

## Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 9 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The negative of potential gradient is.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Potential energy&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Electric field intensity&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Electromotive force&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Electrostatic force&lt;/p&gt;</p>
2	Electric lines of force are.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Real&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Imaginary&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Complex&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;None of these&lt;/p&gt;</p>
3	A heat sensitive resistor is called.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Thermistor&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Variable resistor&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Fixed resistor&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;None&lt;/p&gt;</p>
4	Unit of electric intensity is.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Vm<sup>-1</sup>&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;NC<sup>-1</sup>&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Am<sup>-1</sup>&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Both a and b&lt;/p&gt;</p>
5	Internal resistance and e.m.f of a cell can be determined by an instrument.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;CRO&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;AVO Meter&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Both CRO and AVO meter&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Potentiometer&lt;/p&gt;</p>
6	The electric current may be caused due to.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Electrons&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Negative ions&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Positive ions&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;All&lt;/p&gt;</p>
7	The electric field created by positive point charge is.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Radially inward&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Radially outward&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Zero&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Circular&lt;/p&gt;</p>
8	The electric field present inside a hollow charged sphere is.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Zero&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Maximum&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Constant&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Variable&lt;/p&gt;</p>
9	The Kirchhoff's first rule is the manifestation of law of conservation of.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Mass&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Charge&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Momentum&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Energy&lt;/p&gt;</p>
10	The current through a conductor is 3.0 A when it is attached across a potential difference of 6.0 V. How much power is used.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;18 W&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;0.5 W&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;0.2 W&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;9.0 W&lt;/p&gt;</p>
11	If we move away from a charge, the magnitude of electric intensity will	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Decrease&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Increase&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Zero&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Remain Constant&lt;/p&gt;</p>
12	For positive charge electric field lines are directed.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Towards charge&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Away from charge&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Both a and b&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;None&lt;/p&gt;</p>
13	The radius of curvature of the path of a charged particle in a uniform magnetic field is directly proportional to.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;The particle's charge&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;The particle's momentum&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;The particle's energy&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;The flux density of the field&lt;/p&gt;</p>
14	The reciprocal of resistance is known as .	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Conductance&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Reactance&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Conductivity&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Resistivity&lt;/p&gt;</p>
		A. <p>0.1 V</p>

15	On moving a charge of 20 Coulomb by 2 cm. 2 J of work is done, then the potential difference between the points is.	<p>B. <math>8\text{ V}</math></p> <p>C. <math>2\text{ V}</math></p> <p>D. <math>0.5\text{ V}</math></p>
16	If charge is moved against the electric field, it will gain	<p>A. Potential energy</p> <p>B. Kinetic energy</p> <p>C. Electric potential energy</p> <p>D. Mechanical energy</p>
17	Which of the following metal has the lowest value of temperature coefficient of resistivity.	<p>A. Gold</p> <p>B. Silver</p> <p>C. Copper</p> <p>D. Aluminum</p>
18	The Kirchhoff's 2nd rule is the manifestation of law of conservation of.	<p>A. Energy</p> <p>B. Mass</p> <p>C. Momentum</p> <p>D. Charge</p>
19	Electron-volt is a unit of.	<p>B. Energy</p> <p>C. Potential</p> <p>D. Capacitance</p> <p>E. Electric intensity</p>
20	The electric resistance of a metal	<p>A. Increase with the increase of temperature</p> <p>B. Decrease with increase of temperature</p> <p>C. Independent of temperature</p> <p>D. Convert Mechanical energy into heat energy</p>