

## Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 16 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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. ALI of above
2	The velocity of an oscillating charge as it moves to and fro along a wire is.	A. Changing B. Constant C. Infinite D. zero
3	Unit of impedance is:	A. Ohm B. Ohm <sup>-1</sup> C. no unit D. Ohm m <sup>-1</sup>
4	Vrms =	A. 0.7V <sub> </sub> B. <div>0.07V<sub> </sub></div> C. 0.007V <sub> </sub> D. 0.75V <sub> </sub>
5	The peak value of alternating current is $5\sqrt{2}$ A. The mean square value of current will be:	A. 5A B. 2.5A C. 5 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: 16px;">√2A</b> D. 5 <sup>2</sup>
6	A capacitor is perfectly insulator for:	A. Direct current     B. Alternating current     C. Direct as well as alternating current     D. None of these
7	An alternating quantity (voltage or current) is completely known if we know its:	A. Maximum B. Frequency and phase C. Effective value D. Both (a) & D. Both (b)
8	Power dissipation in A.C circuit is expressed as:	A. P =l <sub>rms</sub> x V <sub>rms</sub> Sinθ B. kVCosθ C. I <sub>rms</sub> xV <sub>rms</sub> Cosθ D. I <sub>rms</sub> x V <sub>rms</sub> Sin2θ
9	Phase difference between V and I of an A.C through resistor is.	A. Zero Degree B. 90 <sup>o</sup> C. 80 <sup>o</sup> D. 120 <sup>o</sup>
10	In case of A.C. through resistor V and I are	A. At 0 <sup> o</sup> with each other B. At 180 <sup>o</sup> with each other C. At 90 <sup> o</sup> with each other D. At 270 <sup>o</sup> with each other
11	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
12	The unit of impedance is.	A. Henry B. Hertz C. Ampere D. Ohm
13	The Basic circuit element in a D.C. circuits which controls the current and voltage is	A. <div>Resistor</div> B. Inductor C. <div>Capisitor</div> D. Transistor
14	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 <sup>o</sup>
15	High frequency radio wave is called as	A. Fluctuate B. Carrier wave C. Matter wave D. Mechanical wave
16	In frequency modulation, the amplitude of carrier waves is	A. Increases B. Remains constant C. Decreases D. None of these
17	In A.C circuit of inductor which one is true	<ul> <li>A. Voltage leads current by phase angle π/2</li> <li>B. Voltage lags current by π/2</li> <li>C. Current leads voltage by π/2</li> <li>D. Both remain in phase</li> </ul>
18	In A.C circuit through a capacitor which one is:	A. Current leads voltage by 90 <sup>∘ </sup> B. Current lags behind voltage by 90 <sup>∘ </sup> C. Both will be in phase D. None of above
19	A resistance frequency the impedance of RLC parallel circuit is.	A. Zero B. Infinite C. Maximum D. Minimum
20	The main use of A.C is	A. Minimum line losses     B. Long distance transmission     C. Stepping up to required voltage only     D. Steeping down to required voltage only