

Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 12 Online MCQ's Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Electric intensity due to an infinite sheet of charge is: | A. $\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$ B. $\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$ C. $\frac{\sigma}{r2\epsilon_0}$ D. none of these |
| 2 | If the distance between the two charged bodies is halved, the force between them becomes. | A. Double B. Half C. Four times D. One times |
| 3 | The absolute electric potential at a point distance 20 cm from a charge of 2 μC is. | A. 9×10^2 V B. 9×10^3 V C. 9×10^4 V D. 9×10^5 V |
| 4 | Presence of dielectric between two charges always. | A. Reduces the electric force B. Enhance the electric force C. Does not effect electric force D. Double the electric force |
| 5 | Selenium is a | A. Insulator B. Photoconductor C. Conductor D. First insulator then conductor |
| 6 | Electron volt is the unit of. | A. Potential B. Potential difference C. Electric current D. Electric energy |
| 7 | Two parrallel, metal plates are a distance 8.00 m apart. The electric field between the plates in uniform, Directed toward the right , and has a magnitude of 4.00 N/C. If an ion of charge $+2e$ is released at rest at the left-hand plate. What is its kinetic energy when reaches the right-hand plate? | A. 4 eV B. 64 eV C. 32 eV D. 16 eV |
| 8 | Photo copier and inkjet printer are the applications of | A. Magnetism B. Electricity C. Electro magnetism D. Electrostatics |
| 9 | Two metallic sphere of radius 2 cm and 4 cm get equal quantity of charge. Which has greater surface charge density ? | A. 2^{nd} sphere B. Both have same C. First sphere D. None of these |
| 10 | Coulomb /volt is called. | A. Farad B. Ampere C. Joule D. Henry |
| 11 | The electric intensity due to two oppositely charged plates is | D. None of these |
| 12 | If the distance between two charges is halved and charges are also doubled, then force between them will be. | A. Two time B. Four time C. Eight time D. Sixteen time |
| 13 | Farad is defined as | A. "Coulomb/Volt B. Ampere /Volt C. Coulomb /Joule D. Volt/Coulomb |
| 14 | Electric potential at a distance "r" from "q" is: | A. $V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$ B. $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$ C. $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$ D. $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$ |
| 15 | Electric flux is a | A. Vector quantity B. Scalar quantity C. Both (a) and (b) D. None of above |

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| 16 | Electric flux is a: | A. Scalar quantity B. Vector quantity C. Variable quantity D. None of these |
| 17 | The negative of the potential gradient is | A. Electrostatic force B. Electromotive force C. Potential difference D. Electric field intensity |
| 18 | Charge on electron is | A. 1.6×10^{-19} C B. 1.6×10^{19} C C. 1.6×10^{-17} C D. 1.6×10^{17} C |
| 19 | Which one is photo conductor. | A. Copper B. Selenium C. Mercury D. Aluminium |
| 20 | Dielectric constant ϵ_r for air is: | A. 1 B. 1.006 C. 1.0002 D. 1.0006 |