

## Physics FSC Part 2 Chapter 16 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The natural frequency of L.C circuit is equal to	
2	In a pure inductive A.C. circuit the current.	<p>A. Lags behind voltage by 90°</p> <p>B. Leads the voltage by 90°</p> <p>C. In phase with voltage</p> <p>D. Leads the voltage by 270°</p>
3	The main reason for world wide use of A.C is because:	<p>A. It is very high power</p> <p>B. It can be transmitted over long distance</p> <p>C. It is cheaper to use</p> <p>D. All of above</p>
4	In chopke coil the resistance $X_L$ an resistance R are:	<p>A. <math>X_L = R</math></p> <p>B. <math>X_L &lt; R</math></p> <p>C. <math>X_L &gt; R</math></p> <p>D. <math>X_L = R</math></p>
5	The electromagnetic spectrum contains	<p>A. Radio waves</p> <p>B. X-rays</p> <p>C. Microwaves</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
6	The AC system is preferred to DC system because:	<p>A. AC voltage can be easily changed in magnitude</p> <p>B. DC motor angular velocity is affected badly</p> <p>C. High voltage AC transmission is less efficient</p> <p>D. Domestic appliance require AC voltage for their operation</p>
7	In modulation, low frequency signal is known as	<p>A. Carrier wave</p> <p>B. fluctuated signal</p> <p>C. Modulated carrier signal</p> <p>D. Modulation signal</p>
8	The peak value of alternating current is $5\sqrt{2}$ A. The mean square value of current will be:	<p>A. 5A</p> <p>B. 2.5A</p> <p>C. <math>5\sqrt{2}</math> A</p> <p>D. <math>5\sqrt{2}</math> A</p>
9	Average value of current and voltage over a complete cycle is.	<p>A. Positive</p> <p>B. Negative</p> <p>C. Zero</p> <p>D. Infinite</p>
10	The inductive reactance of a coil is direction proportional to.	<p>A. Inductance</p> <p>B. Resistance</p> <p>C. Frequency of A.C.</p> <p>D. Both frequency of A.C. and inductance</p>
11	The value of capacitive reactance is given by	<p>A. <math>X_C = VI</math></p> <p>B. <math>X_C = 1/\omega C</math> or <math>X_C = \omega L</math></p> <p>C. <math>X_C = 1/\omega C</math> or <math>X_C = L\omega</math></p> <p>D. All of above</p>
12	The expression $P = VI$ hold only when current and voltage are.	<p>A. In phase</p> <p>B. Out of phase</p> <p>C. At right angle to each other</p> <p>D. At angle of 120°</p>
13	The phase difference between current and voltage in an inductive circuit is.	<p>A. zero</p> <p>B. 90°</p> <p>C. 180°</p>

		D. $45^0$
14	At high frequency, the current through a capacitor is	A. Small B. Infinity C. Zero D. Large
15	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. $5\sqrt{2}$ A D. $5^2$
16	$X_L =$	A. $2\pi fL$ B. $1/2\pi fL$ C. $2\pi fL$ D. $fL/2\pi$
17	The effective value of any sinusoidal alternating current or voltage is	D. None of the above
18	A capacitor is perfectly insulator for:	A. Direct current B. Alternating current C. Direct as well as alternating current D. None of these
19	Main reason for world wide use of A.C. is	A. It is cheaper B. Transmitted C. Both a and b D. Reaches in short time
20	The power factor of RL series circuit is.	A. 0 B. 1 C. Less than 1 D. More than one