Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 16 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The wave form of alternating voltage is a	A. Cotangent curve B. Cosine curve C. Sine curve D. Tangent curve
2	The condition of resonance is:	A. XL = 1/2 Xc B. X_L = X_c C. X_c = 4_{x2} D. None of above
3	$X_1$is low for low frequency Fy but Xc is.	A. Zero B. Low C. High D. Same is H
4	X_L=	A. 2πfL B. 1/2πfL C. 2πfL D. fL/2π
5	An A.C. voltmeter reads 220 V, its peak value will be	A. 225 V B. 240 V C. 311.12 V D. 300 V
6	The flow of D.C current is opposed by	A. Resistor B. Induction C. Capacitor D. All of these
7	The circuit in which current and voltage are in phase, the power factor is:	A. Zero B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
8	An inductor of 1 henry inductance has a reactance 500 ohms, then the frequency required is approximately	A. 50 Hz B. 100 Hz C. 80 Hz D. 120 Hz
9	The combined effect of resistance and reactance in circuit is called:	A. Impedance B. Inductance C. Capacitance D. None of above
10	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
11	Xc =	A. 1/2πfc B. 2πfc C. 2π/fc D. fc/2π
12	The device which allows only the continuous flow of AC through it is.	A. Inductor B. Battery C. Thermistor D. Capacitor
13	The unit of impedance is.	A. Henry B. Hertz C. Ampere D. Ohm
14	The internal resistance of a capacitor is called:	A. Impedance B. Resistance C. Reactance D. Conductance
15	Impedance is denoted by:	A. A B. Z C. P D. Q

16	In an LRC circiut, the capacitance is made one-fourth, when an resonance . Then what should be change in inductance, so that the circuit remain in resonance?	A. 4 times B. 1/4 times C. 8 times D. 2 times
17	In chopke coil the resistance X_L an resistance R are:	A. X_L=R B. X_L<<R C. X_L>>R D. X_L=∞
18	In purely resistive A.C circuit, instantaneous value of voltage and current:	A. Current lags behind voltage B. Current leads voltage by π/2 C. Both are in Phase D. Voltage leads current by Pase θ=π/2
19	Power dissipation in A.C circuit is expressed as:	A. P =I_{rms} x V_{rms} Sinθ B. IxVCosθ C. I_{rms}xV_{rms}Cosθ D. I_{rms} x V_{rms} Sin2θ
20	In frequency modulation, the amplitude of carrier waves is	A. Increases B. Remains constant C. Decreases D. None of these