

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	X <sub>1</sub> is low for low frequency Fy but Xc is.	A. Zero B. Low C. High D. Same is H
2	The device which allows only the flow of D.C. is.	A. Capacitors B. transformer C. Inductor D. Generator
3	when an inductor comes close to a metallic object, its inductance is.	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Becomes half D. Becomes 4 times
4	The peak to peak value of alternating voltage is	A. 2V <sub>o</sub> B. V <sub>o</sub> D. None of these
5	High frequency radio wave is called as	A. Fluctuate B. Carrier wave C. Matter wave D. Mechanical wave
6	Electron vibrating 94,000 times each second will produce radio waves of frequency.	A. 94 Hz B. 940 HZ C. 94 Hz D. 490 Hz
7	The phase difference between current and voltage in an inductive circuit is.	A. zero B. 90 <sup>o</sup> C. 180 <sup>o</sup> D. 45 <sup>o</sup>
8	The phase angle of a series RLC circult at resonant frequency is	A. 1/2 B. sigma C. Zero D. sigma /4
9	Vrms =	A. 0.7V <sub> </sub> B. <div>0.07V<sub> </sub> </div> C. 0.007V <sub> </sub> D. 0.75V <sub> </sub>
10	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
11	In frequency modulation which factor changed.	A. Amplitude of charge carriers     B. Frequency of charge carriers     C. Amplitude of signal     D. Frequency of signal
12	Unit of impedance is:	A. Ohm B. Ohm <sup>-1</sup> C. no unit D. Ohm m <sup>-1</sup>
13	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
14	In case of capacitor, the unit of reactance is	A. Farad B. Ohm C. Newton D. All of these
15	The slope of q-t curve at any instant of time gives.	A. Voltage B. Current C. Charge

A. Its magnetic field B. Its coil C. Its electric field D. A neighboring circuit  An electromagnetic wave goes from air to glass which of the following does not change?  A. Radio waves B. X-rays C. Uttra violet radiation D. Ultra sond waves  A. 1 B. 0 C. 12 D. Nil  In frequency modulation, the amplitude of carrier waves is  A. Increases B. Remains constant C. Decreases D. None of these  A. L-C circuit B. R-L circuit C. R-C circuit C. R-C circuit C. R-C circuit			D. Botha a and b
An electromagnetic wave goes from air to glass which of the following does not change?  B. X-rays C. Ultra violet radiation D. Ultra sond waves  A. 1 B. 0 C. 12 D. Nil  In frequency modulation, the amplitude of carrier waves is  A. Increases B. Remains constant C. Decreases D. None of these  A. L-C circuit B. R-L circuit C. R-C circuit C. R-C circuit	16	An in cudutor may store energy in	B. Its coil     C. Its electric field
The mean value of A.C. in a cycle is.  B. 0 C. I2 D. Nil  In frequency modulation, the amplitude of carrier waves is  A. Increases B. Remains constant C. Decreases D. None of these  A. L-C circuit B. R-L circuit C. R-C circuit	17	An electromagnetic wave goes from air to glass which of the following does not change?	B. X-rays C. Ultra violet radiation
19 In frequency modulation, the amplitude of carrier waves is  C. Decreases D. None of these  20 In metal detector, we use.  B. Remains constant C. Decreases D. None of these  A. L-C circuit B. R-L circuit C. R-C circuit	18	The mean value of A.C. in a cycle is.	B. 0 C. 12
20 In metal detector, we use.  B. R-L circuit C. R-C circuit	19	In frequency modulation, the amplitude of carrier waves is	B. Remains constant C. Decreases
D. RLC series circuit	20	In metal detector, we use.	B. R-L circuit