

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 $\pi/2$ B. Voltage lags current by $\pi/2$ C. Current leads voltage by $\pi/2$ D. Both remain in phase
2	During each cycle A.C. voltage reaches a peak value.	A. Once B. Twice C. Thrice D. Four time
3	X_L is low for low frequency F and X_C is.	A. Zero B. Low C. High D. Same is H
4	The circuit in which current and voltage are in phase, the power factor is:	A. Zero B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
5	In modulation, low frequency signal is known as	A. Carrier wave B. fluctuated signal C. Modulated carrier signal D. Modulation signal
6	The combined effect of resistance and reactance in circuit is called:	A. Impedance B. Inductance C. Capacitance D. None of above
7	A capacitor is perfectly insulator for:	A. Direct current B. Alternating current C. Direct as well as alternating current D. None of these
8	when an inductor comes close to a metallic object, its inductance is.	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Becomes half D. Becomes 4 times
9	An electromagnetic wave goes from air to glass which of the following does not change?	A. Radio waves B. X-rays C. Ultra violet radiation D. Ultra sound waves
10	Impedance is denoted by:	A. A B. Z C. P D. Q
11	In AC system we generate sine wave form because:	A. It can be easily drawn B. It produces least disturbance in electrical circuits C. It is nature standard D. Other waves cannot be produced easily
12	The Basic circuit element in a D.C. circuits which controls the current and voltage is	A. Resistor B. Inductor C. Capacitor D. Transistor
13	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
14	In frequency modulation, the amplitude of carrier waves is	A. Increases B. Remains constant C. Decreases D. None of these

15 A resistance frequency the impedance of RLC parallel circuit is.

A. Zero
B. Infinite
C. Maximum
D. Minimum

16 The device which allows only the continuous flow of AC through it is.

A. Inductor
B. Battery
C. Thermistor
D. Capacitor

17 In case of capacitor, the unit of reactance is

A. Farad
B. Ohm
C. Newton
D. All of these

18 The expression $P = VI$ hold only when current and voltage are.

A. In phase
B. Out of phase
C. At right angle to each other
D. At angle of 120°

19 In pure capacitor A.C. circuit, the current I and charge q are.

A. In phase
B. Out of phase
C. Parallel to each other
D. None of above

20 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
