

## Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 13 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When a wire of length 'l' and resistance R is cut into two equal parts then resistivity of each part.	A. is doubled B. Remains the same C. Is halved D. Is one fourth
2	Heat sensitive resistors are called.	A. resistors B. Capacitor C. Thermistors D. Inductors
3	An ideal current source shall have resistance	A. Zero B. Finite but not zero C. Infinite D. Depend upon requirement
4	The condition for the wheatstone bridge to be balanced is given by	D. None of above
5	The unit of resistance is:	A. $\Omega$ B. $\Omega m$ C. $\Omega^{sup>-1</sup>m^{sup>-1</sup>}$ D. $\Omega m^{sup>-1</sup>}$
6	Tolerance of "Gold" band.	A. $\pm 10\%$ B. $\pm 5\%$ C. $\pm 15\%$ D. $\pm 20\%$
7	106 electrons are moving through a wire per second the current developed is:	A. $1.6 \times 10^{-19} A$ B. 1 A C. $1.6 \times 10^{-13} A$ D. 106 A
8	Magnetic effect of current is used	A. To detect a current B. To measure a current C. In electric motor D. All of above
9	The vessel containing the tow electrodes and liquid to known as.	A. Chemical cell B. Volt cell C. Volta cell D. Volta meter
10	Resistivity at a given temperature depends upon.	A. Area of cross section B. Length C. Nature of material of conductor D. Both length and area
11	A battery move a charge of 40 C around a circuit at constant rate in 20 Sec. The current will be.	A. 2 A B. 0.5 A C. 80 A D. 800 A
12	The free electrons experience force.	A. In direction of -E B. In direction of E C. Both A and B D. All of the above
13	Three resistors of resistance R each are combined in various ways, Which of the following cannot be obtained?	A. 3 R B. $2R/4\Omega$ C. $R/3\Omega$ D. $2R/3\Omega$
14	A certain wire has a resistance R, the resistivity of an other wire of an identical material with the first, except for twice its diameter is.	A. $1/4 R$ B. 4R C. 2R D. Same as R

A. (p<sub>1</sub> +  
p<sub>2</sub>)  
 B. 1/

15	The resistivity of two wires is $\rho_1$ and $\rho_2$ which are connected in series. If their dimensions are same then the equivalent resistivity of the combination will be:	<p>sans-serif; font-size: 16px; color: rgb(34, 34, 34);"&gt;p&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;+1&lt;/span&gt;&lt;span style="font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: 16px; color: rgb(34, 34, 34);"&gt;p&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/span&gt;</p> <p>C. <math>\frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2}{2}</math></p> <p>D. <math>\frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2}</math></p>
16	If the resistance of 500 Ohm has fourth band of silver colour then its upper maximum resistance will be.	<p>A. 600 Ohm</p> <p>B. 550 Ohm</p> <p>C. 450 Ohm</p> <p>D. 400 Ohm</p>
17	Calculate current in 2 $2R/4\Omega$ resistor.	<p>A. 1 A</p> <p>B. <math>2R/4\Omega</math></p> <p>C. <math>R/3\Omega</math></p> <p>D. <math>2R/3\Omega</math></p>
18	Two resistances of 2 Ohm each are connected in parallel combination equivalent resistance will be.	<p>A. 4 Ohm</p> <p>B. 2 Ohm</p> <p>C. 1 Ohm</p> <p>D. 8 Ohm</p>
19	Drift velocity of electrons is.	<p>A. <math>10^{-1}</math> m/s</p> <p>B. <math>10^{-2}</math> m/s</p> <p>C. <math>10^{-3}</math> m/s</p> <p>D. <math>10^{-3}</math> m/s</p>
20	Colour codes are used to calculate the.	<p>A. Nature of resistor</p> <p>B. Numerical value of resistance</p> <p>C. Potential difference</p> <p>D. Current</p>