valueD. Root mean square value
18	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
19	In purely resistive A.C circuit, instantaneous value of voltage and current:	A. Current lags behind voltage B. Current leads voltage by $\pi/2$ C. Both are in Phase D. Voltage leads current by Pase θ = $\pi/2$
20	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